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# FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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# CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

	PAGE
<b>DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES—</b>	
Resignation of the Master of Polwarth . . . . .	v
Sir Thomas Mason appointed Chairman . . . . .	ib.
Resignation of Lord Cullen . . . . .	ib.
Appointment of Sheriff Macfarlane . . . . .	ib.
 <b>I.—NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE AT 1ST JANUARY 1910.</b>	
Quinquennial Retrospect—Fall in Production of Insanity . . . . .	vi
Changes in Number and Distribution during 1909 . . . . .	viii
Increase or Decrease of Pauper Lunatics in Counties. . . . .	ib.
Changes from Pauper to Private Class, and <i>vice versa</i> . . . . .	ix
 <b>II.—STATISTICS OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.</b>	
Establishments for Lunatics . . . . .	ib.
Admissions to Establishments. . . . .	x
(1) <i>Direct under Sheriff's Order, Sanction of the Board, or other Statutory Authority</i> . . . . .	ib.
(2) <i>By Transfer</i> . . . . .	ib.
(3) <i>Voluntary</i> . . . . .	xi
Discharges from Establishments . . . . .	ib.
(1) <i>Recovered</i> . . . . .	ib.
(2) <i>Unrecovered</i> . . . . .	xiii
Deaths in Establishments . . . . .	xv
Removals from Establishments on Probation . . . . .	xvi
Distribution of Lunatics in Establishments . . . . .	xvii
Orders granted by Sheriffs during the Year . . . . .	ib.
Licences granted by the Board to Establishments . . . . .	xviii
Results of Treatment in Establishments . . . . .	ib.
Causes of Death in each Establishment . . . . .	ib.
Changes among Attendants and Servants in Establishments . . . . .	ib.
Escapes from Establishments . . . . .	xix
Accidents in Establishments . . . . .	xx
Progressive History of Patients First Admitted to Establishments in 1898 . . . . .	xxi
 <b>III.—PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.</b>	
Different Classes of Establishments . . . . .	xxii
(a) <i>Royal and District Asylums—</i>	
Condition of Aberdeen Royal Asylum . . . . .	xxiii
.. Aberdeen City District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Argyll and Bute District Asylum . . . . .	xxiv
.. Ayr District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Banff District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	xxv
.. Dundee Royal Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Dundee District Asylum . . . . .	xxvi
.. Edinburgh Royal Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Edinburgh District Asylum. . . . .	ib.
.. Elgin District Asylum . . . . .	xxvii



	PAGE
.. Fife and Kinross District Asylum . . . . .	xxvii
.. Glasgow Royal Asylum . . . . .	xxviii
.. Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch . . . . .	ib.
.. Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee . . . . .	ib.
.. Govan District Asylum . . . . .	xxix
.. Haddington District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Inverness District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Kirklands Asylum . . . . .	xxx
.. Lanark District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Montrose Royal Asylum . . . . .	xxxix
.. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	ib.
.. Paisley District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Perth District Asylum . . . . .	xxxii
.. Renfrew District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Roxburgh District Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Stirling District Asylum . . . . .	xxxiii

(b) *Private Asylums—*

Condition of Balgreen Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. New Saughton Hall Asylum . . . . .	ib.
.. Westermains Asylum . . . . .	xxxiv

(c) *Parochial Asylums—*

Condition of Greenock Parochial Asylum . . . . .	ib.
--	-----

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—*

Condition of Buchan Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Cunninghame Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Dumbarton Poorhouse . . . . .	xxxv
.. Dundee East Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Govan Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Inveresk Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Kincardine Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Linlithgow Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Long Island Combination Poorhouse . . . . .	xxxvi
.. Old Monkland Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Paisley Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Perth Poorhouse . . . . .	ib.
.. Wigtown Poorhouse . . . . .	xxxvii

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children—*

Condition of Baldovan Institution . . . . .	ib.
.. Larbert Institution . . . . .	ib.

(f) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics—*

Condition of the Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison at Perth . . . . .	xxxviii
---	---------

## IV.—LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings are under Jurisdiction of Board . . . . .	xxxix
Number of Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings . . . . .	xl
Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings . . . . .	ib.
Private Dwellings licensed for the Reception of two or more Lunatics . . . . .	xli
General Reports on Visitation of Patients . . . . .	xlii

## V.—POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

List of Districts and of the Counties which form them, and Remarks on their Position . . . . .	xliv
---	------

	PAGE
VI.—WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POORER CLASS OF PRIVATE PATIENTS . . . . .	xlvi
VII.—COST OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	
Causes of difficulty in arriving at the true Cost of Asylums . . . . .	xlviii
Cost of Asylums best measured by Assessments in payment of them . . . . .	xlix
Estimated Cost as shown by Assessments . . . . .	l
Providing and Maintenance Rates . . . . .	liv
VIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.	
Expenditure by Parish Councils . . . . .	lvi
Expenditure per head . . . . .	lvii
Cost of Land and Buildings only slightly represented in the Expenditure Table . . . . .	ib.
Repayments by Relatives . . . . .	lviii
Contributions from State Funds . . . . .	ib.
Daily Cost of Maintenance in Establishments . . . . .	lix
Daily Cost of each Mode of Provision for Pauper Lunatics . . . . .	ib.
Rates of Board in Establishments . . . . .	ib.
Expenditure in connection with District Asylums :—	
Cost of Providing District Asylum Accommodation . . . . .	lx
Cost of Maintenance of Patients in District Asylums . . . . .	ib.
Expenditure on Maintenance of Patients in District Asylums during past ten years . . . . .	lxi
Quantities and Values of Articles consumed in District Asylums . . . . .	lxii
Quantities and Values of Articles supplied by Farms and Gardens of District Asylums . . . . .	ib.
Farm and Garden Accounts of District Asylums . . . . .	ib.
IX.—DANGEROUS LUNATICS . . . . .	ib.
X.—ALIEN LUNATICS . . . . .	lxiii
XI.—LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS . . . . .	ib.
XII.—ASYLUMS OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1909 . . . . .	lxiv
XIII.—QUINQUENNIAL RETROSPECT . . . . .	lxv

## APPENDICES.

	PAGE
CONTENTS OF APPENDICES . . . . .	lxxv
APPENDIX A.—Statistical Tables . . . . .	1
APPENDIX B.—Entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Asylums and Poorhouses in 1909 . . . . .	77
APPENDIX C.—General Reports on Visitation of Patients in Private Dwellings . . . . .	
By Dr. Sutherland . . . . .	166
By Dr. Charles Macpherson . . . . .	172



# FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD PENTLAND,

*His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY  
FOR SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.

February 1910.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Fifty-second Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

During the past year the Master of Polwarth, who has been Chairman of the Board since 1897, resigned the Chairmanship on his appointment as Chairman of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland. The energy, assiduity, and tact with which he performed the duties of his office during that period have been of the utmost advantage to us, and we greatly regret the loss of his services. We have also to record with great regret the loss of the services on his elevation to the Bench of Lord Cullen, who since his appointment in 1907 has afforded us most valuable advice and guidance in all legal matters.

The vacancies thus caused have been filled up by the appointment of Sir Thomas Mason as Chairman, and of Mr. George L. Macfarlane, K.C., Sheriff of Fife and Kinross, as one of the legal Commissioners.

## I. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE AT 1st JANUARY 1910.

In our Forty-seventh Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom at intervals of five years, a comparison in some detail

of the results shown in the five years ending in 1904 as compared with previous years. In the present Report, in addition to the following statement of the results of the past year, as compared with those of the year immediately preceding it, we present at page lxxv. the results of a detailed examination into the statistics of insanity in Scotland and its distribution, shown by the figures for the past five years as compared with those of previous periods.

In our Forty-sixth Annual Report we had occasion to record for the first time for nineteen years a fall in 1903 in the number of pauper patients in establishments in proportion to population. The results of the retrospect now submitted are such as to show that there is reason to believe that the year 1903 marked a true turning-point, and that no permanent increase in the amount of registered insanity is likely to occur in future under present conditions, beyond the almost inevitable rise due to increase of population, or such as may result from mere accumulation through a diminished rate of discharge.

On 1st January of the present year, exclusive of insane persons maintained at home by their natural guardians, there were in Scotland 18,337 insane persons of whom we had official cognisance, including the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children and of the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison. Of these, 2560 were maintained from private sources, 15,724 by parochial rates, and 53 at the expense of the State. As the total number at 1st January 1909 was 18,197, an increase has taken place during the past year of 140.

The following Table shows the number and distribution of the insane of each sex in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings at 1st January 1910, distinguishing between private and pauper patients :—



## Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1910.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal Asylums . . . . .	1,648	1,936	3,584	842	1,059	1901	806	877	1,683
„ District Asylums . . . . .	5,153	4,967	10,120	107	190	297	5,046	4,777	9,823
„ Private Asylums . . . . .	33	55	88	33	55	88	..	..	..
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licenses . . . . .	112	101	213	..	..	..	112	101	213
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licenses . . . . .	416	408	824	..	..	..	416	408	824
„ Private Dwellings . . . . .	1,258	1,705	2,963	36	84	120	1,222	1,621	2,843
	8,620	9,172	17,792	1,018	1,388	2,406	7,602	7,784	15,386
„ Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison . . . . .	47	6	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Training Schools . . . . .	311	181	492	90	64	154	221	117	338
TOTALS . . . . .	8,978	9,359	18,337	1,108	1,452	2,560	7,823	7,901	15,724

The following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered*\* lunatics at 1st January 1910, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1909 :—

In Royal Asylums there is a decrease of 39 private patients and a decrease of 18 pauper patients.

In District Asylums there is a decrease of 32 private patients and an increase of 443 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 2 in the number of private patients.

In Parochial Asylums there is a decrease of 347 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 88 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is an increase of 1 private patient and an increase of 17 pauper patients.

The general results during 1909, as compared with 1908, are, in regard to *registered* lunatics, as follows :—(1) There was a total increase of 111. This increase, which, it should be borne in mind, is the product of an increasing population, is the smallest recorded since the establishment of the Board. It is more than wholly accounted for by the decreased number of patients removed from the register by discharge, since it occurred in spite of a falling admission-rate and a rising death-rate. The increased number is the difference between a decrease of private patients by 72 and an increase of pauper patients by 183. (2) The total increase of 111 arose from an increase of the number in establishments by 93, and by an increase of the number in private dwellings by 18. (3) The increased number of 93 in establishments arose from a decrease of 73 private patients and an increase of 166 pauper patients. Of pauper patients in establishments, the average increase during the preceding five years was 195, so that the increase of 166 during the year 1909 has been less than the average increase of that quinquenniad.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1909 :—

In the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison the number is 2 more than last year.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children the number is 27 more than last year.

#### INCREASE OR DECREASE OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN COUNTIES.

In our last Report we recorded a decrease in the number of pauper lunatics during the year 1908 in fourteen counties. In the past year decreases, amounting in all to 78, have occurred in sixteen counties. The increases shown are found mainly, as might be expected, in counties having industrial areas with increasing populations, such as Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Fife, Lanark, and Renfrew. Of the net increase of 183, the county of Lanark contributed 97, or 53 per cent. of the whole, the increase in the parish of Glasgow having been 31, in the parish of Govan 35, and in the remainder of the county 31. The city of Aberdeen contributed more than the entire increase in that county, the

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.



number in the landward parts of which show a decrease. Inverness and Ross, counties with decreasing populations, are exceptional among counties of their character—Ross especially—in continuing to show increases.

CHANGES FROM THE PAUPER TO THE PRIVATE CLASS,  
AND *vice versa*.

It must be kept in view, in connection with the statistical Tables giving the number of lunatics classified into private and pauper patients, that each patient does not necessarily continue till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on being placed on the Board's register. The results shown depend partly on the number of persons who, while continuing on the Board's register, cease to be private patients and become paupers, and *vice versa*. The following tabular statement shows the average number of pauper patients who have become private patients, and of private patients who have become pauper patients, for the quinquennials 1885-89 to 1900-04, and the numbers for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909 :—

YEARS.		Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1885-89	Average Numbers {	23	42
1890-94		22	41
1895-99		32	45
1900-04		28	48
1905	.	22	52
1906	.	37	46
1907	.	44	57
1908	.	38	68
1909	.	37	57

The numbers transferred during the past year both from the pauper to the private class and from the private to the pauper class are, it will be observed, about the average of preceding years. Insane prisoners admitted to ordinary asylums while undergoing sentence are maintained at the cost of the State, and are hence regarded as "private" patients until their transfer to the pauper class, which takes place on expiry of sentence. An increase in the number of these admissions in late years accounts, at least in part, for the rise in the number transferred from the private to the pauper class.

## II. STATISTICS OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison. But it is necessary to point

out that the Tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the Perth Prison except where the contrary is specially stated.

#### ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

##### (1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the Sanction of the Board, or other Statutory Authority.*

In arriving at the number of persons admitted to establishments who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to a mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table VII. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it shows (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 496, being 114 less than in the preceding year, and 73 less than the average for the quinquennniad 1900-04; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2753, being 160 less than the number during the preceding year, and 255 below the average for the quinquennniad 1900-04. This remarkable fall in the number admitted to establishments is more fully referred to at page lxvi. of this Report.

##### (2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

It will be seen from Table VI. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1909 was 519, which is 161 more than the number transferred during the preceding year, and 163 less than the average for the five years 1900-04. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence; while pauper patients are frequently placed, in the first instance, in the asylums of the districts in which they are resident, and are afterwards removed to the asylums of the districts to which they belong. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 27 instances by Sheriffs, and in 492 by the Board.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums	15	18	165	159	..	..	..	..	4	7	26	28	33	389
Private Asylums	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Parochial Asylums	..	..	28	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses	..	..	19	18	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	45
Totals	15	19	212	200	..	..	..	..	4	8	30	31	34	485



### (3) *Admission of Voluntary Patients.*

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, granted on a simple application signed by the patient, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but a record is made of their names and other particulars regarding them. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1909 was 91. The average number admitted for the ten years 1900–1909 was 91. The number resident at 1st January 1910 was 99.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable formalities.

Simple, however, as the process at present is, a certain amount of time must necessarily elapse before application can be lodged and sanction issued. The delay involved is short, but it has on more than one occasion had serious consequences, and we are therefore in favour of a change in the law which would permit of a person being received into and kept in an asylum for three days on his own written application to the Superintendent, provided the sanction of the Board be at once applied for in the usual way on admission, and that no voluntary boarder be retained for any longer period than three days without such sanction.

At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. When there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, these conditions are explained to them.

### DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VIII. (Appendix A).

#### (1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

It will be seen from Table VIII. of Appendix A that there were 215 private patients discharged recovered during 1909, which is 19 less than in the preceding year, and 37 below the average for the five years 1900–04. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1030, which is 151 below the number for the preceding

year, and 261 less than the average for the five years 1900-04. The following tabular statement shows the rate of discharge recovered from all establishments during the past thirty years, among private and pauper patients respectively, the figures being derived from those given in Tables VII. and VIII. of the Appendix :—

Average of 5 Years.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions, excluding Transfers.	
	Private.	Pauper.
1880-84 . . . . .	41·0	47·6
1885-89 . . . . .	39·0	45·1
1890-94 . . . . .	39·3	44·1
1895-99 . . . . .	43·0	44·1
1900-04 . . . . .	44·3	42·9
Year 1905 . . . . .	44·8	41·6
„ 1906 . . . . .	41·2	39·4
„ 1907 . . . . .	38·2	40·0
„ 1908 . . . . .	38·4	40·5
„ 1909 . . . . .	43·4	37·4

It will be observed that, while the proportion of recoveries among private patients has varied from one year to another, it has shown no certain indications of falling off. Among pauper patients a continuous decrease is recorded between 1880-84 and 1900-04, and in the past five years a tendency towards a still further decrease appears to be in force. It will be observed that the number of pauper patients discharged recovered last year was, in proportion to the number admitted, 10 per cent. less than the annual number so discharged during the years 1880-84. The recovery rates have, no doubt, in recent years been unfavourably affected by the increased use of Observation Wards connected with the parochial hospitals of several large parishes, which receive persons suffering from passing attacks of mental disorder, of whom some, in the absence of such wards, would have been removed to asylums, and would have been discharged recovered shortly after admission. But the lowering of the rate is probably to be mainly ascribed to the accumulation of chronic patients and to the fact that the development of nursing and the improved means of hospital care in asylums have led to their being more freely used for the reception of patients whose age and whose mental and physical condition are such as to preclude hope of recovery. Persons in moribund states, or suffering from incurable physical diseases, complicated with mental unsoundness or decay, are now sent to asylum hospitals instead of being sent to ordinary infirmaries or of being kept at home until death takes place, and returns obtained by us, the results of which are discussed at pages l.-lxiv. of our Fiftieth Report, prove conclusively that of late years the number of persons admitted at ages so advanced as to render recovery almost impossible has largely increased.

Table IX. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment, but



it would be necessary to distinguish between private and pauper patients, and also to take into account the nature of the cases received into each class of establishment, and even into each individual institution, before the figures relating to each class of establishment can be accurately appreciated, as erroneous inferences might be otherwise drawn from them.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1909, was, as shown in Table VIII. (Appendix A), 149, which is 1 less than last year, and 21 above the average of the five years 1900-04. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 369, which is 47 below the number so discharged in the preceding year, and 44 less than the average for the five years 1900-04.

The following tabular statement shows the rate of discharge unrecovered from all establishments during the past thirty years among private and pauper patients respectively, the figures being derived from those given in Tables I. and VIII. of the Appendix :—

Average of 5 Years.	Discharges Unrecovered, excluding Transfers, per 100 of average number resident.	
	Private.	Pauper.
1880-84 . . . . .	9·5	5·6
1885-89 . . . . .	8·9	5·9
1890-94 . . . . .	7·5	5·3
1895-99 . . . . .	6·6	4·1
1900-04 . . . . .	5·9	3·7
Year 1905 . . . . .	6·0	3·7
„ 1906 . . . . .	5·2	3·8
„ 1907 . . . . .	5·9	3·1
„ 1908 . . . . .	6·4	3·4
„ 1909 . . . . .	6·4	3·0

The proportion of patients discharged unrecovered to the average number resident has, it will be observed, been steadily falling for the past twenty-five years, and last year reached its lowest point. This is a matter greatly to be regretted as, with a falling admission rate, and an increased death-rate the resident population of asylums ought to have fallen rather than to have increased as has on the whole been the case. This result must be largely ascribed to the lower rate of discharge of unrecovered patients who have ceased to need asylum care. It is true that the larger number of persons admitted at advanced age or broken down in health, already referred to, must have affected the numbers discharged unrecovered as well as those discharged recovered ; but, on the other hand, that condition has been present for many years, and there is no evidence to show that it is progressively marked. There is reason for believing that the cause may rather be sought in the fact that the general fall in the numbers admitted has either left vacant beds or diminished the pressure upon

the accommodation, and has thus removed a strong stimulus towards the discharge of chronic harmless patients. The experience of the Board has shown that there is no greater inducement towards the removal of patients who have ceased to require asylum care than the occupation of beds to an extent which threatens the necessity for further building; and on the other hand that there is nothing more likely to cause inactivity in the discharge of patients, and resulting accumulation, than the existence of an undue number of empty beds.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1909, and it will be seen from the figures contained in it that of the 369 pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 164, or 44 per cent., continued after discharge to be provided for as pauper lunatics in private dwellings, while 205, or 56 per cent., were removed from the poor-roll on discharge, and ceased to be under the Board's cognisance:—

Modes of Discharge.	Number of Patients removed Unrecovered from Asylums during 1909.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll or from Board's Juris- diction.	
By Friends . . . . .	125	...	...	125
„ Minute of Parish Council . . . . .	...	140	149	289
„ Escape or Absence over 28 days. . . . .	1	1	11	13
„ Expiry of Liberation on Probation . . . . .	11	22	...	33
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate . . . . .	2	1	...	3
„ Order of Sheriff under Sec. 92 of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of Interim Order under Sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54. . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, and other countries . . . . .	...	...	45	45
„ Order of Court to undergo Trial. . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a King's Pleasure Lunatic . . . . .	1	...	...	1
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Authority of Medical Officer under Sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of Warrant granted under Sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55. . . . .	9	...	...	9
„ Defective admission papers . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Order of Secretary of State for War . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of Sheriff's Order in accordance with Sec. 7 of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 51 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expulsion Order under Aliens Act of 1905. . . . .	...	...	...	...
Totals . . . . .	149	164	205	518



## DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1909 is shown by Table VIII. of Appendix A to have been 209, which is 38 more than in 1908, and 41 more than the average of the five years 1900-04. The number of pauper patients who died was 1184, which is 43 more than in 1908, and 170 above the average of the five years 1900-04.

The following statement, founded upon the figures in Table VIII. of Appendix A, shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident for the quinquennials 1890-94, 1895-99, and 1900-04, and for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909 :—

Classes of Patients.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. of Number Resident in all Establishments.							
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-04.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Private Patients . . . .	7·6	7·2	7·9	8·2	9·1	8·4	7·3	9·0
Pauper Patients . . . .	8·7	8·5	9·2	9·6	9·5	9·8	9·3	9·5
Both Classes . . . .	8·5	8·2	9·0	9·4	9·4	9·6	8·9	9·4

The death-rate remains, it will be seen, at the level at which it has stood for many years past, the higher rate of mortality as compared with earlier periods being no doubt due to causes similar to those which have lowered the rate of recovery.

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the quinquennials 1890-94, 1895-99, and 1900-04, and for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909, is shown in the following statement founded upon the figures in Table IX of Appendix A :—

Classes of Establishments.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. of Number Resident.							
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-04.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Royal and District Asylums .	8·8	8·4	9·3	9·8	10·0	9·8	9·2	9·7
Private Asylums . . . .	6·3	9·0	7·6	4·9	9·8	8·0	7·5	3·4
Parochial Asylums . . . .	9·6	10·5	10·6	9·7	6·7	10·8	11·0	10·3
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses .	4·6	4·5	4·8	4·4	4·0	5·6	3·9	4·5

The great bulk of the worst class of cases, whether private or pauper, are sent to asylums of a public description which no doubt accounts for the higher death-rates in these institutions during most of the periods given. This explains the generally lower death-rate of patients in Private Asylums, but the figures referring to these establishments are too small to show steady results. The low death-rate in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is due to the fact that their inmates

are of a selected class, and that grave physical infirmity has hitherto been regarded as a bar to their admission.

Table X. of Appendix A gives for each sex the number of specified causes recorded in the case of all deaths in all establishments for each year from 1902 to 1909; and Table XXII. gives similar facts in each establishment during the year 1909.

#### REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1909, 66 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 37 have been finally discharged as recovered, 7 were sent back, and 22 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends. In the course of 1909, 142 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 35 have been finally discharged as recovered, 15 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends, 20 have been returned to asylums, and 1 died. The number still on probation at the close of the year was 71.

The following statement shows the average number of patients liberated on probation in each period of ten years from their authorisation in 1862 to 1907, and the number so liberated for the two subsequent years:—

Year.		Number of Patients Liberated on Probation.
1862-3-72	Average Numbers . . . . .	130
1873-82		118
1883-92		122
1893-1902		139
1903-07		148
1908 . . . . .		132
1909 . . . . .		142

Of the 6104 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 1364, or 22 per cent., were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1909 are shown in the following statements:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum . . . . .	4	Haddington District Asylum . . . . .	0
Aberdeen District Asylum . . . . .	0	Inverness District Asylum . . . . .	49
Argyll District Asylum . . . . .	0	Kirklands Asylum . . . . .	1
Ayr District Asylum . . . . .	2	Lanark District Asylum . . . . .	0
Banff District Asylum . . . . .	1	Midlothian District Asylum . . . . .	8
Crichton Royal Institution . . . . .	12	Montrose Royal Asylum . . . . .	2
Dundee Royal Asylum . . . . .	0	Murray's Royal Asylum . . . . .	1
Dundee District Asylum . . . . .	0	Paisley District Asylum . . . . .	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum . . . . .	19	Perth District Asylum . . . . .	2
Edinburgh District Asylum . . . . .	0	Roxburgh District Asylum . . . . .	22
Elgin District Asylum . . . . .	0	Stirling District Asylum . . . . .	8
Fife District Asylum . . . . .	0	Balgreen Private Asylum . . . . .	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum . . . . .	3	New Saughtonhall Private Asylum . . . . .	2
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch) . . . . .	3	Westermains Private Asylum . . . . .	0
" " " " (Woodilee) . . . . .	0	Greenock Parochial Asylum . . . . .	0
Govan District Asylum . . . . .	3	Buchan Poorhouse . . . . .	0



Cunninghame Poorhouse . . . . .	0	Long Island Poorhouse . . . . .	0
Dumbarton Poorhouse . . . . .	0	Old Monkland Poorhouse . . . . .	0
Dundee East Poorhouse . . . . .	0	Paisley Poorhouse . . . . .	0
Govan Poorhouse . . . . .	0	Perth Poorhouse . . . . .	0
Inveresk Poorhouse . . . . .	0	Wigtown Poorhouse . . . . .	0
Kincardine Poorhouse . . . . .	0		
Linlithgow Poorhouse . . . . .	0		
		Total	142

In the numbers above given, patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for private care become unsettled when the influences of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit. A more frequent use of removal on probation in some establishments would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

The number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum cannot, however, in all cases be taken as showing the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

#### LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND NUMBER OF LUNATICS IN EACH.

Table XV. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1910, with the locality of each institution, and the name of its Superintendent, as required by the Act. With few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Boards of the lunacy districts to which they belong, or in asylums with which such Boards have made contracts.

#### SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics

into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1909. The number of orders granted during the year was 3221.

#### LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD FOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licenses granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any license from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1909. The number of licences amounted to 20, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 3 private asylums, and 15 wards or portions of poorhouses set apart for lunatics.

#### RESULTS OF TREATMENT AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT.

In the several sections of Table XXI. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these Tables exhibit when commenting on Tables VII., VIII., and IX.

Table XXII. (Appendix A), which gives a classification of all contributing causes of death of patients who died in establishments, has already been referred to.

#### CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of attendants and servants who left, were dismissed, or died, during 1909, was 1034, which is 3 more than the number for the previous year. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 809, which is 31 more than last year.

In addition to the 809 who resigned voluntarily, 46 left on account of ill-health, 6 died during their term of service, 26 left without notice, 51 were dismissed for incompetence or unsuitability, 8 on account of services not being longer required, and 88 for misconduct.

We recommend that the administrators of institutions in which changes among attendants occur frequently should inquire carefully into the causes. Our experience tends to show that in the case of men a high class of attendant and security for permanent service are best obtained by increasing the number of married attendants. We therefore recommend, in all cases in which it has not already been done, that comfortable cottages for married attendants should be provided; but wherever such accommodation can be easily had in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum, good reasons have been urged for the opinion that the contentment of such of the staff as do not necessarily require to sleep in the asylum is better secured in this way than in any other.



It is proper to observe, however, in reference to the figures given above, that we have ascertained that the great bulk of the changes occurs in the case of attendants and servants who have only been a short time in asylum service. As the number of attendants and servants who resigned voluntarily constitutes 75 per cent. of the whole number of changes during the last year, it may be inferred that, although the inducements to enter asylum service are not pecuniarily unattractive to those who seek employment, a large number find the service on trial not to be congenial. This may be due in part to the trying nature of the service, and possibly still more to the general want of freedom inseparable from the discipline of a large institution, which causes a preference to be given to employments, perhaps less well paid, in which the workers' time, after certain hours, is wholly at their own disposal. The Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, which has recently passed, entitles officers and servants of District Asylums, who have complied with the conditions laid down, to receive pensions on retirement from long service. The scheme, which is on a contributory basis, will, it is hoped, have ultimately the effect of making service in asylums more sought after as a life's work, and of counteracting inducements to quit it for other employments.

It should be borne in mind that the figures given above include many persons who are not engaged in the special duty of attending on the insane, such as artisans of all kinds, farm-workers, hall-maids, laundrymaids, &c.

We register the name of every attendant and servant dismissed from an asylum for misconduct, and when any name so registered reappears among the notices of engagement transmitted to us, we intimate the facts to the superintendent by whom the engagement has been made, with a view to his ascertaining whether the engaged person is identical with the one dismissed. In this way it frequently happens that the fact of dismissal from another asylum, which has been concealed on re-engagement, is detected. When the fault concealed has been serious, dismissal for a second time follows, but when it has not been of a grave nature, and the person's character has otherwise been good, another chance is usually given. We have no doubt that attendants and servants dismissed from asylums would much more frequently engage in the service of other asylums if it were not generally known among them that the facts as to dismissal will be communicated by the Board to any asylum in Scotland in which they re-engage.

#### ESCAPES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of escapes during 1909 was 145. Of these, 68 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 44 within a week, and 11 after a week. There were 22 still absent on the expiry of twenty-eight days from the date of escape. Of the 22 patients not brought back, 5 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 5 as relieved, 9 as not improved, and 3 died.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1900 to 1909 :—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establishments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1900 . . .	190	27	3	15
1901 . . .	190	26	2	15
1902 . . .	181	20	2	14
1903 . . .	168	13	5	12
1904 . . .	171	20	3	12
1905 . . .	154	14	5	11
1906 . . .	157	20	8	11
1907 . . .	168	22	5	12
1908 . . .	162	11	5	11
1909 . . .	145	14	5	9
Totals . .	1686	187	43	...

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1909 per 1000 patients was lower than the average shown during the last ten years. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of, and many are ultimately replaced in asylums. Those discharged recovered were as a rule convalescent patients whose discharge was in contemplation at the time of escape.

#### ACCIDENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1909 was 117. Of these, ten ended fatally, seven being certainly or probably due to suicidal intention, of which one was caused by cutting the throat with a razor, two by going in front of a passing train, two by escape and drowning in neighbouring rivers, and two by jumping through windows. Three cases of attempted suicide occurred, all of a serious nature, two by cutting the throat and one by jumping from a window. Of the three fatal accidents not due to suicide, one in the case of a patient suffering from general paralysis was caused by impaction in the air passage of food which he had surreptitiously seized, and two were caused by scalding while being bathed. In one of these cases the patient, who was suffering from general paralysis, went behind the attendant while the bath was being prepared and stepped or stumbled into it before the cold water had been added; in the other the accident was due to trusting to a contrivance which made it necessary to turn on the cold water before the hot could be obtained, but which did not prevent the water from being greatly overheated. In 59 further cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints, and in 25 cases injuries to the head. These were occasioned in 53 cases by falls, in 21 cases by struggling with fellow patients or attendants or by assaults of fellow patients, and in 10 cases through various causes,



such as supposed falls, coming sharply into contact with furniture, or in ways not ascertained. There were reported in addition, 20 accidental wounds, contusions, doubtful fractures, etc., of which 11 were more or less serious and the remainder of a slight character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated. who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO  
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1898.

On page xxxi of our Fourteenth Annual Report will be found a Table showing the changes which occurred among 1297 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1858 during that year, and the eleven subsequent years ending 1869. The results of that inquiry are further discussed on page xxxv of our Sixteenth Report. A similar series of Tables was begun in our Eleventh Report, relating to 1326 (subsequently corrected to 1319) patients admitted for the first time in 1868. The thirtieth and last of these Tables was given in our Fortieth Report, with a discussion of the inferences which may be drawn from the results.

The following is the tenth of a third series of such Tables dealing with the progressive history of 2539 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1898 :—

Year.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1898.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1898	2,539	71	3	...	77	678	135	247	1,556
1899	...	128	2	...	132	390	123	160	1,015
1900	...	93	9	...	111	93	45	113	875
1901	...	79	1	...	81	51	30	56	819
1902	...	50	3	...	56	52	24	53	746
1903	...	55	...	...	55	43	22	41	695
1904	...	43	1	...	45	29	17	35	659
1905	...	33	...	...	33	26	16	30	620
1906	...	35	1	...	37	23	14	24	596
1907	...	31	2	...	35	32	13	28	558
1908	...	32	...	...	32	23	10	26	531
1909	...	28	1	...	30	16	12	24	509

It will be observed from this Table that at the close of the second year 209 readmissions had occurred, and at the close of the tenth year the readmissions numbered 662. Of these, 618 had been re-

admitted once during the ten years, and 22 twice (the latter number counting as 44 readmissions). The total number of readmissions during the twelve years is equal to 28·6 per cent. of the original number admitted. Calculated on the original number admitted, the recoveries during the first two years amounted to 42·1 per cent, discharges unrecovered 10·2, and deaths 16 per cent., the removals from all causes thus representing 68·3 per cent. during the first two years of the original number admitted. During the last two years the removals from all causes amounted only to 4·4 per cent. of the original admissions.

Calculated on the mean number resident (the mean for the first year being taken at half the number resident at 31st December), the recoveries during the first year amounted to 87·1 per cent., and the deaths to 31·7 per cent. In the twelfth year these percentages had fallen respectively to 3·1 and 4·6.

### III. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups: (a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in Perth Prison.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved, soon after the passing of that Act, to devote the institution solely to the care and treatment of private patients, and the Glasgow and Dundee Royal Asylums now also receive private patients only.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 21 such asylums in occupation.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 3 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been



licensed by the Board to receive pauper patients suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, those who are curable and dangerous as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There is 1 establishment of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 13 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both receive private and pauper children whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The criminal lunatic department of the Prison at Perth provides accommodation for prisoners and convicts who have become insane during confinement, and also for persons detained during His Majesty's pleasure, who have been found to be insane in bar of trial, or to have been insane when they committed the offences with which they were charged.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks :—

#### ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM.

Two accidents resulting in death are recorded, both due to acts which were voluntary but probably not suicidal, and inquiry showed that no blame attached in either case to the officials of the asylum. The reconstructed wards on the female side of the main building are most favourably reported on, and a similar reconstruction on the male side is in progress, which, when completed, will bring the asylum into a state of high efficiency. Comments are made in both reports on the exceptionally numerous records of restraint, and a hope is expressed that no effort will be spared to make it unnecessary to resort to methods of treatment which are now generally found to be rarely required for other than surgical reasons. The arrangements for sick-nursing are highly spoken of, and the patients generally were found contented and in all respects well provided for. The private section at Emhill and the branch at Daviot were found in every respect comfortable and well administered.

#### ABERDEEN CITY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Boot-rooms in connection with the hospital block are reported to be much required, and it is recommended that the opportunity should be taken when these are provided to enlarge the lavatory accommodation. The system of heating adopted when the asylum was built has proved unsatisfactory. It cannot be efficiently regulated, with the result that the proper temperature and ventilation of the various

rooms cannot be maintained. The industrial employment of the patients is well provided for, one half of the male patients being found when the asylum was visited in July at work on the land attached to it. The asylum was found throughout in excellent order and the patients in all respects well cared for. A room in the hospital has been fitted up as a laboratory for scientific research.

#### ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Regret is expressed at the loss to the District Board sustained by the death of Dr. Cameron who has for long superintended the asylum with great earnestness and ability. He has been succeeded by Dr. Shaw, senior assistant physician at the Glasgow Royal Asylum. The asylum was found in excellent order and the patients quiet in behaviour and contented. Their employment in healthy out-door work is carefully attended to, more than one half of the male patients being found actively engaged in working on the land attached to the institution. The admission rate has, for some time, been inclined to fall, and the accommodation of the asylum is therefore adequate : but a discrepancy is reported between the numbers of the sexes, which makes it desirable that a dormitory on the male side should be annexed to the female division, a change which it is structurally easy to carry out and which is recommended.

#### AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The administration of the asylum is reported to be conducted with energy and efficiency. Attention is called to the unusually high death-rate from tubercular affections. Most patients so dying were suffering from the disease on admission, but Dr. M'Rae is fully cognisant of the necessity for treatment in individual cases, and for the prevention of the spread of the disease. Favourable comment is made on the action of the District Board in providing separate cottages for married attendants, which has such an excellent effect in conducing to permanent and efficient service. The asylum population is growing, and regret is expressed that the parish councils of this county have, as a rule, been so remiss in their efforts to remove suitable patients to private care for which, as the action of parish councils of other counties has shown, Ayrshire is so well adapted. The condition of the asylum and of the patients was found in all respects satisfactory, and much has been done to keep the wards bright and cheerful.

#### BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM.

At intervals during the past fifteen years outbreaks of enteric fever occurred in this asylum, the cause of which the most careful and elaborate investigations failed to trace. These outbreaks, which involved loss of life and great anxiety and expense, were eventually believed by Dr. Ledingham to be associated with the presence of four female patients who were found to be "typhoid carriers," and who were, on that discovery being made, strictly isolated. During the past year no case of enteric fever is reported to have occurred, and



the hope is expressed that the continued isolation of these patients, so long as the condition referred to lasts, may prevent its recurrence. The patients thus isolated on account of the presence of the typhoid bacillus in their secretions were found in robust health. They are being treated with preparations of the lactic acid bacillus cultivated in milk, with the object of replacing the first named bacillus with that last named, and the progress of the treatment is stated to be so far regarded as hopeful. The cost to the District Board of the isolated treatment is considerable, though the outlay is believed to be well expended. The excellent industrial administration of the asylum, and its cheerfulness and comfort are commented on.

#### CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Extensive changes are reported to have been carried out in the accommodation and distribution of the various classes of patients under treatment. The main entrance to the First House has been changed from the south to the west front. The hospital wards of that house have been reconstructed and are proving highly efficient. They are provided with broad verandas and the grounds adjoining them have been made into secluded gardens. A section of the Second House has been temporarily appropriated as hospital accommodation for ladies of the First House. A new separate hospital and two villas to the south-east accommodate female patients at intermediate rates of board. A third division of the Institution for patients at low rates and parish patients consists of a hospital and two villas, and accommodation for 60 patients is provided at the farm steading. Johnston House formerly occupied by laundry patients is proposed to be converted into medical and administrative offices containing a research laboratory and steward's offices and stores. The building is favourably situated for these purposes. Regret is expressed that several of the smaller houses on the estate used for the accommodation of patients, which the medical Commissioners have had frequent occasion to praise, have been either sold or given up to the accommodation of the staff; but on the other hand a new house of this description, Oakfield, has been acquired by the Directors and is stated to be admirably suited for patients. A hope is expressed that the use for patients of separate residences, which formed one of the most pleasing and distinguishing features of the Institution, will be maintained in some form which will preserve the advantages of that mode of care for many of the insane. The many difficulties and problems connected with these changes have been surmounted by Dr. Easterbrook with great success, and every section of the Institution was found in admirable order. In furtherance of the scheme for the establishment of a research laboratory, the Directors, it is reported with commendation, have instituted three Fellowships, which are offered to medical men with a view to their devoting themselves to original research.

#### DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM.

This asylum, which consists of Gowrie House rented from the Dundee District Lunacy Board, was found as usual in a very satisfactory condition. It is stated to afford excellent accommodation for

patients of the upper and middle classes who can afford to pay moderate rates, and it performs further a most charitable function towards patients in straitened circumstances by contributing towards the cost of their maintenance or by providing them with advantages which the rate of board paid could not otherwise secure for them. The annual expenditure for these purposes is reported to amount to £1440 annually.

#### DUNDEE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

It is reported that much work has been accomplished in repainting wards and corridors, and in making the various rooms bright and comfortable. The new heating arrangements by circulation of hot water at low pressure have proved satisfactory, a sufficient and equable temperature having been obtained in every section of the asylum. The additional boiler formerly recommended has been ordered, a new water main has been laid round the asylum, and the drainage system is in course of renewal. A new cricket pitch has been laid down, and improvements in footpaths, fences, shelters, and verandas are under consideration. The care and treatment of the patients are reported to be entirely satisfactory.

#### ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Many important internal changes are reported to have been carried out during the past year. At the West House two wards on the ground floor in the south wings have been converted into hospitals for male and female patients respectively, each containing about 40 beds. The hospital on the male side is under the management of an assistant matron, five female nurses, and one male attendant; that on the female side, under an assistant matron and six nurses. The wards are described as commodious, well lighted, and conveniently situated for hospital purposes, and it is proposed to erect in connection with them shelters or verandas for the open-air treatment of patients. A veranda has been erected in front of the Ladies Hospital at Craig House which, it is stated, not only enables patients to be treated in the open air, but gives much needed relief to the wards during the daytime. An important improvement has been effected at the West House by the entire reconstruction of the mortuary, which in its new form provides a *post mortem* room and all necessary apartments for receiving the friends of the dead and for holding funeral services. The excellent and complete manner in which these necessary improvements have been carried out is referred to in terms of strong commendation. The research laboratory has been enlarged and thoroughly equipped, and scientific research continues to be actively carried on in it by the resident pathologist. The asylum is reported to be managed with great energy and ability, and the provision made for the comfort and treatment of the patients is stated to be in all respects highly satisfactory.

#### EDINBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, BANGOUR.

The number of patients in this asylum has not increased during the past year, a fact which is ascribed in part to the steady pursuance



by the Parish Council of the policy of boarding out all patients fit for that mode of care, by which means the needless accumulation of patients in the asylum is prevented. So long, however, as the population of Edinburgh continues to grow, it is certain that the number of patients requiring asylum care will increase, and in the course of a few years a considerable number of patients now accommodated in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum will require to be removed to Bangour. The lease for other ten years of Middleton Hall, which has been repainted internally and externally by the staff and patients, is therefore reported with approval. The asylum continues, it is stated, to develop administratively under the management of Dr. Keay and his assistants, and though much remains to be done its future progress on approved lines is confidently anticipated. The attention given to the industrial occupation of the patients constitutes one of the most satisfactory features of its management. No less than 439 out of 749 inmates were found at one visit usefully employed; and though in the case of an asylum drawing its population from an urban centre there are necessarily many physically infirm patients gratification is expressed at the number induced to perform useful work, male patients to the number of 166 being found at the visit in November actively engaged in outdoor work on the farm and garden. The open-air bed treatment of patients is practised with success. Every department was found in excellent order, and the administration of the asylum is said to be characterised by carefulness and efficiency.

#### ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The first female ward of this asylum is reported to require repainting, refurnishing, and mural decorations so as to bring it in these respects to the level of the other wards which are reported to be bright and cheerful. All parts of the asylum were found clean and in excellent order, and the condition and health of the patients are stated to be good. A veranda has been erected in connection with the female sick-room so as to allow of the open-air treatment of consumption and of patients who will benefit by resting in bed in the open air.

#### FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

An increasing admission rate, especially of male patients, is reported to have resulted in an excess of seven patients over the number for which accommodation has been provided on the male side, and to have left a margin of only seventeen beds on the female side. The position is stated to be one which ought to engage the attention of the District Board. The average number of patients employed in outdoor work is said to be much smaller than is generally the case in Scottish asylums, but it would appear that the number of aged and infirm patients admitted to and resident in this asylum is unusually large. The asylum was found throughout in excellent order, and the patients are stated to be treated with kindness and consideration. Small parlours have been set apart for the use of patients who can be trusted by themselves, and the privilege of being an inmate of these rooms is stated to be highly appreciated.

## GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM.

One of the reports on this asylum contains the following statement: "It is a remarkable fact that for the past two years there has been no death from phthisis, and it is understood that there is at present no active symptom of that disease among the inmates. This is no doubt partly accounted for by the fact that the inmates are drawn from a class in which phthisis is comparatively infrequent, but when allowance is made for that a certain degree of the credit must be given to the excellent hygienic and dietetic conditions provided within the asylum." The asylum continues, it is reported, to be maintained in excellent order. The entrance hall in the gentlemen's division of the West House has been panelled in oak, refloored, and refurnished. New bathrooms in that division have been provided, lavatories refitted, and painting, papering, and refurnishing have been carried out. All patients able to be out are encouraged to pass their time as much as possible in the open air, and a large number of gentlemen and several ladies work regularly in the gardens. Recognition is given to the service to the community performed by the Directors in making provision for the reception and treatment of patients at low rate of board.

## GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH.

The gradual increase in the number of male patients employed in this asylum in healthy outdoor work is recorded with satisfaction. The patients were found in a highly satisfactory condition. Remarkable quietness and good order prevailed in the wards, and this tranquillity is stated to be on the female side in striking contrast to what was observed some years ago, abundance of flowers and plants being now kept in wards in which formerly it was found impossible to prevent the patients from destroying them. Much attention is given to the nursing of the sick and infirm and the new verandas give facilities for the open-air treatment of patients. The varied nature of the dietary, and the dress of the female patients are commended. Two patients sustained injuries, which in one case proved fatal, through jumping through dormitory windows, but no blame could be attached to any one in connection with these accidents.

## GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM AT WOODILEE.

The management of this asylum is reported to be highly satisfactory. The arrangements for the care of the sick and infirm are systematised and admirable both as regards nursing and accommodation, and the neatness and variety of the patients' dress, the excellence of their food, the pleasing table arrangements, and the extent to which healthy outdoor work and other forms of useful employment is developed, all form the subject of favourable comment. Two hundred and fifty men, or nearly 50 per cent. of the male patients, were found working on the land attached to the asylum; and the conditions of life in the case of those who live at the farm buildings are stated to be evidently conducive to their health and happiness. The milking of cows at the farm by a mechanical

contrivance is stated to save time and labour and to be more sanitary than was the case under former methods. The buildings were found throughout in excellent order.

#### GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The new infirmary blocks now opened provide, it is reported, 120 beds which with 200 beds in the hospital raises the number of beds for the sick, infirm, and acutely insane to 320, a number equal to 46 per cent. of the entire accommodation of the asylum. The male population is rapidly increasing, probably owing to the large growth of population caused by the shipbuilding trade, and notwithstanding the enlargement just completed fear is expressed that the accommodation on the male side will soon be insufficient. General paralysis and phthisis are mentioned as prominent among the causes of death, though the deaths from the latter cause are less numerous than formerly. The verandas at the south of the hospital have been widened, and full advantage is stated to be taken of them to provide open-air treatment for tubercular and other patients. The care of the patients as regards dietary, clothing, and treatment is reported as satisfactory. The body of a patient who had escaped some months previously was found in the river Cart. He was living at the farm, was on parole, and had no known suicidal tendencies, and his death may possibly have been due to accident.

#### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The planning and furnishing of the two new separate villas are reported to be highly satisfactory. Their erection has relieved the overcrowding of the asylum and the behaviour of the patients has greatly improved in consequence, excitement and irritability being entirely absent. The farm is stated to be managed with skill and energy, the labour of the patients is fully utilised and substantial profits are the result, while the patients are interested in the work, healthy and contented. The asylum was found in excellent order and the dietary and medical care generally of the patients are stated to be in all respects satisfactory.

#### INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

A recommendation in the first entry, that provision should be made for the isolation and special treatment of patients affected with phthisis, is being carried out by the setting apart of wards in the main building facing the south, which will open on wide verandas and will afford means for open-air bed treatment. This is the more necessary from the fact that the number of patients suffering from consumption on admission to this asylum is said to be considerable. The number of male patients found working on the asylum land was 219, or 64 per cent. of the male population, which is stated to be the highest percentage so employed in Scottish asylums. The condition of the patients in regard to dietary and dress and the state of the wards and dormitories were found to be entirely satisfactory.



## KIRKLANDS ASYLUM.

The asylum was found throughout in a state of admirable order and cleanliness, and the day-rooms are bright and plentifully supplied with books and plants. The patients are reported to receive unremitting and conscientious attention, and were everywhere quiet and contented. The new system of heating, under which the temperature in the various wards can be independently regulated, is reported to have proved in all respects satisfactory. The number of patients suffering from general paralysis is unusually great, but the patients are reported to be, as a whole, in good health. Their occupation in outdoor work is carefully attended to, and in all its departments the asylum it is said reflects the zeal and ability with which it is managed.

## LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

A reduction is reported in the number of patients in this asylum due to the removal of boarders from Renfrewshire, but on the other hand the number of patients from Lanarkshire parishes has steadily risen, so that the margin of spare accommodation is not excessive. There are, however, in the asylum, over eighty private patients whose removal would be necessary in the event of the accommodation becoming exhausted. The health, care, and treatment of the patients are most favourably reported on. The sanatorium erected for the treatment of phthisis is more than capable of accommodating all the patients so affected, but it gives facilities for the open-air treatment of other patients. A large number of patients are reported to be employed on the farm and asylum grounds and the work performed by them is both useful and profitable. The system of sewage disposal has been overhauled and improved and a scheme has, it is stated, been adopted by which an effective filtration of sewage will be secured. The individual requirements of each patient are reported to be carefully studied and nothing is left undone to secure their welfare.

## MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Recommendations are made with regard to the better supply of newspapers, illustrated periodicals and books in the day-rooms, as also with regard to the provision of a suitable waiting-room for the reception of relatives and friends who come to visit patients. These recommendations are, it is stated, receiving attention, and in connection with the latter recommendation it is suggested that unless sufficient reason exists to the contrary, visitors should, as often as possible, be admitted to the wards to see their relatives, as by this means much ignorant prejudice and suspicion on the part of the public may be counteracted. On account of the increased number of male patients admitted, extended arrangements for hospital accommodation on that side are called for. The new verandas at the end of the hospital wards, which are so constructed that they can be closed in at night, are stated to be valuable additions to the resources of the asylum as at once relieving the hospitals and affording open-air treatment. The asylum was found in good order, clean, bright, and well ventilated,

and the patients are in all respects well provided for and were contented and orderly in their behaviour.

#### MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM.

The new verandas in front of the hospital provide beds for the open-air treatment of eight patients of each sex. These are said to be excellent additions, and it is fully expected that their systematic use in the treatment of phthisis will check a threatened recrudescence of this affection within the institution. The dormitory in the basement of the main building has been refloored and repainted, and the flooring of the general bathroom has, as recommended, been relaid. The dormitories and day-rooms are reported to be clean and brightly decorated. The patients were found comfortably and neatly clothed, the clothing of the women being pleasingly varied in colour and material. They were quiet and orderly in behaviour and are stated to be in all respects well provided for.

#### JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH.

The patients of this asylum were found in a highly satisfactory condition, and it is reported that the observing and recording of the medical and other details of every case is carried out in it in an extremely elaborate and efficient manner. The hospital wards for all those who require special observation or nursing are reported to be admirable, and the patients in them receive every attention calculated to promote their comfort or recovery. A large number of the patients are induced to engage in more or less useful work. The management continues to be energetic and progressive. Separate houses have been erected for married attendants, the asylum chapel has been beautifully decorated, and much has, it is stated, been effected during the year to maintain the rooms in their usual condition of brightness, cheerfulness, and comfort.

#### PAISLEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The Parish of Paisley has been erected into a separate Lunacy District, and the Parochial Asylum at Riccartbar has now been adopted and approved of as the District Asylum. The population has decreased owing to the removal of boarders to the newly opened Renfrew District Asylum. Changes among the male staff are frequent, and to prevent this it is recommended that cottages for married attendants should be provided. It is recommended also that mess-rooms should be provided for the staff. The serving of meals to the staff in the dining-hall and in presence of the patients has, it is stated, been abandoned in other asylums as being undesirable from many points of view. The asylum is maintained in excellent order. The new veranda in connection with the female sick ward was, it is stated, seen filled with patients whose complexions bore evidence of the beneficial results of open-air treatment, and a hope is expressed that a similar provision will be made at the male hospital. The lighting of the dining-hall has been greatly improved, and a billiard table has been placed in one of the day-rooms. The asylum is reported to be carefully and efficiently managed.

## PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The care and treatment of the patients in this asylum are reported to be in all respects satisfactory. The recognition of the need for active hospital treatment in the case of patients labouring under acute forms of insanity is stated to be an excellent feature in the administration. The veranda on the female side, where those who can benefit by it obtain rest in bed in the open air, is reported to be fully utilised, and a hope is expressed that a similar veranda will be provided for the male side. Much attention is given to the employment of patients in active and useful work on the asylum farm, and in this way not only is their health promoted, but a substantial profit is earned, and the institution is benefited by the supply of produce of a quality which could hardly otherwise be obtained. The excellent and valuable work done in the laboratory by the assistants under the influence and guidance of Dr. Bruce is shown, it is stated, by the fact that during the last three years they have been awarded by the Medico-Psychological Association, one gold and three bronze medals for original research.

## RENFREW DISTRICT ASYLUM, DYKEBAR.

This asylum was approved of and adopted by the Board as a District Asylum in the early part of last year. It is of the segregate or village type, having an administrative centre, a separate hospital, and separate villas at suitable distances for the various classes of patients. All the arrangements of these, both as regards design and internal fittings and furnishings, are very favourably reported on. Sofas and easy chairs, affording comfortable seats for the aged and infirm, have been liberally provided, and beds and bedding and bathing arrangements are all excellent, though a few minor deficiencies have yet to be supplied. The heating of the buildings by the Reck circulatory system is reported to be satisfactory. The wards are well lighted by electricity, and the telephonic intercommunication between every section of the asylum is stated to be very complete. The water supply, the arrangements for the safety of the patients in case of fire, for the extinction of fire, and for the purification of asylum sewage, are all reported to be satisfactory. The patients were found in excellent condition, and the asylum is reported to be managed with zeal and efficiency.

## ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The hospitals in this asylum are now completed. They are said to form admirable accommodation and to afford provision of the best kind for the care and nursing of the acutely insane, and of the bodily sick and infirm, who form a large proportion of the inmates. It was especially apparent, it is stated, that the principle of either treating new and acute cases of mental disease in bed or of at all events regarding them as sick persons is largely practised in this asylum, and the method described is not only humane but rational and scientific, and one which cannot fail to justify itself as it comes into more general use. The administrative section has also been reconstructed, and a board-room of adequate size, a mess-room for



male attendants, a surgery, and a laboratory have been provided. New stores and other offices have also been provided, as well as three comfortably furnished waiting-rooms for visitors. The removal of the railings which surrounded the exercise courts on each side of the asylum is noted with approval. The wants of the patients are reported to be fully supplied, and the asylum is reported to be in all respects successfully managed.

#### STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The wards are reported to have been found throughout in excellent order, bright and comfortable, and well supplied with plants, books, newspapers, and indoor games. The storeroom on the male side of the succursal block is reported to be inadequate for its purpose, and its extension is recommended. The privacy of the patients has been better secured, it is stated, by heightening the boundary wall to the south-west between the grounds and the public road. The water pressure was found on trial to be quite inadequate for the proper protection of the asylum from fire. The extreme danger of this state of matters is pointed out, and it is recommended that a steam force pump in connection with a tank on the ground level should be provided. Such an arrangement exists in several district asylums, and works most efficiently. The industrial occupation of the patients is stated to be carefully attended to, and it is noted with approval that the District Board propose, when a favourable opportunity offers, to secure more arable land. Attention is called to the great contrast shown by certain parishes in respect to the policy of removing suitable patients to private care. The parish of Falkirk has, it is stated, only 5 per cent. of its patients thus provided for in private dwellings, while the neighbouring parishes of Kilsyth and Grangemouth have respectively 48 per cent. and 34 per cent. of their patients so disposed of. It is obvious that if other parishes adopted the policy of Falkirk in this matter the Asylum would soon be altogether inadequate for the requirements of the district. The patients were contented and well behaved and it is said to have been evident that much attention is devoted to promoting their welfare and comfort.

#### BALGREEN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The arrangements and furnishings of the rooms of this Asylum are reported to present an appearance of comfort and elegance, and everything seen indicated liberal, kindly, and efficient treatment of the patients.

#### NEW SAUGHTON HALL PRIVATE ASYLUM.

This Asylum is reported to be in every part kept in admirable order, comfortably heated, and properly ventilated. The success of the efforts to give the sitting-rooms and bedrooms a homelike appearance is said to be due to the disposal of patients as far as possible in private bedrooms and small private sitting-rooms, and to the comfortable furnishing of the rooms which makes them indistinguishable from those of a superior private house. The grounds are kept in good order and afford excellent opportunities for outdoor recreations. A

favourable report is given of Gullane House, to which patients are from time to time sent for change of air and scene.

#### WESTERMAINS PRIVATE ASYLUM.

This house, it is reported, continues to be maintained in excellent order, and to present everywhere a cheerful and comfortable appearance. The patients are, it is stated, treated with kindness and liberality.

#### GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.

This Asylum was found in excellent order, and much is reported to have been done by repainting and redecoration to increase the brightness and cheerfulness of the wards. The population has been reduced by the removal of boarders from other parishes of Renfrewshire. Good progress is reported to have been made with the building of a new hospital for male patients, and a hope is expressed that when this accommodation is completed a detached block for male patients, which is unfavourably reported on, will be disused for the accommodation of patients. An unfortunate accident is recorded by which a patient lost his life through scalding, he having stepped behind the attendant into a bath before the temperature of the water had been sufficiently reduced. The outdoor employment of the patients is well attended to, and they were found neatly and properly clothed, and to have all their wants satisfactorily provided for.

The Paisley Parochial Asylums at Riccartbar and Craw Road have become respectively the Paisley District Asylum and the Lunatic Wards of Paisley Poorhouse, and are mentioned respectively under the latter designations.

#### LUNATIC WARDS OF BUCHAN POORHOUSE.

The wards were found scrupulously clean, and the clothing, dietary, and general condition of the patients are all favourably reported on. The active employment of the patients in agricultural work continues, it is said, to be one of the features of the management, and it is stated that the land worked by the patients yielded a profit last year of £70.

#### LUNATIC WARDS OF CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE.

Good progress, it is reported, is being made with the reconstruction and renovation of these wards. The floors of the day-rooms and dormitories have been relaid with pitch pine, new and improved windows have been inserted, space occupied by single rooms has been added to dormitories, to the great improvement of the lighting of these rooms, a new heating system has been completed, lighting arrangements have been improved, and the lavatories are being reconstructed. A recommendation is made that bedsteads, of modern pattern be substituted for the present bedsteads, which are described as antiquated and in some cases dilapidated. The new laundry is reported to be in use, and to be in all respects well designed and equipped, and the old laundry is being converted into a general bathroom, with dressing-rooms attached. The condition of the patients is favourably reported on, and they were free from complaint.

## DUMBARTON POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

The wards were found in good order, and the health and condition of the inmates are said to show that their care is satisfactory and that their requirements are liberally met. Twenty-five of the men labour on the land, it is stated, with benefit to themselves and profit to the establishment.

## DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

The female division has, it is reported, been tastefully repainted, and a similar improvement, it is understood, is to be carried out on the male side. All patients capable of working are reported to be fully occupied in useful work. Their dietary was nutritious and their clothing suitable, and they were found contented and free from excitement.

## GOVAN POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

The wards are reported to be bright and attractive, and the dormitories fresh and airy. The condition of the patients was found to be in all respects highly satisfactory. A considerable number of patients are confined to bed, mainly suffering from the infirmities of old age, and these are stated to receive in the sick-rooms kindly care and regular medical attention. Those able to work are fully employed in healthy occupations, and there was an entire absence of noise and excitement. The wards are stated to be managed in a very careful and efficient manner.

## INVERESK POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The patients are reported to be liberally fed and suitably clothed. They are, with very few exceptions, engaged in useful work and appeared to be happy and contented.

## KINCARDINE POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

The wards are reported to have been found clean and bright in aspect, well furnished, and comfortable. It is recommended that the substitution of spring mattresses for straw palliasses, begun some time ago, should be proceeded with. The health of the inmates is reported to be good. All their wants are carefully attended, and they were free from complaint.

## LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

An epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in this poorhouse, affecting fifteen inmates and two of the staff. One inmate of the lunatic wards was affected and died of the disease. He was employed in the laundry and had, it was supposed, come in contact with infected clothing. The patients were found happy and cheerful, as is said to be invariably the case in this establishment, a condition stated to be undoubtedly due to the great sympathy and kindness with which they are treated. The wards were found throughout in excellent order.



## LONG ISLAND POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

These wards were licensed with a view to relieving the excessive poor-rate in the parishes concerned by at one and the same time utilising accommodation for the ordinary poor, which was very seldom taken advantage of, and providing inexpensively for the care of easily managed patients, and so saving the heavy costs of removal and maintenance which resort to the District Asylum involved. The experiment is reported to have been even more successful than was anticipated. Not only has the accommodation originally provided been fully taken advantage of, but six or more beds have been added to the male side from accommodation not needed for the ordinary poor. The few acres of land attached to the Poorhouse have been greatly improved by the work of the patients, and the acquisition of more land is recommended. The whole work of the institution, including the cutting of peats, is performed by the patients, who also do much profitable work for neighbouring farmers, and in the maintenance of roads, &c. The cost of maintenance is stated to be 6s. 1d. per inmate per week, which is over £9 per annum below the cost in the District Asylum; but this low rate is not attained by any economy affecting the patients. They are reported to have been found well nourished and suitably clothed, and the governor and matron are said to have devoted themselves successfully to securing their welfare.

## OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

The management of these wards continues, it is reported, to deserve the high opinions which have often been expressed regarding it. The patients were found suitably and tidily clothed, and their appearance indicated a nutritious dietary and sufficient exercise and work in the open air. A noteworthy feature in the industry of the wards is stated to be the weaving of cloth, which gives constant and interesting occupation to three men, and results in a considerable and profitable output. The wards are maintained in excellent order, and the patients are reported to have expressed themselves as quite satisfied with their care and treatment.

## PAISLEY POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

These wards have been recently restricted to the reception of harmless and incurable patients. The condition of the patients was, it is reported, such as to reflect credit on the administration. The clothing of the patients was found tidy and comfortable, that of the women being tasteful and pleasing in appearance. There was no excitement and no complaint, and many of the inmates expressed gratitude for the care and kindness they receive. The whole establishment has been repainted with excellent results as regards cheerfulness, and it is reported with approval that many internal improvements have been or are about to be carried out.

## PERTH POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

The wards are reported to be in good order, well ventilated, and clean throughout. The management of the patients continues, it

is said, to be kindly and judicious, and their appearance indicates an adequate and nutritious dietary. The abundant water supply which is obtained from an artesian well is reported to be speedily pumped to cisterns at the top of the buildings at very small cost.

#### WIGTOWN POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.

The condition of the patients is reported to be in all respects satisfactory. General contentment prevailed, and the more intelligent patients expressed their satisfaction with their treatment and surroundings. The wards were in good order, but a recommendation is made that the staircase leading to the male wards should be repainted, and also that better lighting in the wards should be obtained by the use of incandescent burners. Recognition is given to the careful and full manner in which the clinical records are kept by the medical officer.

#### BALDOVAN INSTITUTION.

Many improvements are reported to have been effected in this excellently managed institution. The girls' hospital has been changed from a small room to a large and bright room, the deficient supply of hot water to the first floor has been remedied, a new bath has been introduced into the first floor for nursery children, and a new door gives the hospital and nursery children ready access to the grounds. These and numerous other improvements show, it is stated, the earnest desire of the Directors to do all in their power to develop the efficiency of the Institution, and regret is expressed that they are unable through want of means to extend its public usefulness and to carry out more fully their humane intentions for the benefit of their helpless charges. The children were found neat in person and clothing, and it is stated that their smiling, happy faces gave assurance that they are kindly treated. Of the 162 pupils, 75 attend school, many are in addition taught simple manual work of a useful character, at which some display much dexterity. Young and helpless children, however, form a large proportion of the pupils. Great praise is given to the thoughtful and earnest manner in which the Institution is conducted.

#### LARBERT INSTITUTION.

That this Institution is performing an important national function and is prospering in doing so is shown, it is reported, by the steady growth of the number of its inmates, which, at the time of the last inspection, had risen to 328. Plans have been prepared for extensive alterations of the existing buildings. These comprise an extension of the kitchen and scullery, enlargement of the store, removal of the corridor of communication running along the front of the north block, the space thus obtained being added to the day-rooms and dormitories on the ground floor, and the division of this block into four sections, each one of which will be provided with ample lavatory and bathroom accommodation and will constitute an administrative unit. A veranda will be erected along the south front of this block to give communication to school-rooms and dining-halls.

New heating arrangements are to be introduced, and the use of electric lighting extended. These proposals are, it is said, sufficient to prove that the Directors are most anxious to render the Institution as efficient as possible. The appearance of the children showed that they were well nourished, and that unremitting attention is given to their personal cleanliness and dress. Their manners at table are, it is said, not only inoffensive, but undistinguishable from that of ordinary well brought up children. In addition to scholastic teaching, the more intelligent were being instructed in various industries, including sewing, knitting, embroidery, and mat making; and the more mentally deficient are taught useful work of a simpler nature. The Institution is said to discharge its charitable functions with efficiency, and to deserve the confidence and support of the public.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT FOR STATE AND CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1909, 12 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. Prison, Perth—Admissions to Criminal Lunatic Department during 1909.

R/N.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused is Convicted.
M. F.					
1 ...	Peterhead Prison .	9/5/07	J. G.	1909 7th Jan.	Theft and P.C.
2 ...	Glasgow . . .	21/11/02	P. M.	12th Jan.	Assault by discharging a loaded revolver.
3 ...	Greenock Prison .	11/1/09	J. H.	13th Jan.	Assault to the danger of life and serious injury to the person.
4 ...	Dunfermline . .	10/2/09	J. M'G.	10th Feb.	Assault on his wife by cutting her throat with a razor.
... 5	Perth Prison . .	12/11/08	M. A. F. or M'G.	8th Mar.	Cruelty to children.
6 ...	Crichton Royal Institution . .	20/3/07	T. M. B.	9th April	Murder.
7 ...	Edinburgh Prison	10/5/09	J. O'N.	14th May	Murder.
8 ...	Perth Prison . .	22/12/08	J. M'A.	8th Nov.	Theft by H. B. and P.C.
9 ...	Edinburgh Prison	8/11/09	J. L.	10th Nov.	Con. of 10 Geo. iv. c. 38, Sec. 2, discharging a loaded revolver at his wife and thereby wounding her.
10 ...	Dunfermline . .	22/11/09	D. R.	22nd Nov.	Assault by stabbing to the effusion of blood and danger of life.
11 ...	Omagh District Asylum . . .	21/11/02	P. M.	1st Dec.	Assault by discharging a loaded revolver.
12 ...	Perth Prison . .	20/12/09	J. R.	24th Dec.	Culpable homicide.



The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1909 :—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Escapes.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
46	7	11	1	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...

The inmates at 31st December 1909 were classified as follows :—

	M.	F.	T.
Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure . . . . .	27	4	31
Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure . . . . .	11	2	13
Convicts whose sentences had not expired . . . . .	8	...	8
Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired . . . . .	1	...	1
Detained until further orders of Court . . . . .	...	...	...
	47	6	53

Dr. Sturrock, who has for many years been favourably known to the Medical Commissioners as Assistant Medical Officer to the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, has succeeded Dr. McNaughtan in the medical direction of this Department. He is, it is stated, earnestly devoting himself to the study of the criminal insane, regarding whom much has yet to be learned and explained. The Department was found in good order, clean, and properly heated and ventilated. Much attention is given, it is reported, to the engagement of the inmates in healthy and useful work, and the beneficial effects of their treatment were, it is said, shown in their good health and orderly conduct.

#### IV. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings—that is insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment for the insane are the following :—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, unless he is a patient in regard to whom it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed,

and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

The Board have therefore no official knowledge of a large number of insane persons living at home under the care of their natural guardians, provided they are neither paupers, nor kept for profit, nor restrained, nor cruelly used.

#### NUMBERS OF PRIVATE AND PAUPER LUNATICS FOR 1909.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1910, was 120. Of these, 54 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 47 \* were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 73 were placed singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no licence. The number of houses possessing special licences for the reception of private patients was at 1st January, 23.

All pauper lunatics, wherever placed, come upon the register of the Board, and we are fully informed as to the mode in which they are provided for, and of every important fact in their history. The relation of the central authority to every individual member of the pauper class of the insane is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. The number of pauper patients provided for with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings on 1st January 1910 was 2843, showing an increase of 17 compared with the preceding year. Of these, 956 are boarded with guardians who are relatives, and 1887 with unrelated guardians. Of the pauper patients with unrelated guardians, more than two-thirds are in private dwellings specially licensed to receive 2, 3, or 4 patients. The remainder, as well as almost all patients with related guardians, are accommodated singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no special licence. The number admitted during the year to the roll of pauper patients in private dwellings was 293, which is 32 less than last year. Of these, 130, or 20 more than last year, were resident in private dwellings when first reported to the Board and remained with our sanction under private care, and 163 or 52 less than last year, were removed from asylums. Of the total number of patients in private dwellings, 26 were certified sane during the year, 27 were removed from the poor-roll by their friends, 109 were removed to asylums, and 114 died—the death-rate being equal to 40 per 1000.

\* Of these 47 patients 13 were resident in houses licensed for pauper patients.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients so provided for at 1st January 1881, and at 1st January of each subsequent fifth year to 1906, and for each of the following years to 1910 distinguishing between those resident with related guardians and those resident with unrelated guardians.

Years.	Resident with Relatives.	Boarded with Strangers.	Total.
1881	906	610	1,516
1886	967	1,091	2,058
1891	1,043	1,446	2,489
1896	1,009	1,691	2,700
1901	987	1,682	2,669
1906	976	1,776	2,752
1907	972	1,802	2,774
1908	971	1,809	2,780
1909	942	1,884	2,826
1910	956	1,887	2,843

It will be observed that the total number rose throughout the period embraced in the Table from 1516 in 1881 to 2700 in 1896, an increase during these fifteen years of 1184, or 78 per cent. Since 1896 the total number has fluctuated somewhat, but this year attained the highest point it has ever reached, namely, 2843.

On examining the column of the Table giving the number resident with relatives, it will be seen that a rise occurred in the ten years from 1881 to 1891, from 906 to 1043, which was mostly contributed by the Highland counties, and that during the succeeding years the tendency has been towards a fall in the number so provided for.

The pauper insane boarded with unrelated guardians are those to whom alone the term "boarded out" is properly applicable. With few exceptions, they are patients who have been formerly inmates of asylums, from which they have been removed and placed as boarders under the private care of strangers while still in a condition of insanity. An examination of the column dealing with those boarded with strangers shows that in the five years from 1881 a rise occurred of 481; in the five years to 1891 a rise of 355; and in the five years to 1896 a rise of 245—an increase during the fifteen years of 1081 or 177 per cent. The number in the present year, which is the largest yet recorded, shows a rise of 3 over last year.

#### PRIVATE DWELLINGS SPECIALLY LICENSED.

The tabular statements following show the number of private dwellings specially licensed for private and pauper patients, classified in accordance with the number of certified patients they contained, and the number and sex of the patients resident in each class at 31st December 1909:—



(a) *Private Patients.*

Classes of Houses specially Licensed for Patients, containing at 31st December 1909.	Number of Specially Licensed Houses in each Class.	Number of Patients in each Class.		
		M.	F.	T.
Two Patients . . .	6	2	4	6
Three Patients . . .	2	...	3	3
Four Patients . . .	15	1	24	25
Totals .	23	3	31	34

Some of these houses, as well as other private houses not licensed by the Board and not under their jurisdiction, contain uncertified private boarders who are mentally unstable.

(b) *Pauper Patients.*

Two Patients . . .	416	317	408	725
Three Patients . . .	143	94	265	359
Four Patients . . .	55	34	168	202
Totals .	614	445	841	*1286

\* Includes 13 private patients resident in houses licensed for paupers.

It will be seen from this statement that of all the pauper lunatics provided for in specially licensed houses, more than half are in houses which contain only two patients, and that of the patients accommodated in houses containing three or four patients, more than three-fourths are females.

## GENERAL REPORTS ON THE VISITATION OF PATIENTS.

We present, as usual, in Appendix C the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings.

Dr. Sutherland refers to the action taken to relieve the overcrowding of the Inverness District Asylum caused by the accumulation of patients no longer requiring asylum care. In the case of remote parishes having no direct means of access to an asylum, the travelling expenses of a patient with perhaps two attendants are so great that parish councils naturally hesitate to incur the risk of the double expenditure involved both in a patient's removal home and his return to the asylum, in the event of his being found on trial to be unsuitable. Under such circumstances, an undue accumulation of

patients is apt to occur, and in order to avert this difficulty in the case of the Inverness Asylum, Dr. Sutherland with the assistance of the asylum and parochial officials took steps towards bringing about the removal of suitable patients to localities so near to the asylum as to make their return easy. Speaking of the success of his efforts in this direction, he says :—"The Inverness rural colonies, it will be acknowledged, fulfil a most useful purpose in connection with boarding out. From what I have seen during the past two or three years these groups are destined to grow, for within the area, fifty more patients chargeable to remote parishes could be accommodated without a suspicion of patients bulking too largely among the sane population ; and there is a growing desire on the part of officials of these remote parishes, fully alive to the expense and risk of removing patients home, to take advantage of the excellent provision and supervision which can be obtained near Inverness." With regard to the possibility of old age pensions restricting the number of applications for parochial relief on the ground of insanity, he makes the following remark :—"That there is the possibility of fewer senile claimants coming on the register than formerly may be accepted. Evidence in support of this view from different parts of the country came within my knowledge, and was attributed by inspectors of poor to the bestowal of old age pensions, which is restraining relatives from seeking relief for those approaching seventy who have been showing the premonitory and milder signs of senile dementia."

Dr. Charles Macpherson says :—"The average standard of comfort among the patients has been fully maintained during the year. I had no complaint from any patient of insufficient dietary, and the robust appearance of all the patients, except such as were suffering from chronic diseases, was sufficient indication that they were well fed. The kind of food supplied differs in different parts of the country, in some parts more animal food being used than in others ; but it may be taken as universal that the standard of food supplied to the patients is the same as that used by the guardians and others of a similar class in the districts in which they reside." He gives several instances to show the excellent effect upon patients which often follows removal to a new guardian, even in cases where the guardianship from which removal takes place is unexceptionable and quite suitable for other patients, and he adds :—"I could multiply cases, but it is unnecessary, and I only give these to show the advisability of not hastily concluding that, because patients fail to do well in a house where you have no reason to believe that they are unkindly treated, therefore the only possible course to pursue is to return them to the asylum."

## V. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following Districts :—

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Lunacy Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland, . . . . .	1. Shetland District.
Orkney, . . . . .	2. Orkney do.
Caithness, . . . . .	3. Caithness do.
Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, .	4. Inverness do.
Elgin, . . . . .	5. Elgin do.
Banff, . . . . .	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	7. Aberdeen County, consisting of all the parishes of Aberdeenshire, except Aberdeen City Parish.
Kincardine, . . . . .	8. Aberdeen City, consisting of the parish of that name.
Forfar, . . . . .	9. Kincardine District.
Perth, . . . . .	10. Forfar District, consisting of all the parishes of Forfarshire, except Dundee Combination.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan, . . . . .	11. Dundee District, consisting of the parish of Dundee Combination.
Fife and Kinross, . . . . .	12. Perth District.
Edinburgh and Peebles, . . . . .	13. Stirling do.
Haddington, . . . . .	14. Fife and Kinross District.
Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, . . . . .	15. Edinburgh District, consisting of the parish of Edinburgh.
Lanark, . . . . .	16. Leith District, consisting of the parish of Leith.
Renfrew, . . . . .	17. Midlothian and Peebles District, consisting of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the county of Peebles.
Argyll, . . . . .	18. Haddington District.
Bute, . . . . .	19. Roxburgh do.
Ayr, . . . . .	20. Glasgow do. { Consisting respectively of the parishes of the same names.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, .	21. Govan do. {
	22. Lanark do. { Consisting of the remaining parishes of Lanarkshire.
	23. Paisley do. { Consisting of the Parish of Paisley.
	24. Renfrew do. { Consisting of the remaining parishes of Renfrewshire, including entire parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood, which are partly within Lanarkshire.
	25. Argyll do.
	26. Bute do.
	27. Ayr do.
	28. Dumfries do.

The pauper lunatics of the Shetland District are accommodated, under agreement, in the Royal Asylum at Montrose.

Pauper lunatics of the Orkney District are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum.



Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District who need asylum treatment continue to be sent to that establishment.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District, which includes the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, are accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness and in the lunatic wards of Long Island Poorhouse.

The Elgin District Asylum provides adequately for the wants of the District.

The Banff District is provided with accommodation in the asylum at Ladysbridge.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen County Lunacy District, which consists of all the parishes of the county except Aberdeen City Parish, are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement with the directors of the asylum, and in the lunatic wards of Buchan Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen City Lunacy District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Kingseat.

The pauper lunatics of the Kincardine Lunacy District are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum under an agreement, and in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District, which consists of all the parishes in the county except Dundee, are accommodated in the Royal Asylum of Montrose, under an agreement.

The pauper lunatics of the Dundee District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Westgreen and in the lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse, with the exception of over 60 patients who are temporarily accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross are provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar.

The Edinburgh District is provided with accommodation in the District Asylum at Bangour and temporarily in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Leith District, which consists of the Parish of Leith, is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The pauper lunatics of the Midlothian and Peebles District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Rosslynlee and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of the Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Haddington District are accommodated in the Haddington District Asylum, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

The Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow District, which consists of

the Parish of Glasgow, are accommodated in the District Asylums of Woodilee and Gartloch.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hawkhead, Paisley, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Lanark District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hartwood, Shotts, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse at Old Monkland.

The pauper lunatics of the Paisley District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Riccartbar, and in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse at Craw Road.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Dykebar, and in Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and of Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District, which consists of the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, are accommodated in the Crichton Royal Institution and in the lunatic wards of the Wigtownshire Poorhouse.

## VI. WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POORER CLASS OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

We entered into a full discussion of this subject in our Thirty-ninth Annual Report. We repeat the opinion that permissive power should be given by statute to District Lunacy Boards to provide accommodation for private patients under the conditions we indicated as desirable, and we have reason to believe that legislation in the direction suggested would tend to relieve the rates and would be approved of by District Lunacy Boards.

The number of private patients in District Asylums has been steadily increasing. At 1st January 1895, it was 143, and at 1st January 1910, 294. In addition to these patients there is a considerable and increasing number of patients who are in the asylum as pauper patients, but who repay the entire cost of their maintenance to the parishes to which they are nominally chargeable, and who therefore should properly appear as private patients. The numbers referring to this class include a few who may be placed under some circumstances of emergency temporarily in asylums as pauper patients, the cost of whose maintenance is immediately refunded by relatives; but the great majority are patients who are permanently in the asylum on the footing of paupers under an arrangement between relatives and the parishes through which they are sent.

The following Table shows for the years 1908-9 and 1909-10 the number of patients of each of these classes privately paid for in each of the District Asylums of Scotland:—

District Asylum.	Number of Private Patients.		Number of Pauper Patients whose Maintenance was wholly Repaid.		Total.	
	1st Jan. 1909.	1st Jan. 1910.	15th May 1908.	15th May 1909.	Year 1908-9.	Year 1909-10.
Aberdeen . . .	..	..	3	2	3	2
Argyll . . .	32	29	7	5	39	34
Ayr . . .	28	23	20	16	48	39
Banff . . .	5	5	9	8	14	13
Dundee . . .	..	..	3	7	3	7
Edinburgh . . .	..	..	5	6	5	6
Elgin . . .	10	6	8	8	18	14
Fife . . .	11	9	37	29	48	38
Gartloch . . .	..	..	2	6	2	6
Woodilee . . .	..	..	7	16	7	16
Govan . . .	12	13	19	15	31	28
Haddington . . .	13	15	2	2	15	17
Inverness . . .	15	7	11	17	26	24
Kirklands . . .	..	..	3	3	3	3
Lanark . . .	81	80	21	29	102	109
Midlothian . . .	47	41	9	5	56	46
Perth . . .	3	3	34	31	37	34
Renfrew . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Roxburgh . . .	34	25	7	7	41	32
Stirling . . .	38	38	17	20	35	58
	329	294	224	233	553	527

It will be observed from this Table that at 1st January 1910 there were 294 private patients in District Asylums, formally registered as such, and at 15th May 1909 (the latest date available for the class), there were 233 patients registered as pauper patients, but wholly maintained by their relatives or from other private sources, making in all 527. The services rendered by District Asylums in this respect will be seen to vary greatly, the results shown being largely dependent upon the amount of accommodation not required for pauper patients which an asylum may possess at any particular time. During the past year the number of private patients registered as such has fallen from 329 to 294, while the number of those patients who are maintained wholly by their relatives but who are registered as pauper patients has risen from 224 to 233. There can be no doubt that this result is due to the necessity for refusing to admit private patients or of calling for their removal to make room for pauper patients. This happened last year in the case of Inverness District Asylum, where the number of private patients fell from 15 to 7, while the number of nominal paupers increased from 11 to 17. This must have entailed considerable hardships in a district such as Inverness, where there are no means of obtaining private treatment nearer than Aberdeen. The position of the registered private patients in all District Asylums is precarious, as their removal must be demanded whenever the beds occupied by them are required for pauper patients.



## VII. COST OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The constant demand for additional accommodation for the insane, the large scale on which it has been found necessary in many cases to provide it, and the magnitude of the expenditure involved, have recently been the subject of much discussion. We have for long urged upon District Lunacy Boards that all asylum buildings should be of the utmost simplicity compatible with efficiency for their special purpose, and that no expenditure should be incurred on external ornament or in other similar directions which are contrary to a strict economy, and which in no way contribute to the amelioration of the condition of the insane. We have reason to think that these views will have the effect of diminishing the cost of asylums, especially where they are erected as detached and more or less independent buildings of comparatively small size, as such buildings do not offer inducements to the creation of special architectural effects which large and lofty structures to some extent call for in the desire to avoid unattractive elevations. There are, however, many things about asylums less obvious than architectural features but more costly, and which are absolutely indispensable; and notwithstanding our efforts towards economy, asylums still remain institutions of an exceptionally expensive character. It is, however, not an easy matter to arrive at a conclusion as to what is really the cost of an asylum, and in what the cost specially consists. Questions on the subject are frequently put to us, and especially questions with regard to the comparative cost of asylums, which are exceedingly difficult if not impossible to answer except with reservations and explanations which for practical purposes leave the answer of little value. Among the many causes which render such comparisons in most cases useless, the following may be mentioned: (1) Some asylums possess a considerable extent of land, others very little. In some cases, owing to the time at which the site was acquired, or to the high price of land ruling in special localities, the price of the site has been so great as to form a large part of the cost of the whole establishment; in others, with a wide choice of locality and with plenty of land in the market, the price has been low. (2) The cost of building appears to vary greatly in different parts of Scotland, the differences being probably due to the high wages necessary to obtain workmen who can easily obtain other work nearer their homes, or to the varying degree of difficulty in obtaining suitable stone, and the varying facilities for the transport of stone and other building materials. (3) Not only are comparisons between buildings erected in one part of the country with those erected in another part apt to be fallacious, but the cost of buildings erected in one year cannot safely be compared with those erected in another, even in the same locality, as the rate of wages and of building materials undergo material change with time as well as with locality. This renders futile comparison of the cost of new buildings with that of old buildings. (4) Asylums are not all equally and at one time furnished with the various appliances and arrangements now regarded as necessary for a completely equipped establishment. One may be furnished with hospitals specially designed for the care of those requiring nursing and other special forms of treatment, another may arrange for these

requirements by what may be described as a makeshift; one may have provided nurses' and attendants' homes, mortuary rooms, including arrangements for *post mortem* examinations and laboratory research, or a farm steading, or a separate chapel, or special arrangements necessitated by situation for water supply, or electric light. In others these and similar things are not provided, and in some cases, in the special circumstances of the asylum, certain of these arrangements may not be called for; but it is easy to see how fallacious comparisons would be which omitted to take such facts into account. (5) Another circumstance which renders it impossible to determine the cost of an asylum with anything like finality arises from the fact that the number of beds—the only proper measure of cost—seldom or never remains the same for any considerable time, and with every increase in numbers the cost per bed falls. Asylums, especially the newer and larger asylums, have been so planned as to enable them eventually in many departments to provide for a much larger number of patients than the buildings as originally completed could contain. The expense, for instance, of land, water, drainage, farm buildings, roads, superintendent's house, administrative buildings, kitchen, stores, workshops, amusement hall, lighting, etc., will not require to be provided afresh for future extensions unless they happen to be on a much more extensive scale than was originally contemplated. In most cases, especially in the case of new asylums recently erected, large extensions of accommodation for patients may be made at a cost probably not exceeding one-fourth of the cost per bed calculated on the cost of the asylum as originally designed. Even in the case of two asylums originally of the same size and erected at about the same time and the same cost, differences in the cost per bed may soon show themselves from the fact of the one asylum filling rapidly and the other not. Taking all these considerations into account, it will be obvious that comparisons as to cost are futile, because they rest upon conditions which are not the same in any two asylums, and which even in the case of any one asylum are shifting from year to year. Owing to these changes, large unnecessary outlays in the original cost of an asylum may, in the course of time, be lost sight of, and another asylum, originally erected with a greater regard to economy, may appear as equally costly, or even as more costly.

It is true that instructive information may be obtained by ascertaining the cost at which buildings for special purposes have been erected at various asylums, such as the cost of villas for patients, separate hospitals of different kinds, nurses' homes, attendants' cottages, etc. The outlay on these in individual cases, provided all the circumstances are known and allowed for, may afford useful information free from most of the difficulties attending the larger inquiry. But in view of the many sources of error to which attention has been called, there is probably no better method of estimating the comparative cost of asylums, as a whole, than by measuring such cost by the amount which the ratepayer has to pay to meet the entire outlay. The cost of an asylum can thus be traced from year to year, and it forms a perfectly reliable measure of cost, because it is wholly real and omits nothing.

Tables on this subject were first given in our Forty-first Report,

TABLE

ASSESSMENTS on Counties and Burghs to defray Cost of Land instalments in repayment of principle sums borrowed)

Years.	DISTRICT							
	Aberdeen (Kingseat). (Opened 1904.)		Argyll. (Opened 1863.)		Ayr. (Opened 1869.)		Banff. (Opened 1865.)	
	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1889-90		..	354	12 8 7	312	6 8 2	141	7 15 11
1890-91		..	360	12 10 0	342	5 17 0	133	8 0 7
1891-92		..	371	14 0 4	351	2 17 0	129	13 9 2
1892-93		..	373	10 19 10	359	2 15 9	130	8 17 6
1893-94		..	383	11 4 7	398	6 5 8	140	8 5 0
1894-95		..	398	11 6 2	422	5 18 6	141	3 16 5
1895-96		..	411	11 8 9	429	5 16 7	145	7 12 5
1896-97		..	414	11 16 9	442	5 13 1	149	2 7 1
1897-98		..	421	10 16 2	450	6 13 4	153	2 5 4
1898-99		..	440	10 9 1	483	7 4 11	155	4 15 10
1899-1900		..	446	11 12 9	498	7 0 7	155	5 1 10
1900-1901		..	434	8 7 6	488	7 3 5	163	3 5 8
1901-1902		..	433	9 1 9	480	7 5 10	164	4 1 10
1902-1903		..	428	8 11 4	514	6 16 2	171	5 8 4
1903-1904		..	432	7 19 9	520	6 14 7	175	5 12 3
1904-1905		..	447	8 2 5	513	6 16 5	180	8 2 0
1905-1906		..	435	8 12 5	496	7 1 2	175	7 16 11
1906-1907	414	22 19 11	464	8 0 2	492	7 2 3	176	7 14 0
1907-1908	410	24 8 4	464	7 6 7	514	6 16 2	173	7 14 7
1908-1909	417	23 3 2	463	7 11 2	530	9 8 8	184	7 3 5

\* Elgin Asylum, formerly part of Gray's Hospital,

Years.	DISTRICT							
	Woodilee.† (Opened 1875.)		Govan. (Opened 1895.)		Haddington. (Opened 1866.)		Inverness. (Opened 1864.)	
	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1889-90		..	..	..	114	6 2 10	457	7 13 1
1890-91		..	..	..	118	5 18 8	477	7 10 11
1891-92		..	..	..	126	5 11 1	486	6 19 11
1892-93		..	..	..	125	6 8 0	484	5 13 8
1893-94		..	..	..	128	6 5 0	410	6 14 2
1894-95		..	..	..	130	5 0 0	433	6 7 0
1895-96		..	..	..	139	3 19 2	457	7 6 7
1896-97		..	..	..	146	4 3 7	489	5 10 5
1897-98		..	..	..	144	5 4 2	518	5 15 10
1898-99		..	404	28 10 5	141	4 12 2	544	6 17 10
1899-1900	736	22 1 0	467	26 0 5	143	4 17 7	570	9 6 0
1900-1901	818	19 15 8	452	27 9 7	135	5 18 10	583	9 1 10
1901-1902	856	19 0 2	458	39 1 11	142	5 12 8	590	9 3 1
1902-1903	889	19 18 8	483	36 1 1	153	5 11 1	602	9 9 4
1903-1904	879	26 7 10	480	36 9 7	161	5 11 10	637	10 4 1
1904-1905	913	20 11 10	520	37 5 10	161	10 8 11	654	10 17 2
1905-1906	947	21 12 11	511	40 12 8	154	7 2 10	665	10 16 6
1906-1907	981	26 10 1	551	36 16 8	151	7 18 11	674	10 4 9
1907-1908	1042	17 5 6	564	34 11 9	155	10 0 0	662	10 5 5
1908-1909	1062	14 13 9	579	31 14 7	156	10 5 2	691	10 2 7

† Woodilee Asylum was opened in 1875 as a Parochial Asylum, and there was no Lunacy

‡ The original debt on the Stirling Asylum was paid off by a few large assessments soon after its owing to large extensions.



## II.

and Buildings in the case of the Asylums named (including per head of Patients accommodated in each Year named.

## ASYLUMS.

Dundee.			Edinburgh.			Elgin.*			Fife. (Opened 1866.)			Gartloch. (Opened 1896.)		
No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
..	..	..	..	..	..	129	7	15 0	383	7	16 8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	132	5	6 1	400	7	10 0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	141	7	1 10	426	7	0 10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	148	5	1 4	442	6	15 9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	158	5	5 1	446	6	14 6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	153	4	14 9	443	9	0 7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	156	4	17 5	448	6	13 11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	156	5	9 0	471	6	7 5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	156	5	9 0	488	6	14 0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	152	6	8 7	515	6	15 11	466	30	15 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	158	6	0 3	522	7	1 9	470	31	0 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	182	5	9 10	533	6	11 4	522	29	6 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	180	5	11 1	534	7	9 10	568	27	9 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	174	4	14 10	547	7	6 3	613	29	7 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	172	5	16 3	562	7	2 4	636	32	7 10
369	16	10 9	..	..	..	172	6	7 11	567	7	18 9	681	31	2 8
385	16	13 9	..	..	..	172	6	7 11	583	8	11 6	702	40	14 10
393	16	6 7	..	..	..	176	5	13 8	587	8	13 9	722	30	9 5
394	16	5 4	712	31	12 8	175	5	14 4	596	9	7 11	752	30	3 9
386	17	4 10	736	35	11 11	165	5	9 1	607	9	7 10	761	30	4 6

was acquired as a District Asylum in 1858.

## ASYLUMS—(continued).

Lanark. (Opened 1895.)			Midlothian. (Opened 1874.)			Perth. (Opened 1864.)			Roxburgh. (Opened 1872.)			Stirling.† (Opened 1869.)		
No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
..	..	..	231	19	9 7	303	10	11 3	210	17	17 2	..	..	..
..	..	..	239	12	11 1	312	11	4 4	209	17	18 10	426	7	19 7
..	..	..	235	12	15 4	315	9	16 10	210	17	17 2	433	7	17 1
..	..	..	233	23	12 1	310	7	1 11	227	16	10 5	459	8	14 4
..	..	..	231	21	12 11	316	6	19 3	237	15	16 5	499	9	0 4
..	..	..	223	19	1 2	318	6	5 9	242	15	9 11	559	8	1 0
..	..	..	233	16	1 11	318	6	5 9	242	15	9 11	561	8	0 5
428	27	14 5	236	14	16 7	333	6	0 1	259	15	8 11	571	9	9 2
468	29	13 10	229	15	5 8	342	6	8 8	264	17	19 10	610	8	3 11
522	28	9 0	234	17	1 11	362	6	1 7	286	17	9 8	600	9	3 4
634	25	13 3	243	20	11 6	364	6	0 11	303	16	10 0	644	9	6 4
690	25	3 10	248	24	3 10	358	6	14 1	298	15	18 10	657	9	14 10
741	23	12 1	262	25	15 3	366	7	18 6	304	13	9 9	681	9	10 11
834	20	11 3	295	24	11 6	371	7	5 7	308	12	19 9	682	9	10 7
877	19	11 1	334	22	9 1	376	7	19 7	317	14	3 11	681	9	10 11
897	19	2 5	336	20	1 9	373	8	0 10	314	15	12 1	686	10	4 1
890	18	18 8	333	16	10 4	370	9	9 2	314	17	10 4	685	10	4 5
884	19	1 3	328	13	14 5	372	8	1 3	318	20	8 10	692	10	16 9
904	18	15 0	320	14	1 3	382	7	17 1	320	21	5 0	697	12	1 1
933	18	8 8	321	17	2 8	381	7	17 6	318	22	6 7	705	12	8 3

Assessment under the Lunacy Acts until after it became a District Asylum in 1898. erection, and no assessment was subsequently levied until 1890–91, when such became necessary

In all cases the figures relating to the first few years after the opening of the asylums have been omitted, as asylums have in most cases taken a considerable time to fill, and calculations based upon the number of patients in very early years after their opening would be misleading. The asylums first erected were all small and wanting in many of the requirements which would now be regarded as necessary to a properly equipped asylum. Some of these deficiencies have been more or less completely supplied in subsequent years. The cost per bed, however, even in these older asylums, remained high for some years owing to the slowness with which they filled. In the case of the oldest asylums the original debt has been extinguished, but the assessments have been maintained, and even in some cases increased, while debt was being extinguished, through the necessity for enlargement and reconstruction. The cost of extensions, necessary improvements, and reconstructions has been in some cases, and notably in the case of the Midlothian and the Roxburgh District Asylums, so great as to equal, if not to surpass, the original outlay. Hence the cost per bed has in many cases risen of late years, notwithstanding the increase of numbers accommodated. The rise and fall of assessments, which sometimes appear from year to year, are probably due to more than usually extensive repairs or to outlays for new buildings and reconstructions of a minor character which District Boards have chosen to assess for at once rather than to meet by borrowing.

It may be proper to explain here that the number of patients accommodated has been taken as the measure of cost, rather than the estimated bed accommodation of each asylum. This has been done on account of the great difficulty in arriving at the true capacity of asylums owing to constant changes resulting from rearrangement of existing accommodation, its adaptation to purposes for which it was not intended, and the disproportions occurring between day-room and dormitory space. It should, however, be kept in view that an overcrowded asylum appears as cheaper than it should appear, while in cases in which there is vacant accommodation, the assessment per patient may make the asylum appear at a disadvantage as regards cost when compared with an equally expensive asylum which is fully occupied.

It will be understood that the figures in this Table give no indication of the actual burden on the ratepayer. That depends upon the valuations upon which the assessments are imposed, and may be higher in some of the cheapest asylums than in others in which the cost of providing the asylum has been greatest.

#### PROVIDING AND MAINTENANCE RATES.

The following Table III. shows for District Asylums (omitting Renfrew District Asylum recently erected and not fully occupied), the average number of patients resident during the year 1908-1909, the expenditure per head for providing accommodation, the expenditure per head for the maintenance of patients, and the total cost per patient.

TABLE III.

Asylums.	Average Number of Patients Resident.	Providing Expenses per Patient.	Net Maintenance Expenses per Patient.	Total Cost per Patient.
	1.	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	417	23 3 2	26 9 3	49 12 5
2. Argyll . . . . .	463	7 11 2	24 5 1	31 16 3
3. Ayr . . . . .	530	9 8 8	24 13 8	34 2 4
4. Banff . . . . .	184	7 3 5	19 7 1	26 10 6
5. Dundee . . . . .	386	17 4 10	26 14 9	43 19 7
6. Edinburgh . . . .	736	35 11 11	28 2 6	63 14 5
7. Elgin . . . . .	165	5 9 1	25 10 5	30 19 6
8. Fife . . . . .	607	9 7 10	25 11 6	34 19 4
9. Gartloch . . . . .	761	30 4 6	26 16 1	57 0 7
10. Woodilee . . . . .	1062	14 13 9	26 14 3	41 8 0
11. Govan . . . . .	579	31 14 7	29 11 10	61 6 5
12. Haddington . . . .	156	10 5 2	26 9 3	36 14 5
13. Inverness . . . . .	691	10 2 7	27 2 5	37 5 0
14. Lanark . . . . .	933	18 8 8	22 10 1	40 18 9
15. Midlothian . . . . .	321	17 2 8	27 16 3	44 18 11
16. Perth . . . . .	381	7 17 6	26 12 5	34 9 11
17. Roxburgh . . . . .	318	22 6 7	31 12 5	53 19 0
18. Stirling . . . . .	705	12 8 3	26 18 1	39 6 4
Averages . . . . .	..	17 13 6	26 6 11	44 0 5

It will be seen from this Table that the present payment towards providing accommodation is on the average £17, 13s. 6d., varying from £5, 9s. 1d. in the Elgin Asylum to £35, 11s. 11d. in the Edinburgh Asylum; that the average present cost of maintaining the patients is £26, 6s. 11d., varying from £19, 7s. 1d. in the Banff Asylum to £31, 12s. 5d. in the Roxburgh Asylum; and that the present total average cost per patient in the whole group is £44, 0s. 5d., at the two extremes being Banff with a total cost of £26, 10s. 6d., and Edinburgh with a total cost of £63, 14s. 5d. The cost of maintenance does not vary so greatly as the cost of providing accommodation, and it is the latter figure which therefore chiefly determines variations in the total cost.

Some of the asylums embraced in the foregoing Tables accommodate private patients. These are comparatively few in number, and the rates of board paid are sometimes little, if at all, in excess of the rates paid for pauper patients. In cases where a profit is made it is applied equally in the reduction of building and maintenance rates. The figures upon which the calculations are made therefore include private patients.



### VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure by the Parish Councils of each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 15th May 1908. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 18,010 pauper lunatics, who were under care for longer or shorter periods during the year, in asylums, lunatic wards of poor-houses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £402,254 was paid; of which £324,070 was for maintenance in asylums (including Institutions for Imbecile Children), £14,907 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £51,992 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £11,285 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. Of this expenditure £20,426 was repaid by relatives and others, and £116,270 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892. The net expenditure by Parish Councils on the maintenance of patients was thus £265,558, which is £4264 more than the expenditure of last year.

The following statement shows the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each period of five years, beginning with 1864-1868 and ending with 1899-1904, and for the five years 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908, and 1908-1909, extracted from Table XXIV., and also the average annual number\* of patients relieved in each period:—

Years.	Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.		Private Dwellings.		Cost of Certificates, Transport, &c.	Total.	
	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.		Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.
1864-1868	3,007	£73,416	979	£19,241	1,547	£15,157	£4,400	5,533	£112,214
1869-1873	4,200	105,018	613	10,952	1,474	16,345	4,806	6,287	137,121
1874-1879	5,127	138,278	616	12,790	1,401	17,787	4,809	7,144	173,664
1880-1884	6,220	164,001	699	13,793	1,599	22,554	6,188	8,518	206,536
1885-1889	6,572	169,720	829	15,835	2,125	32,574	6,654	9,527	224,783
1890-1894	7,355	184,564	869	16,558	2,497	40,007	8,193	10,721	249,322
1895-1899	8,584	217,507	872	16,011	2,682	44,515	9,529	12,138	287,562
1899-1904	10,011	274,514	1,075	22,009	2,688	46,877	9,787	13,774	353,187
1904-1905	10,929	306,194	966	19,495	2,677	48,040	10,761	14,572	384,490
1905-1906	11,117	311,046	947	19,197	2,742	49,732	11,133	14,806	391,108
1906-1907	11,362	310,115	943	16,620	2,775	50,218	11,672	15,080	388,625
1907-1908	11,695	321,233	735	14,717	2,797	51,158	11,574	15,227	398,682
1908-1909	11,859	324,070	740	14,907	2,830	51,992	11,285	15,429	402,254

\* The average number of patients relieved is the number of patients who received relief for a whole year, that is, it is arrived at by taking the total number of days for which relief was given for each year and dividing that number by 365.

The Act of 1857 had for one of its main objects the provision of sufficient accommodation for pauper lunatics, which was then either wholly wanting or deficient in almost every county in Scotland, and it was not until the close of the quinquenniad 1874-79 that the Act can be considered to have attained its object in this direction. The results shown in the later years included in the Table cannot therefore be instructively compared with those shown in the earlier years. But comparing the average results shown by the quinquenniad 1880-84, when the legislation of 1857 may be regarded as having taken full effect, with the results shown by the latest year included in the Table, it will be found that the expenditure on patients in asylums has increased from £164,001 to £324,070, or 98 per cent. ; in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses from £13,793 to £14,907, or 8 per cent. ; in Private Dwellings from £22,554 to £51,992, or 131 per cent. ; and that the whole expenditure increased from £206,536 to £402,254, or 95 per cent.

It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the annual expenditure per patient that the increased total expenditure from the quinquenniad 1874-1879 up to the quinquenniad 1890-94 was due solely to an increase of numbers, and not to a larger expenditure on each patient. Since 1895-1899 a tendency to rise has on the whole been shown.

Year.	Expenditure per Patient.			
	In Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total average Cost per Patient.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859-1863	23 17 3	17 11 7	8 13 1	18 11 6
1864-1868	24 8 4	19 13 1	9 15 11	20 6 1
1869-1873	25 0 1	17 17 4	11 1 9	21 16 6
1874-1879	26 19 5	20 15 3	12 13 11	24 6 5
1880-1884	26 7 4	19 14 8	14 2 1	24 5 5
1885-1889	25 16 6	19 1 0	15 6 7	23 12 5
1890-1894	25 1 10	19 1 1	16 0 5	23 5 3
1895-1899	25 6 5	18 7 1	16 12 0	23 13 7
1899-1904	27 8 3	20 9 3	17 9 1	25 12 8
1904-1905	28 0 4	20 3 7	17 18 11	26 7 9
1905-1906	27 19 7	20 5 5	18 2 9	26 8 4
1906-1907	27 5 10	17 12 6	18 1 11	25 15 5
1907-1908	27 9 4	20 0 6	18 5 10	26 3 8
1908-1909	27 6 6	20 2 11	18 7 5	26 1 5

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXIV. of the Appendix, refers only to the cost of maintenance which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the expenditure incurred in the erection of asylums. These

expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided, as already explained on pages l.-liv. In the case of patients boarded in Royal Asylums, or in District or Parochial Asylums not connected with the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources are shown in the third last column of Table XXIII. These contributions on the whole show a steady increase. In 1859 they amounted to £1877, in 1880-1 to £9290, in 1890-1 to £11,687, and in 1908-1909 to £20,426.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS FROM STATE FUNDS.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

These contributions are distributed among Parish Councils by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. In allocating the Grant, all expenditure over 8s. a week is excluded. Expenditure under and up to 8s. a week is treated as "admissible expenditure," and the Grant is apportioned upon such expenditure at so much per £ as far as it will go. For the year 1891-92, the State contribution was equal to about 4s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per week for each patient, however provided for, for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week. From that sum the contribution has steadily fallen with the increased number of patients to 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for this year, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. less than the previous year.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each year from their commencement, are shown in the following Statement:—

#### Contributions from State Funds towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

				Approximate Weekly Contribution per Patient from 1892.	
For the year ending		For the year ending		s.	d.
14th May 1875	£59,483	14th May 1892	£115,574	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1876	62,637	" 1893	115,717	4	7
" 1877	65,470	" 1894	115,789	4	6
" 1878	68,533	" 1895	115,407	4	4
" 1879	71,272	15th May 1896	115,761	4	3
" 1880	73,833	" 1897	115,778	4	2
" 1881	76,856	" 1898	115,736	4	0
" 1882	79,711	" 1899	115,885	3	10



For the year ending		For the year ending		Approximate Weekly Contribution per Patient from 1892.
				s. d.
"	1883 . 81,495	"	1900 . 115,920	3 9
"	1884 . 83,089	"	1901 . 115,849	3 8
"	1885 . 85,111	"	1902 . 116,005	3 7
"	1886 . 87,164	"	1903 . 116,116	3 6
"	1887 . 88,258	"	1904 . 115,992	3 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
"	1888 . 89,072	"	1905 . 116,086	3 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
"	1889 . 91,335	"	1906 . 115,972	3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
"	1890 . 90,474	"	1907 . 116,202	3 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
"	1891 . 90,450	"	1908 . 115,712	3 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
		"	1909 . 116,270	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

### COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the eight years 1901-02 to 1908-1909 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be *ls. 5½d. a day*, which is the same per day as last year.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by Inspectors of Poor, the average daily rate of maintenance paid by Parish Councils for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 15th May 1909, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is *ls 2d.* and the highest is *ls 10½d.*, which, calculated for the year, would be *£21 5s. 10d.* and *£34 4s. 4½d.*

In licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is *11d.* and the highest is *ls. 6¼d.*, or *£16 14s. 7d.* and *£27 15s. 1¼d.* per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is *8¼d.* and the highest is *ls 3½d.*, or *£12 10s. 11¼d.* and *£23 11s. 5½d.* per annum.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from *£24* per annum in the Crichton Royal Institution, to *£34 10s.* in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from *£19 15s. 5d.* in the Banff Asylum to *£32 14s. 0d.* in the Renfrew District Asylum.

The rates of District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of the maintenance of patients as distinguished from the cost of their lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting

up is in District Asylums defrayed out of county assessments ; whereas in the case of Royal Asylums it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers ; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licenses, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £14 14s. 8d in the Buchan Poorhouse to £30 8s. 10d. in the Paisley Poorhouse, the cost of the buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients shown in some instances between one establishment and another in the case of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

#### COST OF BUILDINGS.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1908-1909, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith.\* It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes.

Column 11 of the Table shows that the net outlay on District Asylums during the year 1908-1909 for land, buildings, and furnishings, &c., was £142,842.

Column 12 of the Table shows that the amount of money borrowed by District Lunacy Boards on the security of assessments, to provide land and buildings, and remaining unpaid at 15th May 1909, was £1,717,473 ; and Columns 13 and 14 show that the total assessments on lunacy districts to provide the interest on sums borrowed, to repay instalments of principal, and to repair and maintain buildings, &c., amounted for the year ending 15th May 1909 to £174,752, of which £85,387 was applied to reduction of debt.

#### COST OF FOOD, CLOTHING, ETC.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1908-1909, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1908-1909 is £27 4s. 1d., and after a deduction of farm profits, &c., the average net cost is £26 6s. 11d., which shows a decrease in the net cost of 5s. 6d. per patient as compared with the previous year. The expenditure under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the "net maintenance expenses," which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement shows the total expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1908-1909, and the expenses under the six heads specified.

\*See pages xlviii.-liv. of this Report.

No.	Year 1908-1909.	Food.			Tobacco (per male patient).			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Clothing, Boots & Shoes.			Salaries and Wages.			All other Ex- penses.			Total Maintenance Ex- penses, without deduction of profit on Farm &c.*		
	DistrictAsylum.																					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Aberdeen . . . .	9	5	70	8	30	0	8	11	57	15	38	0	2	26	17	4					
2	Argyll . . . .	10	14	50	11	10	0	7	1	8	07	0	05	5	5	24	14	0				
3	Ayr . . . .	9	11	60	8	40	0	5	1	5	97	17	11	6	5	11	25	5	7			
4	Banff . . . .	9	1	20	9	90	3	6	1	6	96	3	15	10	2	22	9	7				
5	Dundee . . . .	12	3	50	12	60	0	4	1	6	08	6	47	13	8	29	15	8				
6	Edinburgh . . . .	11	5	40	10	70	1	4	1	8	78	0	77	5	3	28	5	11				
7	Elgin . . . .	11	7	10	15	70	5	1	17	11	6	12	25	17	0	26	5	7				
8	Fife . . . .	10	3	100	9	90	1	4	2	4	97	5	87	3	11	27	4	1				
9	Glasgow (Gartloch) . . . .	10	3	20	7	110	0	2	1	7	48	10	96	19	5	27	4	11				
10	Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . .	10	8	30	9	30	0	8	1	15	88	3	15	18	7	26	11	0				
11	Govan . . . .	11	2	80	12	50	1	5	2	0	79	2	67	19	2	30	13	3				
12	Haddington . . . .	12	9	40	19	50	2	8	0	18	37	11	07	6	10	28	16	6				
13	Inverness . . . .	12	6	100	14	40	3	8	2	0	77	5	26	3	10	28	7	2				
14	Kirklands . . . .	9	14	20	11	00	4	6	1	10	68	7	56	11	9	26	13	11				
15	Lanark . . . .	9	13	90	7	100	1	0	1	11	97	8	64	15	8	23	14	10				
16	Midlothian . . . .	10	7	30	8	30	2	2	1	9	78	14	66	18	1	27	15	8				
17	Perth . . . .	11	17	20	9	20	2	8	1	6	78	1	96	11	2	28	3	11				
18	Roxburgh . . . .	12	5	00	9	100	1	7	1	17	49	9	28	13	3	32	11	4				
19	Stirling . . . .	10	6	40	10	50	0	8	1	12	118	3	67	1	1	27	10	1				
		10	13	30	10	2	0	1	5	1	12	77	19	16	12	8	27	4	1			

\* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

This statement shows that in the year 1908-1909 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £12 9s. 4d. per patient, in the Haddington Asylum; and the lowest £9 1s. 2d., in Banff Asylum, which is £1 12s. 1d. below the average of all District Asylums.

The following statement shows the expenditure per patient in District Asylums during each of the last ten years under the same heads as those given in the previous statement:—

Years.	Food.			Tobacco (per Male patient).			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Clothing, Boots and Shoes.			Salaries and Wages.			All other Expenses.			Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1899-1900	10	4	10	0	10	2	0	3	10	1	15	10	7	1	11	6	7		25	19	0
1900-1901	10	13	4	0	10	10	0	3	2	1	17	1	7	4	1	7	9	11	27	12	10
1901-1902	10	13	1	0	11	2	0	2	9	1	15	6	7	6	2	6	11	1	26	14	10
1902-1903	10	13	9	0	10	8	0	2	7	1	17	11	7	7	4	6	9	3	26	16	2
1903-1904	10	19	0	0	10	7	0	2	1	1	17	9	7	14	11	6	15	6	27	13	7
1904-1905	10	17	11	0	10	9	0	2	0	1	19	9	7	16	4	6	10	7	27	11	11
1905-1906	10	11	4	0	10	5	0	1	9	1	16	3	7	18	11	6	1	9	26	15	4
1906-1907	10	6	0	0	10	3	0	1	8	1	19	11	7	17	6	6	7	4	26	17	8
1907-1908	10	11	11	0	10	2	0	1	5	1	13	7	7	16	7	7	0	9	27	9	6
1908-1909	10	13	3	0	10	2	0	1	5	1	12	7	7	19	1	6	12	8	27	4	1

\* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.



The expenditure naturally fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but on the whole it will be seen that the gross expenditure fell gradually until the year 1893-94, since which there has been on the whole an increase. Comparing the first year included in the Table with the last, it will be seen that a decrease has occurred under the head "Food," and that the main rise has occurred under "Salaries and Wages" and unclassified expenses.

#### QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FOOD, ETC.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1908-1909; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to District Asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

Table XXXII. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1908-1909 of District Asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

#### IX. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following Statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics in each of the ten years 1900-1909, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal under the provisions of the 15th Section of 25 & 26 Viet. cap. 54:—

1900 . . . . .	1	1905 . . . . .	3
1901 . . . . .	5	1906 . . . . .	4
1902 . . . . .	7	1907 . . . . .	1
1903 . . . . .	12	1908 . . . . .	1
1904 . . . . .	8	1909 . . . . .	1

The figures in this statement do not disclose the extent to which the provisions of the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that Section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is usually regarded by the Sheriff as "an arrangement to his satisfaction," and no further procedure under the Section takes place. The patient remains in the asylum as an ordinary patient to whom the statutory provisions relating to persons confined as "dangerous lunatics" do not apply. This pro-

cedure saves unnecessary expenditure and prevents the creation of obstacles to the discharge of patients in many cases which from their nature require no greater precautions than are called for in regard to the discharge of all unrecovered patients. The insanity of persons against whom proceedings are instituted as "dangerous lunatics" does not usually differ from the insanity of persons committed to asylums in the ordinary way. They fall into the hands of the police frequently under circumstances such as might occur in the case of almost any lunatic who is friendless, or has become suddenly insane, or whose case does not happen to have been brought under the notice of parochial authorities. In many cases with which the police are called on to deal, and where no serious act has been committed the patient is simply handed over to the care of the parochial authorities or of his friends, and no procedure whatever is taken under the Section in question. In other cases the circumstances are such as to make it desirable that the preliminary steps prescribed by the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics should be instituted, so as to give the Sheriff an opportunity of judging as to whether the lunatic should be confined as a dangerous lunatic or not, and in a few of these cases it is found to be of advantage for the public safety that the Sheriff should commit the lunatic in such a way that, unless he recovers his sanity, he cannot be discharged without consent of the Procurator-Fiscal. We have had no reason to think that the statutory provisions in regard to dangerous lunatics do not secure the safety of the public as far as is practicable.

Insane persons who are charged with crime do not fall under the jurisdiction of this Board unless the criminal charge is departed from; but we have, in most cases, information with regard to the character of such charges and the procedure that follows. This procedure has often been so diverse as to suggest that insufficient means are taken to secure that each case shall be disposed of in the manner most suitable to the circumstances. Instances have occurred in which insane persons who have committed serious crimes have been sent to ordinary asylums, either as "dangerous lunatics," under Section 15 of the Lunacy Amendment Act, 1862, or even as ordinary patients under Section 14 of that Act. Objections have naturally been raised to this course by asylum authorities, and the Crown has now regulated, in accordance with our recommendation, that such persons shall in the first place be removed to the Criminal Lunatic Department at Perth.

## X. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1909, 45 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 20 were sent to England, and 25 to Ireland.

## XI. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of December 1909 there were 1082 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which

the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way :—

690 were in asylums in Scotland ;

324 were in private dwellings in Scotland under the care either of relatives or unrelated guardians ; and

68 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 68 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 31 were in asylums in England, 23 were in private dwellings in England, and 2 in Ireland. Of the remainder, 1 was resident in Australia, 4 in Canada, 2 in the United States of America, 1 in Germany, 1 in Belgium, 1 in Holland, and 2 in New Zealand.

All patients resident in Scotland whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

## XII. ASYLUMS OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1909.

The Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, which was passed at the close of last year and which comes into operation in Scotland on 15th May of the present year, provides for the superannuation of all established officers and servants of District Asylums upon a contributory basis, which in the case of those in service when the Act passed varies according to length of service from 2 to 3 per cent. of salary or wages and emoluments, and is 3 per cent. in the case of all those appointed subsequently to the Act coming into force. Unless in the case of those permanently incapacitated from duty after ten years' service, the Act requires a service of twenty years before pension can be claimed ; but it provides for the division of pensionable officials into two classes, the members of one of which may retire at fifty-five years of age with an allowance equal to one-fiftieth of salary or wages and emoluments for each year of service, and of the other at sixty years of age with an allowance equal to one-sixtieth of pay and emolument.

The Act lays upon us the following special duties :—

(1) The giving of consent to the division into two classes of established officers and servants, which is in the first place to be made by each District Lunacy Board.

(2) The giving of consent to allowing additional years of pensionable service for peculiar professional qualifications or services, or special circumstances.

(3) The giving of consent to superannuation allowances or gratuities to the widow or children of a deceased officer or servant entitled to superannuation allowance at the time of death.

(4) The settlement of differences between asylum authorities as to the proportion of annual allowance which each is called upon to pay where service has been in more than one asylum.

(5) The giving of consent to rules made by District Lunacy Boards with respect to declarations to be taken for any purpose relating to allowances or gratuities payable by District Boards.



(6) The determination of disputes as to the right to superannuation allowance of any officer or servant or as to the amount of such allowance, the Board's decision being final.

We have it in contemplation to issue a Circular Letter to District Lunacy Boards with a view to securing as far as possible uniformity of procedure in carrying out the provisions of the Act, where the circumstances are similar.

### XIII. QUINQUENNIAL RETROSPECT.

In our Forty-Sixth Annual Report, referring to the results shown for the year 1903, we made the following remarks: "The small amount of the net increase, taken along with a population which is estimated to be rising, has had the effect of reducing the proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments from 250 per 100,000 in 1902 to 249 in 1903. Twenty-one years have elapsed since we had to record a similar fall. This may prove to be nothing more than a passing phenomenon, but it is worthy of record as being possibly a symptom that the production, at any rate of that part of pauper lunacy which has hitherto grown out of proportion to the increase of population, may be at last reaching a point beyond which, though fluctuations may occur from year to year, it will not materially rise;" and in our Forty-Ninth Annual Report speaking of the registered insane in 1906 per 100,000 of population, we say: "The net result is that the proportion of all registered lunatics in Scotland to population has fallen from 363 to 362. This is the first year since our statistics began in 1858 in which such a decrease has occurred, and though it is likely that these proportions will fluctuate from time to time, we welcome the experience of the past two or three years as indicating that the burden which lunacy entails upon the country has probably reached its limit."

We are glad to say that an examination of the figures relating to registered insanity during the past five years fully confirms the hopeful prognostications made in former Reports.

The following tabular statement shows for each quinquennial period between 1st January 1880 and 1st January 1910, the average annual number of private and of pauper patients resident in establishments and private dwellings in proportion to population:—

TABLE I.  
Proportion of Registered Patients per 100,000 of Population.

Quinquennials.	Private Lunatics Resident.			Pauper Lunatics Resident.			All Lunatics Resident.	Increase between each Quinquenniad.
	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.		
1881-1885	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	..
1886-1890	40	3	43	190	57	247	290	+ 18
1891-1895	43	3	46	205	62	267	313	+ 23
1896-1900	46	3	49	225	63	288	337	+ 24
1901-1905	48	3	51	247	59	306	357	+ 20
1906-1910	48	2	50	255	59	314	364	+ 7

From the last two columns of Table I. it will be seen that increases occurred, in excess of what could be accounted for by increased population, varying, in the quinquennials between 1881 and 1905, from 18 to 20. In the last five years this increased proportion dropped to 7. But for the fact that the preceding quinquennial contained two of the years (1903 and 1904), in which a diminished rate of increase first manifested itself, the fall in the last period would have been more marked. The proportions of registered patients per 100,000 of population for each of the past five years are as follows :—

1906	..	..	..	..	..	363
1907	..	..	..	..	..	362
1908	..	..	..	..	..	365
1909	..	..	..	..	..	366
1910	..	..	..	..	..	364

It will be remarked that the figures of Table I., though they show in late years a remarkable fall in the rate of increase, still show an absolute increase in proportion to population. These figures cannot, however, of themselves be trusted to do more than throw an indirect light upon the rate of production of insanity. That is the only question of real importance, because if it could be shown that the rate of production of registered insanity is standing still or diminishing, though the fact may not at once express itself in the number shown on the register at a particular date, the result must be that the number on the register will sooner or later be brought into correspondence with the rate of production. The tabular statements which follow will show that, notwithstanding the increase in proportion to population of numbers resident in the past five years, the production of insanity as shown by admissions to the register has not risen, but has on the contrary materially decreased. What has happened is, as will afterwards be shown, precisely analogous to the case of a reservoir which notwithstanding a diminished inlet of water will fill to overflowing if the outlet is more than equally diminished. The following Table shows the proportions per 100,000 of population of all patients registered in each quinquennial period from 1881 to 1910 :—

TABLE II.

Proportion of all Admissions to the Register per 100,000 of Population.

Quinquennials.	Private Lunatics Admitted.			Pauper Lunatics admitted.			All Ad- missions to Register.	Increase or Decrease between each quin- quennial.
	To Asylums.	To Private Dwellings.	Total.	To Asylums.	To Private Dwellings.	Total.		
1881-1885	12	0.5	12.5	54	7	61	73.5	..
1886-1890	12	0.4	12.4	52	9	61	73.4	- 0.1
1891-1895	13	0.4	13.4	58	8	66	79.4	+ 6
1896-1900	13	0.4	13.4	62	7	69	82.4	+ 3
1901-1905	13	0.4	13.4	65	6	71	84.4	+ 2
1906-1910	12	0.3	12.3	59	6	65	77.3	- 7.1

It will be seen that a rise in the admission rate, which between 1886 and 1895 was 6, between 1895 and 1900, 3, and between 1900 and 1905, 2 per 100,000 of population, became converted during the past five years into a fall of 7·1. The proportions in each of the past five years are as follows :—

1905	..	..	..	..	..	74·1
1906	..	..	..	..	..	71·8
1907	..	..	..	..	..	75·8
1908	..	..	..	..	..	73·0
1909	..	..	..	..	..	66·6

That these falls did not have the effect of diminishing correspondingly the number on the register is due solely to the fact shown by the following Table that the number of patients removed from the register as recovered or unrecovered fell off so materially as to more than counterbalance the effect of the smaller number admitted to the register, and this happened notwithstanding the fact that a somewhat increased death-rate has further tended to keep down the number on the register.

TABLE III

Proportion of Removals from the Register by Discharge  
per 1000 of Average Number Resident.

Quinquennials.	Private Lunatics Discharged.			Pauper Lunatics Discharged.			All Discharges from Register.	Increase or Decrease between each Quinquenniad.
	From Asylums.	From Private Dwellings.	Total.	From Asylums.	From Private Dwellings.	Total.		
1881-1885	224	66	211	197	63	171	177	..
1886-1890	208	78	199	183	60	155	161	- 16
1891-1895	194	77	187	181	65	154	159	- 2
1896-1900	183	85	177	166	56	142	147	- 12
1901-1905	176	87	171	152	56	134	139	- 8
1906-1910	160	56	155	128	59	115	121	- 18

In the Quinquennial Retrospect contained in our Forty-Seventh Annual Report \* we commented on the falling rate of discharge of pauper patients from asylums as shown throughout the period from 1880 to 1904, and discussed among the possible causes for this decrease the following—(1) the growing tendency of the public to regard asylums as merely a special form of general hospital, and the consequent reluctance of relatives to receive patients back to their homes unless complete recovery has taken place; (2) the larger proportion of old or physically disabled patients who are, when admitted, broken down in mind and body beyond hope of recovery; (3) the growing proportion of patients under hospital care and the consequent inducement to retain in asylums useful working patients who have not recovered but whose services help to lower the cost of maintaining the establishment; (4) the absence of pressure on the asylum accommodation caused by the provision of new accommodation or by a decreased demand for admission; (5) a growing inactivity or indifference on

\* Pages lxxv.-lxxix.



the part of many parochial authorities with regard to the removal of unrecovered patients who have ceased to derive benefit from asylum residence. But to whatever extent these or other causes may have contributed to the result, the figures of Table-III. show a fall which seems rather to grow than to diminish in intensity as time goes on, and which has never been so marked as in the past five years. In the period 1881-85, 177 per thousand were discharged. In the last five years the proportion of discharge has fallen to 121. This reduced discharge rate is entirely responsible for the increased number of registered patients during the past five years, if not indeed during the past ten years.

The following Table IV. shows the death-rate per 1000 of the average number on the register in quinquennial periods from 1881 to 1910 :—

TABLE IV.

Proportion of Deaths per 1000 of Average Number Resident.

Quinquennials.	Private Lunatics Died.			Pauper Lunatics Died.			Total Registered Lunatics.	Increase or Decrease between each Quinquenniad.
	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.		
1881-1885	70	50	68	81	52	75	74	..
1886-1890	66	55	64	81	46	72	71	- 3
1891-1895	76	85	76	87	47	77	77	+ 6
1896-1900	72	40	71	85	49	77	76	- 1
1901-1905	79	40	76	92	47	82	81	+ 5
1906-1910	84	48	82	95	41	85	84	+ 3

The increased death-rate in the two last periods accords with what has been said as to the large proportion of patients admitted at advanced ages or in broken health.

#### DECREASED PRODUCTION IN COUNTIES.

The decreased production of registered insanity in Scotland as a whole, which has been shown by the foregoing statistics to have occurred during the past five, and to some extent even during the past ten years, gives rise to the inquiry as to whether the change has been general throughout the country or has been confined to special districts. The following Table V. answers this inquiry. It refers to pauper patients only and to those resident in establishments, but as this group comprises the great bulk of the insane and entirely governs the movement of the statistics relating to insanity, the figures in the Table are a safe guide to the manner in which the results shown by previous Tables are distributed over the country. It has not been thought necessary to go back in this Table for more than fifteen years, as that period fully covers the time within which the change to which attention is specially called has manifested itself. In this Table the counties of Scotland have been grouped into four divisions—(1) Northern and Highland; (2) Eastern; (3) Central, and (4) Southern; and the counties within these divisions have been grouped together whenever a group formed a lunacy district of itself or when the circumstances of neighbouring counties were so similar as to make a separate statement of the figures relating to them unnecessary. Some counties, however, such as Lanark and Edinburgh, contain within themselves more than one lunacy district :—

TABLE V.

COUNTIES OR GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	SECTION 1.					SECTION 2.*				
	Actual Average Annual Number of Pauper Lunatics Resident in Establishments.			Increase or Decrease between 1st and 2nd Quin- quennials.	Increase or Decrease between 2nd and 3rd Quin- quennials.	Proportion of Pauper Lunatics Resident in Establishments per 100,000 of Population.			Increase or Decrease between 1st and 2nd Quin- quennials.	Increase or Decrease between 2nd and 3rd Quin- quennials.
	(a) 1895-99.	(b) 1900-04.	(c) 1905-09.			(a) 1895-99.	(b) 1900-04.	(c) 1905-09.		
<b>NORTHERN AND HIGHLAND</b>										
Shetland . . . . .	239	251	232	+ 12	— 19	256	277	263	+ 11	— 14
Orkney . . . . .										
Caithness . . . . .										
Sutherland . . . . .	530	628	697	+ 98	+ 69	267	318	356	+ 51	+ 38
Ross . . . . .										
Inverness . . . . .										
Nairn . . . . .	381	399	407	+ 18	+ 8	311	324	329	+ 13	+ 5
Perth . . . . .										
Argyll . . . . .	394	401	420	+ 7	+ 19	426	434	454	+ 8	+ 20
Bute . . . . .										
	1,544	1,679	1,756	+ 135	+ 77	304	333	351	+ 29	+ 18
<b>EASTERN</b>										
Elgin . . . . .	295	315	321	+ 20	+ 6	279	296	301	+ 17	+ 5
Banff . . . . .										
Aberdeen . . . . .	741	904	989	+ 163	+ 85	247	288	302	+ 41	+ 14
Forfar . . . . .										
Kincardine . . . . .	884	919	909	+ 35	— 10	282	291	286	+ 9	— 5
Fife . . . . .										
Kinross . . . . .	491	542	594	+ 51	+ 52	232	240	247	+ 8	+ 7
	2,411	2,680	2,813	+ 269	+ 133	259	279	283	+ 20	+ 4
<b>CENTRAL</b>										
Haddington . . . . .	141	147	153	+ 6	+ 6	370	380	390	+ 10	+ 10
Edinburgh . . . . .										
Peebles . . . . .	870	1,166	1,292	+ 296	+ 126	183	232	243	+ 49	+ 11
Stirling . . . . .										
Linlithgow . . . . .	636	690	756	+ 54	+ 66	194	195	197	+ 1	+ 2
Clackmannan . . . . .										
Dumbarton . . . . .	2,404	3,011	3,507	+ 607	+ 496	200	229	244	+ 29	+ 15
Lanark . . . . .										
Renfrew . . . . .	518	579	654	+ 61	+ 75	192	197	205	+ 5	+ 8
Ayr . . . . .	577	614	593	+ 37	— 21	240	241	221	— 1	— 20
	5,146	6,207	6955	+ 1061	+ 748	201	225	233	+ 24	+ 8
<b>SOUTHERN</b>										
Roxburgh . . . . .	256	297	299	+ 41	+ 2	237	288	304	+ 51	+ 16
Berwick . . . . .										
Selkirk . . . . .										
Dumfries . . . . .	332	333	358	+ 1	+ 25	225	230	252	+ 5	+ 22
Kirkcudbright . . . . .										
Wigtown . . . . .	588	630	657	+ 42	+ 27	230	254	273	+ 24	+ 19
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	9,689	11,196	12,181	+ 1507	+ 985	228	250	258	+ 22	+ 8

\* The proportions given under Sections 2 and 3 differ from those given in Table XII. of Appendix A, owing to the fact that the number in that Table of Pauper Lunatics "sent to Asylums" excludes the number of Pauper Lunatics already registered when "transferred from private dwellings to asylums," given in Table XIII. of Appendix A.

TABLE

COUNTIES OR GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	SECTION 3.*				
	Proportion of Pauper Lunatics Admitted Yearly to Establishments per 100,000 of Population excluding Transfers.			Increase or Decrease between 1st and 2nd Quin- quen- niads.	Increase or Decrease between 2nd and 3rd Quin- quen- niads.
	(a) 1895-99.	(b) 1900-04.	(c) 1905-09.		
NORTHERN AND HIGHLAND					
Shetland . . . }	43	49	47	+ 6	—2
Orkney . . . }					
Caithness . . . }					
Sutherland . . . }	79	76	73	—3	—3
Ross . . . }					
Inverness . . . }					
Nairn . . . }	76	69	55	—7	—14
Perth . . . }					
Argyll . . . }	74	63	59	—11	—4
Bute . . . }					
	71	67	61	—4	—6
EASTERN					
Elgin . . . }	70	65	65	—5	..
Banff . . . }					
Aberdeen . . . }	55	65	57	+10	—8
Forfar . . . }	73	68	61	—5	—7
Kincardine . . . }					
Fife . . . }	55	52	58	—3	+6
Kinross . . . }					
	63	63	59	0	—4
CENTRAL					
Haddington . . . }	79	78	84	—1	+6
Edinburgh . . . }					
Peebles . . . }	71	77	64	+6	—13
Stirling . . . }					
Linlithgow . . . }	58	62	53	+4	—9
Clackmannan . . . }					
Dumbarton . . . }	65	74	68	+9	—6
Lanark . . . }					
Renfrew . . . }	74	65	61	—9	—4
Ayr . . . }	64	52	49	—12	—3
	66	70	63	+4	—7
SOUTHERN					
Roxburgh . . . }	57	55	60	—2	+5
Berwick . . . }					
Selkirk . . . }	45	47	46	+2	—1
Dumfries . . . }					
Kirkcudbright . . . }	50	50	52	0	+2
Wigtown . . . }					
SCOTLAND					
	65	67	62	+2	—5

\* The proportions given under Sections 2 and 3 differ from those given in Table XII. of Appendix the number of Pauper Lunatics already registered when "transferred from private dwellings to



## V.—(continued).

SECTION 4.					SECTION 5.				
Total Number of Pauper Lunatics Discharged from Establishments during each Quinquenniad per cent. of the Average Number Resident during each Period.			Increase or Decrease between 1st and 2nd Quinquennials.	Increase or Decrease between 2nd and 3rd Quinquennials.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics who died in Establishments during each Quinquenniad per cent. of the Average Number Resident during each Period.			Average of Quinquennials (a) and (b).	Average of Quinquennials (b) and (c).
(a) 1895-99.	(b) 1900-04.	(c) 1905-09.			(a) 1895-99.	(b) 1900-04.	(c) 1905-09.		
53	45	51	—8	+6	39	47	47	43	47
98	81	58	—17	—23	34	33	37	34	35
78	63	39	—15	—24	30	44	42	37	43
46	44	34	—2	—10	35	28	33	32	31
73	62	47	—11	—15	34	37	39	36	38
87	67	64	—20	—3	43	41	51	42	46
66	59	53	7	—6	32	32	38	32	35
76	72	54	—4	—18	46	50	48	48	49
66	65	64	—1	—1	37	38	42	38	40
72	66	57	—6	—9	40	40	43	40	42
52	50	59	—2	+9	48	39	54	44	47
118	84	74	—34	—10	53	55	54	54	54
88	92	80	+4	—12	45	63	47	54	55
93	93	74	..	—19	44	48	52	46	50
124	107	89	—17	—18	49	51	46	50	49
75	62	60	—13	—2	45	46	56	46	51
96	89	75	—7	—14	47	51	52	49	52
67	50	53	—17	+3	36	36	51	36	44
61	64	52	+3	—12	38	35	35	37	35
64	57	52	—7	—5	37	36	43	37	40
85	77	65	—8	—12	42	45	47	44	46

A, owing to the fact that the number in that Table of Pauper Lunatics "sent to Asylums" excludes asylums," given in Table XIII. of Appendix A.

From this Table it will be seen that in every division of the country, whether the population of the division has been rising or falling, a marked decline has occurred of the increase in proportion to population of pauper patients resident in establishments during the past five years. If the counties are separately examined, it will be found that only in the case of a few has the increase in that quinquenniad exceeded that of the previous quinquenniad, and in the case of two important counties, Forfarshire and Ayrshire, a decrease is recorded.

A brief examination of the remaining columns of this Table relating to the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, will be sufficient to show the fall which has occurred in the production of registered lunacy, and why it is that the fall has only found imperfect expression in the figures relating to the numbers resident. The country as a whole and every division of it shows a fall in the admission rate, except the Roxburgh group in the southern division in which the population is so small that a comparatively slight increase of number tells. This fall occurs not only in important industrial centres where population is rising, such as Aberdeen, Forfar, Edinburgh, the Stirling group, Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, but equally in the Highlands and Islands and rural counties with the exception above mentioned. The only large industrial county which shows a rise in the latest quinquenniad is Fife. With regard to this county, however, it may be observed that since the last census was taken a great development has occurred in the mining and coal-shipping industry, and it is quite possible that the true population may be now in excess of the estimated population on which the figures have been calculated, and which assumes a rate of increase not greater than was shown in the previous decennium. These remarks also apply to the county of Haddington, in which a rise appears.

On the other hand, section 4 of the Table shows a yet more marked continuous and wide-spread fall in the rate of discharge. There is no exception to this except in the case of three counties or groups having a comparatively small number of asylum patients. In all the asylums of Scotland, whereas the total number of patients discharged throughout the period 1895-99 equalled 85 per cent. of the average number resident, in the period 1905-09, that number equalled only 65 per cent.

The death-rate has, it will be seen, risen somewhat throughout the asylums of the country, and has thus to a certain extent operated with the lowered admission rate in reducing the accumulation of patients on the register due to the falling rate of discharge.

#### ADMISSIONS FOR FIRST TIME.

In our last Quinquennial Retrospect we published a table showing for each county and for each of the five years 1900-04 the number of pauper patients placed for the first time on the register either by admission to establishments or by being left at home on certification, and showing the proportion per 100,000 of population of the total number belonging to each county registered for the first time. We have, through the courtesy of the Registrar-General in furnishing us with the estimated populations at the middle of each year, been enabled to prepare a similar Table for the five years 1905-09.

We do not propose meantime to publish this Table, but we give the following tabular statement of the total results shown by it for the past five years as compared with the five years which preceded them :—

Proportion of Pauper Lunatics never previously registered per 100,000 of Estimated Population.

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Average of 5 years 1900-4.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Average of 5 years 1905-9.
50	49	52	49	50	50	47	44	48	47	43	46

These figures are more completely trustworthy as an index of the frequency of occurrence of insanity in the community than those of the other Tables submitted, as they are confined to a record of patients who became insane in each year and had never previously been certified, whereas in the case of the other Tables an individual who had been certified, discharged, and recertified, it may be several times, would be counted as a fresh case of insanity each time of certification. It will be seen that these figures show a persistent and substantial decrease throughout the last quinquenniad, and an examination of the figures on which they are founded shows, as in the case of the other tables, that the decrease is confined to no special county or district but is spread over all parts of the country.

There are certain reasons which might be hastily suggested as accounting for this decrease in the production of registered insanity, such as (1) the institution of Wards in certain hospitals for the observation and treatment of cases of suspected or incipient insanity; (2) the introduction of Old Age Pensions which might, and no doubt will, have the effect of preventing applications for relief on account of the disqualification for pension which would be entailed; (3) the diminished use of alcoholic drinks attributed to increased excise duties. The first of these suggestions is negatived by the fact that the only wards of the kind which receive any considerable number of patients are in Lanarkshire, while the decrease which has occurred is not confined to that county, but is equally shown in counties which contain no such wards. The last two suggestions are negatived from the fact that the influences leading to a decrease, whatever they may be, had manifested themselves and had been commented on years before the measures referred to were introduced, though it is true that the latest year shows the greatest decrease of any.

#### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions brought out by this Retrospect may be stated as follows :—

(1) That the number of patients on the Register has increased during the past five years, but that the increase is greatly below that shown by any quinquenniad during the previous twenty-five years.



(2) That the occurrence of insanity as shown by admissions to the register in proportion to population shows a marked decrease throughout the past five years.

(3) That this decrease is confined to no particular part of the country, but is manifested throughout the country, and irrespective of whether the population of a district is rising or falling.

(4) That the number of patients removed from the register by discharge as recovered or unrecovered has been falling continuously during the past thirty years, and never to so large an extent as during the past five years.

(5) That the removals from the register by death has risen to some extent, especially during the past ten years.

(6) That the increased number of patients found on the register during the past five years is due solely to accumulation caused by a continuous fall in the number of patients discharged, to an extent which has outbalanced the effects of a lowered admission rate and a higher death-rate.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

THOMAS MASON, *Chairman.*

JOHN COWAN.

GEORGE L. MACFARLANE.

JOHN FRASER.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

T. W. L. SPENCE,

*Secretary.*

EDINBURGH, 13th July 1910.

# CONTENTS OF APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX A.

### STATISTICAL HISTORY OF LUNATICS FROM 1891 TO 1910.

	PAGE
I. Table showing the Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying them as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each year, 1891 to 1910	1
II. Table showing the different Modes in which Lunatics have been provided for on 1st January of each year from 1891 to 1910	2
III. Table showing the Proportions of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and in Private Dwellings, per 100,000 of the population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers, per 100,000 of the population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics, per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each year from 1891 to 1910	3
IV. Table showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1890 to 1910, the Number placed each year on the Register from 1890 to 1909, the Number removed therefrom each year by Discharge or Death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent, of the Average Number on the Register	4
V. Table showing for each year, from 1890 to 1909, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland registered during the year, who had never previously been registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population	5
VI. Table showing the Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1890 to 1909; the Numbers therein Admitted, the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and not Recovered; the Numbers transferred from one Establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein, in each of the said years	6
VII. Table showing the Numbers of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each year from 1890 to 1909.	7
VIII. Table showing the Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each year from 1890 to 1909	8
IX. Table showing the Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1890 to 1909	9
X. Table showing the Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of all recorded Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the years 1902-1909	13
XI. Table showing the Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for each year from 1895 to 1909	19
XII. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County, who were placed on the Register, and sent to Asylums or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1890 to 1909	21
XIII. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County, who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments, or from Establishments to Private Dwellings, in each year from 1890 to 1909	27
XIV. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, who were resident in Establishments and in Private Dwellings respectively, on 1st January of each year from 1891 to 1910	33

### STATISTICS OF LUNATICS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1909 TO 1ST JANUARY 1910.

XV. Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex, in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, on 1st January 1910	39
XVI. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County on 1st January 1910, and the manner of their disposal	40

	PAGE
XVII. Table showing the manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1909, were disposed of, and the changes that have taken place during the year in the disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year .	41
XVIII. Table showing the Proportions for each County, per 100,000 of population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the years 1900 to 1909; also of those at 1st January 1910 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes .	42
XIX. Table showing the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, or District Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the year ending 31st December 1909 .	43
XX. Table showing the Number of Licences granted by the Board for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1909 .	45
XXI. Table showing the Average Number of Patients resident, and the results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the year 1909 .	46
XXII. Tables showing the Classification of all recorded Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the year 1909 .	49
STATISTICS RELATING TO EXPENDITURE FOR LUNATICS.	
XXIII. Table showing the Expenditure for each County on account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1909 .	55
XXIV. Table showing the Expenditure by Parish Councils on account of Pauper Lunatics for each year from 1889-90 to 1908-1909 .	59
XXV. Table showing the Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different classes of Establishments, and in Private Dwellings, in each of the eight years 1901-02 to 1908-09 .	59
XXVI. Table showing the Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the year ended 15th May 1909 .	60
XXVII. Table showing the present Rates of Board per Annum in Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Training Schools .	61
XXVIII. and XXIX. Tables showing the Expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up, and Furnishing District Asylums, and on the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics in such Asylums, during the Financial year 1908-1909 .	62-68
XXX. Table showing the Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum during the Financial year 1908-1909, and the Price of each Article supplied .	69
XXXI. Table showing the Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens, during the Financial year 1908-1909, and Prices at which the Produce supplied has been estimated .	75
XXXII. Table showing the Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums, Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and of Gardens during the Financial year 1908-1909, and Profits shown on the Year's Transactions .	76

## APPENDIX B.

Entries made by the Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Public, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Imbecile Training Schools, and the Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison, Perth, on the occasion of their Statutory Visits to these Establishments during the year 1909 .	77
Royal and District Asylums—	
Aberdeen Royal Asylum . . . . .	77



	PAGE
Royal and District Asylums—	
Aberdeen City District Asylum . . . . .	80
Argyll District Asylum . . . . .	82
Ayr District Asylum . . . . .	84
Banff District Asylum . . . . .	87
Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	89
Dundee Royal Asylum . . . . .	92
Dundee District Asylum . . . . .	93
Edinburgh Royal Asylum . . . . .	95
Edinburgh District Asylum . . . . .	98
Elgin District Asylum . . . . .	101
Fife and Kinross District Asylum . . . . .	102
Glasgow Royal Asylum . . . . .	105
Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch . . . . .	108
Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee . . . . .	110
Govan District Asylum . . . . .	112
Haddington District Asylum . . . . .	115
Inverness District Asylum . . . . .	117
Kirklands Asylum . . . . .	120
Lanark District Asylum . . . . .	122
Midlothian District Asylum . . . . .	124
Montrose Royal Asylum . . . . .	127
Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	129
Paisley District Asylum . . . . .	131
Perth District Asylum . . . . .	132
Renfrew District Asylum . . . . .	134
Roxburgh District Asylum . . . . .	136
Stirling District Asylum . . . . .	138
Private Asylums—	
Balgreen Asylum . . . . .	141
New Saughton Hall Asylum . . . . .	142
Westermains Asylum . . . . .	143
Parochial Asylums—	
Greenock Parochial Asylum . . . . .	143
Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road . . . . .	145
Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartbar . . . . .	146
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—	
Buchan Combination Poorhouse . . . . .	147
Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse . . . . .	148
Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse . . . . .	149
Dundee East Poorhouse . . . . .	150
Govan Combination Poorhouse . . . . .	151
Inveresk Combination Poorhouse . . . . .	152
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse . . . . .	153
Linlithgow Poorhouse . . . . .	154
Long Island Combination Poorhouse . . . . .	155
Old Monkland Poorhouse . . . . .	156
Paisley Poorhouse . . . . .	157
Perth Poorhouse . . . . .	158
Wigtown Combination Poorhouse . . . . .	159
Training Institutions for Imbeciles—	
Baldovan . . . . .	160
Larbert . . . . .	162
Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison at Perth . . . . .	164

## APPENDIX C.

## General Reports on Visitation of Patients in Private Dwellings:—

By Dr. J. F. Sutherland . . . . .	166
By Dr. C. Macpherson . . . . .	172

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.\*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1891 to 1910.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1891 . . .	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1892 . . .	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469
1893 . . .	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725
1894 . . .	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950
1895 . . .	915	968	1883	37	76	113	4241	4575	8816	1073	1604	2677	1996	11493	13489
Average of the 5 Years. }	<b>832</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1768</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4026</b>	<b>4335</b>	<b>8361</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>1527</b>	<b>2537</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>10898</b>	<b>12783</b>
1896 . . .	910	1025	1935	37	74	111	4282	4675	8957	1100	1600	2700	2046	11657	13703
1897 . . .	897	1048	1945	38	75	113	4496	4865	9361	1066	1601	2667	2058	12028	14086
1898 . . .	919	1099	2018	37	76	113	4700	5007	9707	1078	1576	2654	2131	12361	14492
1899 . . .	953	1104	2057	40	83	123	4877	5220	10,097	1089	1613	2702	2180	12799	14979
1900 . . .	960	1110	2070	47	78	125	5049	5282	10,331	1084	1619	2703	2195	13034	15229
Average of the 5 Years. }	<b>928</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4681</b>	<b>5010</b>	<b>9691</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>1602</b>	<b>2685</b>	<b>2122</b>	<b>12376</b>	<b>14498</b>
1901 . . .	969	1121	2090	47	77	124	5197	5395	10,592	1064	1605	2669	2214	13261	15475
1902 . . .	995	1139	2134	49	81	130	5442	5508	10,950	1051	1580	2631	2264	13581	15845
1903 . . .	964	1151	2115	47	82	129	5613	5711	11,324	1068	1574	2642	2244	13966	16210
1904 . . .	1026	1200	2226	45	82	127	5679	5725	11,404	1077	1581	2658	2353	14062	16415
1905 . . .	1022	1232	2254	44	81	125	5841	5859	11,700	1114	1590	2704	2379	14404	16783
Average of the 5 Years. }	<b>995</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>2164</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>5554</b>	<b>5640</b>	<b>11,194</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>1586</b>	<b>2661</b>	<b>2291</b>	<b>13855</b>	<b>16146</b>
1906 . . .	1016	1224	2240	46	80	126	5906	5922	11,828	1154	1598	2752	2366	14580	16946
1907 . . .	999	1243	2242	46	87	133	6067	5905	11,972	1174	1600	2774	2375	14746	17121
1908 . . .	1012	1295	2307	43	84	127	6182	6018	12,200	1172	1608	2780	2434	14980	17414
1909 . . .	1030	1329	2359	39	80	119	6271	6106	12,377	1209	1617	2826	2478	15203	17681
1910 . . .	982	1304	2286	36	84	120	6380	6163	12,543	1222	1621	2843	2406	15386	17792
Average of the 5 Years. }	<b>1008</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>2287</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>6161</b>	<b>6023</b>	<b>12,184</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>2795</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>14979</b>	<b>17391</b>

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison are not included in this Table. Their numbers at 1st January of each year from 1891 to 1910 will be found in the Table following.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1891 to 1910.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1891 . . . . .	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892 . . . . .	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893 . . . . .	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894 . . . . .	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300
1895 . . . . .	7957	152	1726	864	2790	13489	54	309	13852
Average of ) 5 Years. }	7512	156	1590	871	2654	12783	55	283	13121
1896 . . . . .	8293	144	1614	841	2811	13703	57	333	14093
1897 . . . . .	8812	137	1505	852	2780	14086	62	352	14500
1898 . . . . .	9243	142	1419	921	2767	14492	56	358	14906
1899 . . . . .	10440	136	668	910	2825	14979	48	372	15399
1900 . . . . .	10696	121	679	905	2828	15229	52	382	15663
Average of ) 5 Years. }	9497	136	1177	886	2802	14498	55	359	14912
1901 . . . . .	10967	126	544	1045	2793	15475	46	378	15899
1902 . . . . .	11289	130	550	1115	2761	15845	46	397	16288
1903 . . . . .	11659	125	502	1153	2771	16210	51	397	16658
1904 . . . . .	11845	125	508	1152	2785	16415	53	426	16894
1905 . . . . .	12364	123	520	947	2829	16783	50	408	17241
Average of ) 5 Years. }	11625	126	525	1082	2788	16146	49	401	16596
1906 . . . . .	12457	121	531	959	2878	16946	51	453	17450
1907 . . . . .	12753	104	566	791	2907	17121	51	421	17593
1908 . . . . .	13099	97	568	743	2907	17414	49	445	17908
1909 . . . . .	13350	90	560	736	2945	17681	51	465	18197
1910 . . . . .	13704	88	213	824	2963	17792	53	492	18337
Average of ) 5 Years. }	13072	100	488	811	2920	17391	51	455	17897



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1891 to 1910.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			* Total Registered Lunatics.	* Total Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1891 . .	4,036,245	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892 . .	4,078,910	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1399	18,847
1893 . .	4,122,029	43	3	46	204	62	266	312	1443	18,413
1894 . .	4,165,606	44	2	46	206	62	268	314	1451	18,455
1895 . .	4,209,645	45	3	48	212	64	276	324	1465	18,836
Av. of 5 Yrs.		43	3	46	205	62	267	313	1439	18,559
1896 . .	4,254,153	46	3	49	213	64	277	326	1474	18,786
1897 . .	4,299,132	46	2	48	220	63	283	331	1497	18,884
1898 . .	4,344,589	47	3	50	225	62	287	337	1504	19,121
1899 . .	4,390,530	47	3	50	233	62	295	345	1496	19,691
1900 . .	4,436,958	47	3	50	235	62	297	347	1469	20,204
Av. of 5 Yrs.		46	3	49	225	63	288	337	1488	19,337
1901 . .	4,483,880	47	3	50	239	60	299	349	1457	20,520
1902 . .	4,531,299	47	3	50	244	59	303	353	1443	20,997
1903 . .	4,579,223	47	3	50	250	58	308	358	1443	21,359
1904 . .	4,627,656	49	3	52	249	58	307	359	1457	21,082
1905 . .	4,676,603	49	3	52	253	58	311	363	1521	20,469
Av. of 5 Yrs.		48	3	51	247	59	306	357	1464	21,561
1906 . .	4,726,070	48	3	51	253	59	312	363	1543	20,208
1907 . .	4,776,063	47	3	50	253	59	312	362	1533	20,354
1908 . .	4,826,581	48	3	51	256	58	314	365	1512	20,748
1909 . .	4,877,648	49	2	51	256	59	315	366	1531	20,575
1910 . .	4,929,251	47	2	49	257	58	315	364	1524	20,702
Av. of 5 Yrs.		48	2	50	255	59	314	364	1529	20,517

\* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the number of ordinary Paupers at 15th May preceding. The calculations are made on the Population of the previous year—*e.g.*, the calculations for 1910 are made on the Population for 1909—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1890 to 1910, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1890. . . . .	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891. . . . .	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892. . . . .	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893. . . . .	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
1894. . . . .	12950	13219·5	3203	1746	918	2664	539	6·9
Average of 5 Years. }		12633·5	2972	1694	980	2674	298	7·8
1895. . . . .	13489	13596·0	3079	1765	1100	2865	214	8·1
1896. . . . .	13703	13894·5	3125	1777	965	2742	383	6·9
1897. . . . .	14086	14289·0	3301	1806	1089	2895	406	7·6
1898. . . . .	14492	14735·5	3542	1973	1082	3055	487	7·3
1899. . . . .	14979	15104·0	3440	1929	1261	3190	250	8·3
Average of 5 Years. }		14323·8	3297	1850	1099	2949	348	7·5
1900. . . . .	15229	15352·0	3454	1920	1288	3208	246	8·4
1901. . . . .	15475	15660·0	3481	1892	1219	3111	370	7·8
1902. . . . .	15845	16027·5	3660	1982	1313	3295	365	8·2
1903. . . . .	16210	16312·5	3616	2001	1410	3411	205	8·6
1904. . . . .	16415	16599·0	3658	1964	1326	3290	368	8·0
Average of 5 Years. }		15990·2	3574	1952	1311	3263	311	8·2
1905. . . . .	16783	16864·5	3449	1860	1426	3286	163	8·5
1906. . . . .	16946	17033·5	3370	1747	1448	3195	175	8·5
1907. . . . .	17121	17267·5	3617	1821	1503	3324	293	8·7
1908. . . . .	17414	17547·5	3512	1799	1446	3245	267	8·2
1909. . . . .	17681	17736·5	3271	1647	1513	3160	111	8·5
Average of 5 years. }		17289·9	3444	1775	1467	3242	202	8·5
1910. . . . .	17792							

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.

Showing for each year, from 1890 to 1909, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year, who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of <i>Private</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Number of <i>Pauper</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.		
		Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2091	10.5	41.7	52.2
1891	4,036,245	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	10.7	43.1	53.8
1892	4,078,910	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2255	10.3	44.9	55.2
1893	4,122,029	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2303	10.3	45.6	55.9
1894	4,165,606	387	9	396	1924	127	2051	396	2051	2447	9.5	49.2	58.7
1895	4,209,645	417	5	422	1781	123	1904	422	1904	2326	10.0	45.2	55.2
1896	4,254,153	394	6	400	1882	112	1994	400	1994	2394	9.4	46.9	56.3
1897	4,299,132	439	6	445	1963	101	2064	445	2064	2509	10.4	48.0	58.4
1898	4,344,589	459	11	470	2080	124	2204	470	2204	2674	10.8	50.7	61.5
1899	4,390,530	456	6	462	2090	107	2197	462	2197	2659	10.5	50.0	60.5
1900	4,436,958	442	15	457	2141	99	2240	457	2240	2697	10.3	50.5	60.8
1901	4,483,880	444	10	454	2144	90	2234	454	2234	2688	10.1	49.8	59.9
1902	4,531,299	449	11	460	2280	105	2385	460	2385	2845	10.2	52.6	62.8
1903	4,579,223	523	11	534	2147	96	2243	534	2243	2777	11.7	49.0	60.7
1904	4,627,656	463	2	465	2223	113	2336	465	2336	2801	10.0	50.5	60.0
1905	4,676,603	447	5	452	2137	103	2240	452	2240	2692	9.7	47.9	57.6
1906	4,726,070	431	6	437	2029	100	2129	437	2129	2566	9.2	45.1	54.3
1907	4,776,063	481	7	488	2198	109	2307	488	2307	2795	10.2	48.3	58.5
1908	4,826,581	506	7	513	2170	105	2275	513	2275	2788	10.6	47.1	57.7
1909	4,877,648	407	8	415	2019	125	2144	415	2144	2559	8.5	44.0	51.9



The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1890 to 1909; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 31st December.						Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).						Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.						Number of Deaths during Year.					
	Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1890 . . .	773	864	3789	3999	261	291	1237	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	367	372	15	15	162	159	82	58	334	304	82	58	334	304		
1891 . . .	771	908	3884	4104	284	323	1254	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	338	427	16	18	152	198	68	84	398	378	68	84	398	378		
1892 . . .	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	21	21	168	195	70	51	403	342	70	51	403	342		
1893 . . .	825	948	3979	4339	288	277	1388	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	417	17	17	168	170	76	68	382	341	76	68	382	341		
1894 . . .	861	940	4062	4414	266	280	1512	1576	87	110	533	597	76	94	433	464	12	19	199	228	60	46	356	356	60	46	356	356		
Average of 5 Years	804	915	3935	4220	274	295	1345	1443	91	119	501	571	81	86	382	420	16	18	170	190	71	61	375	344	71	61	375	344		
1895 . . .	915	968	4241	4575	247	301	1614	1640	94	109	550	614	86	78	605	534	18	15	385	335	66	59	424	390	66	59	424	390		
1896 . . .	910	1025	4282	4675	264	271	1552	1621	100	109	519	612	98	81	459	463	30	23	266	262	74	57	364	357	74	57	364	357		
1897 . . .	897	1048	4496	4865	287	317	1763	1753	114	117	562	606	73	86	593	595	18	16	398	405	78	69	405	403	78	69	405	403		
1898 . . .	919	1099	4700	5007	277	330	1674	1729	123	146	644	649	73	95	418	458	14	12	222	245	70	89	411	405	70	89	411	405		
1899 . . .	953	1104	4877	5220	300	306	1730	1588	117	133	620	669	93	93	427	426	25	18	213	237	86	79	508	426	86	79	508	426		
Average of 5 Years	919	1049	4519	4868	275	305	1667	1666	110	123	579	630	85	87	500	495	21	17	297	297	75	71	422	396	75	71	422	396		
1900 . . .	960	1110	5049	5282	284	296	1722	1698	103	136	622	654	84	84	476	432	22	15	280	241	98	72	466	492	98	72	466	492		
1901 . . .	969	1121	5197	5395	278	298	1739	1662	96	131	622	646	71	81	427	415	23	15	223	216	90	80	445	472	90	80	445	472		
1902 . . .	995	1139	5442	5508	257	328	1773	1840	135	139	666	680	82	84	410	445	15	22	224	276	86	95	506	514	86	95	506	514		
1903 . . .	1026	1200	5679	5725	300	354	1534	1439	113	161	642	649	106	105	613	657	37	40	378	439	69	89	579	548	69	89	579	548		
1904 . . .	1022	1232	5841	5859	315	323	2004	1955	119	124	628	646	106	101	693	645	41	34	450	418	102	62	513	534	102	62	513	534		
Average of 5 Years	994	1160	5442	5554	287	320	1754	1719	113	138	636	655	90	91	524	519	28	25	311	318	89	80	502	512	89	80	502	512		
1905 . . .	1016	1224	5906	5922	263	319	1679	1631	114	130	606	609	71	100	453	375	17	20	213	177	80	103	559	578	80	103	559	578		
1906 . . .	999	1243	6067	5905	259	327	1937	1591	98	123	579	547	88	78	631	492	23	27	401	271	94	111	562	566	94	111	562	566		
1907 . . .	1012	1295	6182	6018	273	366	1802	1811	94	138	620	583	73	93	456	523	17	14	260	343	99	90	607	582	99	90	607	582		
1908 . . .	1030	1329	6271	6106	282	368	1646	1585	117	117	572	609	76	114	370	364	20	20	168	150	71	100	614	527	71	100	614	527		
1909 . . .	982	1304	6380	6163	217	317	1684	1550	88	127	507	523	80	107	422	428	16	22	246	235	103	106	646	538	103	106	646	538		
Average of 5 Years	1008	1279	6161	6023	259	339	1750	1634	102	127	577	574	78	98	466	436	19	21	258	235	89	102	598	558	89	102	598	558		

\* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.\*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments  
excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in  
each Year from 1890 to 1909.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1890 . . . . .	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891 . . . . .	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892 . . . . .	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893 . . . . .	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044
1894 . . . . .	254	261	515	1313	1348	2661	1567	1609	3176
Average of 5 Years.	257	277	534	1175	1253	2428	1433	1530	2963
1895 . . . . .	229	286	515	1229	1305	2534	1458	1591	3049
1896 . . . . .	234	248	482	1286	1359	2645	1520	1607	3127
1897 . . . . .	269	301	570	1365	1348	2713	1634	1649	3283
1898 . . . . .	263	318	581	1452	1484	2936	1715	1802	3517
1899 . . . . .	275	288	563	1517	1351	2868	1792	1639	3431
Average of 5 Years.	254	287	542	1370	1369	2739	1624	1657	3281
1900 . . . . .	262	281	543	1442	1457	2899	1704	1738	3442
1901 . . . . .	255	283	538	1516	1446	2962	1771	1729	3500
1902 . . . . .	242	306	548	1549	1564	3113	1791	1870	3661
1903 . . . . .	300	354	654	1534	1439	2973	1834	1793	3627
1904 . . . . .	274	289	563	1554	1537	3091	1828	1826	3654
Average of 5 Years.	267	302	569	1519	1489	3008	1786	1791	3577
1905 . . . . .	246	299	545	1466	1454	2920	1712	1753	3465
1906 . . . . .	236	300	536	1536	1320	2856	1772	1620	3392
1907 . . . . .	256	352	608	1542	1468	3010	1798	1820	3618
1908 . . . . .	262	348	610	1478	1435	2913	1740	1783	3523
1909 . . . . .	201	295	496	1438	1315	2753	1639	1610	3249
Average of 5 Years.	240	319	559	1492	1398	2890	1732	1717	3449

\* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Number of Deaths therein during each Year from 1890 to 1909.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals Not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1890 . . .	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891 . . .	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892 . . .	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893 . . .	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861
1894 . . .	197	1130	139	470	106	712	442	2312	2754
Average of 5 Years. }	210	1072	133	443	133	719	476	2234	2709
1895 . . .	203	1164	131	419	125	814	459	2397	2856
1896 . . .	209	1131	126	394	131	721	466	2246	2712
1897 . . .	231	1168	125	385	147	808	503	2361	2864
1898 . . .	269	1293	142	409	159	816	570	2518	3088
1899 . . .	250	1289	143	403	165	934	558	2626	3184
Average of 5 Years. }	233	1209	133	402	145	819	511	2430	2941
1900 . . .	239	1276	131	387	170	958	540	2621	3161
1901 . . .	227	1268	114	403	170	917	511	2588	3099
1902 . . .	274	1346	129	355	181	1020	584	2721	3305
1903 . . .	274	1291	134	453	158	1127	566	2871	3437
1904 . . .	244	1273	132	470	164	1047	540	2790	3330
Average of 5 Years. }	252	1291	128	413	168	1014	548	2718	3266
1905 . . .	244	1215	134	438	183	1137	561	2790	3351
1906 . . .	221	1126	116	451	205	1128	542	2705	3247
1907 . . .	232	1203	135	376	189	1189	556	2768	3324
1908 . . .	234	1181	150	416	171	1141	555	2738	3293
1909 . . .	215	1030	149	369	209	1184	573	2583	3156
Average of 5 Years. }	229	1151	137	410	191	1156	557	2717	3274





(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
YEAR 1890	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28.6	30.4	29.9	23.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8
" 1891	47.0	110.5	157.5	20	27	47	7	6	13	4	11	15	3	5	8	42.6	24.4	29.8	35.0	22.2	27.7	6.4	4.5	5.1
" 1892	51.5	108.5	160.0	16	27	43	3	16	19	8	11	19	3	9	12	31.1	22.9	26.9	18.8	59.3	44.2	5.8	8.3	7.5
" 1893	56.0	101.5	157.5	17	23	40	3	12	15	5	10	15	3	6	9	30.4	22.7	25.4	17.6	52.2	37.5	5.4	5.9	5.7
" 1894	61.5	93.0	154.5	17	21	38	3	16	19	6	11	17	3	5	8	27.6	22.6	24.6	17.6	76.2	50.0	4.9	5.4	5.2
Average of 5 Years.	52.3	104.4	156.7	17	26	43	3	13	16	6	12	18	4	6	10	31.7	25.1	27.3	22.9	48.1	38.3	6.9	5.9	6.3
YEAR 1895	60.5	87.5	148.0	14	21	35	4	5	9	11	7	18	6	10	16	23.1	24.0	23.6	28.6	23.8	25.7	9.9	11.4	10.8
" 1896	54.0	86.5	140.5	11	24	35	3	11	14	11	8	19	3	6	9	20.4	27.7	24.9	27.3	45.8	40.0	5.6	6.9	6.4
" 1897	51.0	88.5	139.5	15	26	41	4	9	13	6	7	13	5	5	10	29.4	29.4	29.4	26.7	34.6	31.7	9.8	7.2	6.4
" 1898	49.0	86.5	135.5	16	21	37	6	9	15	6	10	16	6	6	12	32.7	24.3	27.3	27.5	42.9	40.5	12.2	6.9	8.9
" 1899	45.0	79.5	124.5	17	15	32	9	8	17	5	10	15	8	7	15	37.8	18.9	25.7	52.9	53.3	53.1	17.8	8.8	12.0
Average of 5 Years.	51.9	85.7	137.6	15	21	36	5	8	13	8	8	16	5	7	12	28.1	25.0	26.2	35.6	39.3	37.8	10.8	7.9	9.0
YEAR 1900	45.5	78.0	123.5	21	20	41	5	13	18	5	4	9	8	1	9	46.2	25.6	33.2	23.8	65.0	43.9	17.6	1.3	7.3
" 1901	45.5	82.5	128.0	8	22	30	5	8	13	3	4	7	3	3	6	17.6	26.7	23.4	62.5	36.4	43.3	6.6	3.6	4.7
" 1902	45.0	82.5	127.5	13	21	34	3	13	16	5	4	9	3	11	14	28.9	25.5	26.7	23.1	61.9	47.1	6.7	13.3	11.0
" 1903	49.0	78.0	127.0	18	12	30	4	8	12	5	2	7	7	4	11	36.7	22.8	23.6	22.2	66.7	40.0	14.3	5.1	8.7
" 1904	45.0	79.0	124.0	8	18	26	5	9	14	3	3	6	6	2	8	17.8	22.8	21.0	62.5	50.0	53.8	13.3	2.5	6.5
Average of 5 Years.	46.0	80.0	126.0	14	18	32	5	10	15	4	3	7	5	4	9	29.6	23.3	25.6	32.4	54.8	45.3	11.7	5.2	7.6
YEAR 1905	43.5	78.5	122.0	13	13	26	6	6	12	2	8	10	2	4	6	29.9	16.6	21.3	46.2	46.2	46.2	4.6	5.1	4.9
" 1906	41.0	71.0	112.0	7	16	23	2	9	11	7	12	19	6	5	11	17.1	22.5	20.5	28.6	56.3	47.8	14.6	7.0	9.8
" 1907	35.5	64.5	100.0	7	10	17	3	4	7	3	5	8	4	4	8	19.7	15.5	17.0	42.9	40.0	41.2	11.3	6.2	8.0
" 1908	32.5	61.0	93.5	7	12	19	4	5	9	2	8	10	4	3	7	21.5	19.7	20.3	57.1	41.7	47.4	12.3	4.9	7.5
" 1909	32.0	57.0	89.0	5	6	11	2	4	6	..	4	4	1	2	3	15.6	10.5	12.4	40.0	66.7	54.5	3.1	3.5	3.4
Average of 5 Years.	36.9	66.4	103.3	8	11	19	3	6	9	3	7	10	3	4	7	20.8	17.0	18.3	43.0	50.2	47.4	9.2	5.3	6.7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1890 to 1909.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Inmate Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year 1890 . . .	709.5	804.5	1514.0	304	322	626	147	141	288	84	114	198	77	57	134	42.8	40.0	41.3	48.4	43.8	46.0	10.9	7.1	8.9
" 1891 . . .	709.5	811.0	1520.5	323	325	654	136	141	277	74	103	177	116	77	193	46.4	40.1	43.0	41.3	43.4	42.4	16.3	9.5	12.7
" 1892 . . .	721.0	826.0	1547.0	299	313	612	126	139	265	86	85	171	67	63	130	41.5	37.9	39.6	42.1	44.4	43.3	9.3	7.6	8.4
" 1893 . . .	741.0	851.0	1592.0	344	340	684	152	152	304	80	101	181	93	63	156	46.4	40.0	43.0	44.2	44.7	44.4	12.6	7.4	9.8
" 1894 . . .	783.0	887.0	1670.0	394	447	841	150	188	338	119	130	249	61	81	142	50.3	50.4	50.4	38.1	42.1	40.2	7.8	9.1	8.5
Average of 5 Years	732.8	835.9	1568.7	334	349	683	142	152	294	88	107	195	83	68	151	45.6	41.8	43.6	42.6	43.6	43.1	11.3	8.2	9.6
Year 1895 . . .	782.5	887.5	1670.0	350	381	731	162	171	333	168	161	329	85	96	181	44.7	42.9	43.8	46.3	44.9	45.6	10.9	10.8	10.8
" 1896 . . .	733.0	826.5	1559.5	353	312	665	130	142	272	172	172	344	85	73	158	48.2	37.7	42.6	36.8	45.5	41.0	11.6	8.8	10.1
" 1897 . . .	699.0	773.5	1472.5	348	334	682	129	107	236	158	121	370	95	67	152	49.8	43.2	46.3	37.1	32.0	34.6	13.6	8.7	11.0
" 1898 . . .	672.0	731.5	1403.5	278	286	564	116	118	234	106	103	209	76	76	162	41.4	39.1	40.2	41.7	41.3	41.5	10.4	10.4	10.8
" 1899 . . .	323.5	350.0	673.5	140	103	243	67	69	136	24	12	36	28	32	60	43.3	29.4	36.1	47.9	67.0	56.0	8.7	9.1	8.9
Average of 5 Years	642.0	713.8	1355.8	294	283	577	121	121	242	126	132	258	74	69	143	45.8	39.7	42.6	41.1	42.9	42.0	11.5	9.6	10.5
Year 1900 . . .	266.0	282.0	548.0	88	95	183	53	56	109	12	16	28	23	31	54	33.1	33.7	33.4	60.2	58.9	59.6	8.6	11.0	9.9
" 1901 . . .	267.0	280.0	547.0	103	121	224	60	55	115	20	34	54	21	28	49	38.6	43.2	50.0	58.3	45.5	51.3	7.9	10.0	9.0
" 1902 . . .	210.0	266.0	476.0	99	102	201	49	40	89	48	65	113	18	29	47	47.1	38.3	42.2	49.5	39.2	44.3	8.6	10.9	9.9
" 1903 . . .	251.5	253.5	505.0	105	99	204	57	44	101	19	16	35	30	32	62	41.7	39.1	40.4	54.3	44.4	49.5	11.9	12.6	12.3
" 1904 . . .	252.5	261.5	514.0	104	106	210	52	43	95	23	18	41	26	36	62	41.2	40.5	40.9	50.0	40.6	45.2	10.3	13.8	12.1
Average of 5 Years	249.2	268.3	518.0	100	105	205	54	48	102	24	30	54	24	31	55	40.1	39.1	39.6	54.0	45.7	49.8	9.6	11.6	10.6
Year 1905 . . .	259.0	266.5	525.5	95	84	179	39	38	77	23	17	40	23	28	51	36.7	31.5	34.1	41.1	45.2	43.0	8.9	10.5	9.7
" 1906 . . .	273.5	275.0	548.5	108	90	198	47	31	78	21	27	48	21	16	37	39.5	32.7	36.1	43.5	34.4	39.4	7.7	5.8	6.7
" 1907 . . .	283.0	284.0	567.0	109	108	217	49	41	90	31	33	64	29	32	61	38.5	38.0	38.3	44.9	38.0	41.5	10.2	11.3	10.8
" 1908 . . .	279.0	285.0	564.0	97	106	203	56	55	111	17	21	38	32	30	62	34.8	37.2	36.0	57.7	51.9	54.7	11.5	10.5	11.0
" 1909 . . .	123.5	110.5	234.0	42	38	80	19	22	41	32	25	57	14	10	24	34.0	34.4	34.2	45.2	57.9	51.3	11.3	9.0	10.3
Average of 5 Years	243.6	244.2	487.8	90	85	175	42	37	79	25	25	50	24	23	47	36.7	34.8	35.7	46.5	45.5	46.0	9.9	9.4	9.7



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—continued.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1890 to 1909.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
YEAR 1890	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	4.3	3.7	4.0
" 1891	439.5	439.0	878.5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11.8	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8	4.1	4.8	4.4
" 1892	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0	4.8	7.3	6.1
" 1893	433.5	440.5	874.0	54	69	123	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12.5	15.7	14.1	3.7	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.0	4.5
" 1894	418.5	442.0	860.5	66	82	148	6	3	9	45	52	97	12	23	35	15.8	18.6	17.2	9.1	3.7	6.1	2.9	5.2	4.1
Average of 5 Years.	433.5	440.0	873.5	65	75	140	6	4	10	45	47	92	17	23	40	15.0	17.0	16.1	9.5	5.6	7.4	4.0	5.2	4.6
YEAR 1895	417.5	435.0	852.5	63	64	127	4	3	7	45	49	94	19	30	49	15.1	14.7	14.9	6.3	4.7	5.5	4.6	6.9	5.7
" 1896	415.0	432.0	847.0	46	57	103	4	2	6	29	26	55	14	17	31	11.1	13.2	12.2	8.7	3.5	6.0	3.4	3.9	3.7
" 1897	430.5	456.0	886.5	86	124	210	4	4	8	33	63	96	16	21	37	20.0	27.2	23.7	4.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.2
" 1898	447.0	468.5	915.5	51	72	123	2	4	6	34	55	89	15	24	39	11.4	15.3	13.4	9.1	5.6	4.9	3.4	5.1	4.3
" 1899	447.0	460.5	907.5	66	66	132	6	3	9	36	49	85	23	20	43	14.8	14.3	14.5	9.1	4.5	6.8	5.1	4.3	4.7
Average of 5 Years.	431.4	450.4	881.8	62	77	139	4	3	7	35	48	83	17	22	39	14.5	17.0	15.8	6.4	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.0	4.5
YEAR 1900	528.5	521.0	1049.5	94	78	172	5	1	6	48	58	106	21	26	47	17.8	15.0	16.4	5.3	1.3	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.5
" 1901	559.0	521.0	1080.0	127	79	206	3	5	8	45	29	74	30	25	55	22.7	15.2	19.1	2.4	6.3	3.9	5.4	4.8	5.1
" 1902	590.5	543.5	1134.0	89	79	168	4	3	7	37	37	74	33	16	49	15.1	14.5	14.8	4.5	3.8	4.2	5.6	2.9	4.3
" 1903	600.0	552.5	1152.5	88	74	162	4	6	10	47	39	86	33	34	67	14.7	13.4	14.1	4.5	8.1	6.2	5.5	6.2	5.8
" 1904	600.5	545.5	1146.0	87	83	170	9	6	15	152	158	310	27	23	50	14.5	15.2	14.8	10.3	7.2	8.8	4.5	4.2	4.4
Average of 5 Years.	575.7	536.7	1112.4	97	79	176	5	4	9	66	64	130	29	25	54	16.8	14.6	15.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.8
YEAR 1905	504.5	448.5	953.0	64	39	103	3	4	7	29	13	42	25	17	42	12.7	8.7	10.8	4.7	10.3	6.8	5.0	3.8	4.4
" 1906	462.0	413.0	875.0	44	43	87	5	6	11	115	94	209	16	19	35	9.5	10.4	9.9	11.4	14.0	12.6	3.5	4.6	4.0
" 1907	425.5	380.5	806.0	52	44	96	4	1	5	66	28	94	22	23	45	12.2	11.6	11.9	7.7	2.3	5.2	5.2	6.0	5.6
" 1908	373.0	366.5	739.5	34	45	79	5	8	13	20	24	44	15	14	29	9.1	12.3	10.7	14.7	17.8	16.5	4.0	3.8	3.9
" 1909	414.0	413.5	827.5	50	39	89	1	3	4	27	28	55	18	19	37	12.1	9.4	10.8	2.0	7.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.5
Average of 5 Years.	435.8	404.4	840.2	49	42	91	4	4	8	52	37	89	19	18	37	11.1	10.5	10.8	8.1	10.4	9.1	4.4	4.6	4.5

## APPENDIX A.—

The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of all Recorded  
Establishments in

(1) *Private Patients in*

YEARS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		DISEASES	
							1. Meningitis, Inflammation of Brain, Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1902 . . . . .	886.5	1026.5	69	87	30	38	1	1
1903 . . . . .	888.5	1030.5	61	73	23	37	..	1
1904 . . . . .	902.5	1047.0	83	49	40	25	..	..
1905 . . . . .	903.0	1072.5	60	82	15	38	1	..
1906 . . . . .	893.0	1068.0	79	87	25	38	..	..
Absolute Annual Average	892.7	1048.9	70.4	75.6	26.6	35.2	0.4	0.4
Percentage of all Re- corded Causes of Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4
1907 . . . . .	890.0	1088.0	70	69	27	22	..	..
1908 . . . . .	903.5	1116.5	54	80	20	41	1	..
1909 . . . . .	893.0	1121.0	81	82	30	23	1	1

(2) \* *Pauper*

1902 . . . . .	5513.5	5623.0	517	505	216	218	9	5
1903 . . . . .	5647.5	5756.5	582	560	244	245	1	4
1904 . . . . .	5935.0	6020.5	531	542	227	231	2	8
1905 . . . . .	5989.5	6046.0	579	599	249	251	11	4
1906 . . . . .	6062.5	6053.5	577	590	232	240	6	12
Absolute Annual Average	5829.6	5899.9	557.2	559.2	233.6	237.0	5.8	6.6
Percentage of all Re- corded Causes of Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8
1907 . . . . .	6270.5	6151.5	650	621	265	270	5	8
1908 . . . . .	6344.5	6257.5	631	547	275	217	2	5
1909 . . . . .	6482.5	6344.5	668	512	272	221	8	5

\* NOTE.—These figures include a few private patients in District Asylums having the same accom-

TABLE X.

Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other  
the Years 1902-1909.

*Royal and Private Asylums.*

## OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

2		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	
General Paralysis of the Insane.		Cerebral Softening.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		Hemiplegia, Apoplexy, Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Cerebral Embolism.		Other Organic Disease of Brain, including Tumours of Brain, Malignant and Non-Malignant.		Exhaustion from Mania or Melancholia, not caused by Nervous Disease otherwise designated.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	2	..	2	2	4	2	6	5	6	6	12
12	4	3	..	4	1	5	8	1	9	4	8
21	2	1	..	..	1	5	2	4	3	7	8
14	1	..	1	3	..	4	4	6	4	3	12
19	2	1	3	5	1	9	5	6	5	2	8
16·2	2·2	1·0	1·2	2·8	1·4	5·0	5·0	4·4	5·4	4·4	9·6
18·2	2·2	0·1	1·2	3·1	1·4	5·6	4·9	4·9	5·3	4·9	9·4
17	1	1	2	1	1	3	6	4	4	7	4
21	1	2	1	1	..	6	6	4	8	2	14
22	2	6	1	5	2	10	4	3	2	2	7

*Patients.*

124	34	17	8	33	22	38	43	12	18	17	41
154	29	18	14	45	33	49	40	13	20	25	35
111	41	16	25	32	28	44	47	9	18	18	38
129	47	22	29	40	30	49	55	25	28	20	40
136	42	8	22	38	28	40	42	14	28	26	42
130·8	38·6	16·2	19·6	37·6	28·2	44·0	45·4	14·6	22·4	21·2	39·2
17·0	4·9	2·1	2·5	4·9	3·6	5·7	5·7	1·9	2·8	2·8	5·0
154	44	18	34	35	24	46	43	31	51	20	34
154	23	15	12	52	13	57	42	29	51	27	46
147	36	19	19	49	28	52	36	25	41	31	35

modation and treatment as pauper patients, and drawn, as a rule, from much the same social class.



## APPENDIX A.—

The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of all Recorded  
Establishments in

(1) *Private Patients in*

YEARS.	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.				Diseases of Blood Vessels.		Diseases of	
	8.		9.		10.		11.	
	Paraplegia and Diseases of Cord, Locomotor Ataxy.		Neuritis and General Sclerosis of Nervous System.		Aneurism and Arterial Sclerosis and other Diseases of the Blood Vessels, excluding those tabulated under Column 5.		Pulmonary Phthisis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1902 . . . . .	..	..	..	3	1	1	10	8
1903 . . . . .	1	..	1	..	1	2	5	7
1904 . . . . .	3	..	..	..	2	..	6	5
1905 . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	1	6	6
1906 . . . . .	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	5
Absolute Annual Average	1.4	..	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	5.8	6.2
Percentage of all Re- Recorded Causes of Death	1.6	..	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	6.5	6.1
1907 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	8
1908 . . . . .	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	8
1909 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7	2	3	9

(2) \* *Pauper*

1902 . . . . .	6	7	..	2	5	6	80	108
1903 . . . . .	9	6	1	3	6	6	69	100
1904 . . . . .	3	1	..	7	6	10	82	96
1905 . . . . .	6	..	..	3	3	16	71	98
1906 . . . . .	5	3	1	5	18	19	92	102
Absolute Annual Average	5.8	3.4	0.4	4.0	7.6	11.4	78.8	100.8
Percentage of all Re- Recorded Causes of Death	0.8	0.4	..	0.5	1.0	1.4	10.3	12.8
1907 . . . . .	8	3	1	1	26	25	87	93
1908 . . . . .	6	4	..	5	13	18	83	98
1909 . . . . .	4	1	1	4	24	23	89	91

\* NOTE.—These figures include a few private patients in District Asylums having the same accom

TABLE X. (*continued*)

Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other  
the Years 1902-1909.

*Royal and Private Asylums.*

Respiratory System and Thorax*				Diseases of Heart.		Diseases of Digestive System.		Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.		GENERAL DISEASES.	
12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.	
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pleurisy.		Other Forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Valvular Disease, Fatty Degeneration, Syncope, &c., &c.		Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, Stomach (Non-Malignant), Intestines, Liver, and Peritoneum (Non-Tubercular).		Diseases of Kidney, Bladder, Prostate, &c., &c.		Dysentery (Colitis), Epidemic Diarrhoea, Infective Enteritis.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	8	3	6	10	16	3	7	3	4	..	..
8	9	..	6	7	5	4	9	6	6	..	1
11	6	2	3	16	4	3	6	3	4	1	..
5	19	3	3	9	15	2	6	5	5	..	3
11	17	4	1	18	2	2	4	7	4	..	..
7·8	11·8	2·4	3·8	12·0	4·2	2·8	6·4	4·8	4·6	0·2	0·8
8·8	11·6	2·7	3·7	13·5	4·0	3·1	6·3	5·4	4·5	0·2	0·8
13	6	1	4	16	16	5	4	..	2	..	1
4	13	6	7	10	21	1	4	5	3	..	..
10	19	3	5	18	24	4	3	3	12	..	1

*Patients.*

80	77	24	25	104	110	30	25	22	25	1	9
95	90	3	27	99	116	20	33	33	34	2	5
98	78	28	21	100	115	25	36	27	33	4	4
84	72	23	37	112	141	24	33	27	33	..	2
83	56	27	38	123	128	26	36	41	43	..	13
88·0	74·6	28·0	29·6	107·6	122·0	25·0	32·6	30·0	33·6	1·4	6·6
11·5	9·4	3·6	3·7	14·0	15·4	3·3	4·1	3·9	4·3	0·2	0·8
113	81	31	33	148	144	23	36	37	45	2	5
121	87	51	41	153	167	35	39	39	39	1	6
97	79	28	43	169	150	16	29	43	51	4	7

modation and treatment as pauper patients, and drawn, as a rule, from much the same social class.

## APPENDIX A.—

## The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of all Recorded Establishments in

(1) *Private Patients in*

YEARS.	GENERAL							
	18.		19.		20.		21.	
	Diarrhoea not otherwise designated.		Erysipelas.		Abscess, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, and Cellulitis.		Typhoid, Influenza, and other Fevers.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1902 . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	1
1903 . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2
1904 . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..
1905 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
1906 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Absolute Annual Average } Percentage of all Re- corded Causes of } Death }	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·4	0·4	1·6	0·4	0·6
1907 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
1908 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1
1909 . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2

(2) \* *Pauper*

1902 . . . . .	1	2	5	10	16	10	6	10
1903 . . . . .	2	4	1	3	8	14	5	13
1904 . . . . .	3	5	4	1	5	11	6	2
1905 . . . . .	1	4	2	4	5	9	5	12
1906 . . . . .	..	1	2	..	5	10	8	5
Absolute Annual Average } Percentage of all Re- corded Causes of } Death }	1·4	3·2	2·8	3·6	7·8	10·8	6·0	8·4
1907 . . . . .	..	2	2	3	7	10	6	5
1908 . . . . .	..	1	2	2	4	7	10	16
1909 . . . . .	2	1	3	3	9	5	1	7

\* NOTE.—These figures include a few private patients in District Asylums having the same accom



TABLE X.—(Continued)

Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other  
the Years 1902-1909.

*Royal and Private Asylums.*

## DISEASES.

22. Cancer, Carcinoma, Sarcoma, Malignant Disease, excluding Malignant Tumour of Brain.		23. Syphilis and other Venereal Disease.		24. General Tuberculosis, and Tubercle of Organs other than Lungs.		25. Diseases of Thyroid, Lymphatic and other Glands.		26. Atrophy, Debility, and Old Age.		27. Suicides and Accidents.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	19	..	2
..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	14	1	1
2	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	14	10	3	1
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	21	1	2
3	8	..	..	1	2	..	..	10	18	1	1
2.2	·0	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	10.8	16.4	·2	1.4
2.5	4.9	..	..	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	12.1	16.1	1.3	1.4
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21	2	1
2	7	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	20	2	..
4	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	12	18	1	1

*Patients.*

15	16	3	3	9	11	..	2	65	118	6	2
20	25	2	3	14	13	..	..	74	115	8	7
12	18	3	1	11	10	..	2	63	79	8	6
21	24	..	2	9	18	2	1	79	100	8	3
20	16	3	2	18	23	..	2	56	99	8	6
17.6	19.8	2.2	2.2	12.2	15.0	0.4	1.4	67.4	102.2	7.6	4.8
2.3	2.5	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.9	..	0.2	8.8	12.9	1.0	0.6
13	28	1	2	21	22	2	4	78	113	11	2
19	29	3	1	23	24	..	1	52	96	5	3
23	35	..	..	22	23	..	5	77	82	13	2

modation and treatment as pauper patients, and drawn, as a rule, from much the same social class.



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.



## APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were  
or left in Private Dwellings in each

	SCOTLAND.		Aberdeen.		Argyll.	
Populations for 1901 . . .	4,472,103		313,825		73,642	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.
Year 1890 . . . . .	2150	113	140	7	54	6
„ 1891 . . . . .	2273	104	134	7	50	6
„ 1892 . . . . .	2306	129	152	6	50	7
„ 1893 . . . . .	2441	126	130	4	56	6
„ 1894 . . . . .	2535	134	120	10	61	8
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	2341·0	121·2	135·2	6·8	54·2	6·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . .	58	3	48	2	72	9
Year 1895 . . . . .	2448	130	143	1	56	4
„ 1896 . . . . .	2556	116	145	8	40	4
„ 1897 . . . . .	2618	124	149	3	52	4
„ 1898 . . . . .	2850	132	177	9	73	3
„ 1899 . . . . .	2790	119	178	6	54	1
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	2652·4	124·2	158·4	5·4	55·0	3·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891 and 1901) .	62	3	53	2	74	4
Year 1900 . . . . .	2818	100	210	5	49	3
„ 1901 . . . . .	2847	94	179	4	45	5
„ 1902 . . . . .	2990	106	211	4	38	2
„ 1903 . . . . .	2874	99	185	6	51	4
„ 1904 . . . . .	3003	119	217	7	48	1
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	2906·4	103·6	200·4	5·2	46·2	3·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . .	65	2	64	2	63	4
Year 1905 . . . . .	2809	108	204	6	36	2
„ 1906 . . . . .	2744	104	165	5	59	3
„ 1907 . . . . .	2904	116	171	5	48	3
„ 1908 . . . . .	2834	110	190	3	36	2
„ 1909 . . . . .	2666	130	189	9	33	8
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	2791·4	113·6	183·8	5·6	42·4	3·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911) . . . . .	59	2	56	2	58	5

TABLE XII.

placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,\*  
year from 1890 to 1909.

Ayr. 254,468		Banff. 61,488		Berwick. 30,824		Bute. 18,787		Caith- ness. 33,870		Clack- mannan. 32,029		Dumbar- ton. 113,865		Dumfries. 72,571	
Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.
116	2	32	2	8	2	13	..	15	9	11	..	42	1	29	..
110	1	16	3	10	4	13	..	11	7	13	1	36	..	34	3
142	9	28	6	12	2	8	3	11	3	14	..	35	..	27	1
131	5	43	1	12	5	17	..	14	6	16	..	35	..	34	1
131	3	38	6	15	2	11	1	17	6	22	..	55	..	44	..
<b>126·0</b>	<b>4·0</b>	<b>31·4</b>	<b>3·6</b>	<b>11·4</b>	<b>3·0</b>	<b>12·4</b>	<b>0·8</b>	<b>13·6</b>	<b>6·2</b>	<b>15·2</b>	<b>0·2</b>	<b>40·6</b>	<b>0·2</b>	<b>33·6</b>	<b>1·0</b>
<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>
147	4	17	7	11	1	10	..	16	3	1	2	52	..	44	2
137	5	35	2	11	2	10	..	19	7	20	..	56	2	45	..
152	1	36	2	12	..	9	..	19	7	19	..	65	..	30	1
159	4	38	1	11	1	16	..	15	5	13	2	63	3	31	2
149	4	32	2	13	..	12	..	19	6	11	3	70	..	22	1
<b>148·8</b>	<b>3·6</b>	<b>31·6</b>	<b>2·8</b>	<b>11·6</b>	<b>0·8</b>	<b>11·4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17·6</b>	<b>5·6</b>	<b>14·8</b>	<b>1·4</b>	<b>61·2</b>	<b>1·0</b>	<b>34·4</b>	<b>1·2</b>
<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2</b>
132	2	30	7	12	2	5	1	16	8	15	..	51	..	42	..
128	4	36	3	9	..	5	..	20	5	17	1	76	1	37	2
132	1	37	2	11	3	21	..	16	3	23	..	67	..	23	1
132	1	26	8	14	1	7	..	10	5	16	..	71	1	39	2
127	3	39	2	23	..	11	1	15	5	19	..	76	4	26	1
<b>130·2</b>	<b>2·2</b>	<b>33·6</b>	<b>4·4</b>	<b>13·8</b>	<b>1·2</b>	<b>9·8</b>	<b>0·4</b>	<b>15·4</b>	<b>5·2</b>	<b>18·0</b>	<b>0·2</b>	<b>68·2</b>	<b>1·2</b>	<b>33·4</b>	<b>1·2</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>
142	3	28	1	11	2	4	3	12	5	19	..	69	1	39	1
122	3	31	7	6	1	9	1	5	1	15	..	49	2	26	1
126	7	27	9	11	3	11	..	15	4	14	1	68	1	37	..
117	8	41	7	19	1	15	..	11	5	11	1	55	3	26	1
130	5	35	5	8	3	8	..	11	2	11	..	55	5	35	1
<b>127·4</b>	<b>5·2</b>	<b>32·4</b>	<b>5·8</b>	<b>11·0</b>	<b>2·0</b>	<b>9·4</b>	<b>0·8</b>	<b>10·8</b>	<b>3·4</b>	<b>14·0</b>	<b>0·4</b>	<b>59·2</b>	<b>2·4</b>	<b>32·6</b>	<b>0·8</b>
<b>47</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were  
or left in Private Dwellings in each

	Edinburgh.		Elgin.		Fife.		Forfar.	
Populations for 1901 . . .	488,061		44,800		218,840		284,082	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.
Year 1890 . . . . .	273	3	23	1	85	1	149	10
„ 1891 . . . . .	276	5	33	3	89	3	173	4
„ 1892 . . . . .	299	9	30	3	95	5	169	3
„ 1893 . . . . .	300	9	43	2	81	3	201	2
„ 1894 . . . . .	351	10	40	2	88	3	194	4
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	299·8	7·2	33·8	2·2	87·6	3·0	177·2	4·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . .	69	2	78	5	46	2	64	2
Year 1895 . . . . .	298	10	40	5	99	6	188	5
„ 1896 . . . . .	337	13	41	4	101	2	213	10
„ 1897 . . . . .	265	9	42	3	111	3	191	6
„ 1898 . . . . .	321	15	32	..	113	4	220	7
„ 1899 . . . . .	349	8	41	3	109	4	182	7
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	314·0	11·0	39·2	3·0	106·6	3·8	198·8	7·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891 and 1901) .	68	2	89	7	52	2	71	2
Year 1900 . . . . .	391	10	31	2	104	3	179	7
„ 1901 . . . . .	354	3	32	..	100	5	198	9
„ 1902 . . . . .	360	9	31	..	116	5	209	7
„ 1903 . . . . .	363	11	33	..	120	4	185	..
„ 1904 . . . . .	374	7	34	5	112	..	161	9
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	368·4	8·0	32·2	1·4	110·4	3·4	186·4	6·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . .	75	2	72	3	50	2	65	2
Year 1905 . . . . .	302	7	40	6	129	2	197	1
„ 1906 . . . . .	335	9	43	1	125	1	164	1
„ 1907 . . . . .	318	5	23	3	119	2	173	4
„ 1908 . . . . .	308	5	32	2	139	1	157	5
„ 1909 . . . . .	313	7	23	4	143	2	136	5
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	315·2	6·6	32·2	3·2	131·0	1·6	165·4	3·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911) . . . . .	61	1	71	7	56	1	58	1



TABLE XII.—(continued).

placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,\*  
year from 1890 to 1909.

Hadding- ton. 38,665		Inverness. 90,674		Kin- cardine. 31,537		Kinross. 6981		Kirkcud- bright. 39,383		Lanark. 1,314,810		Lin- lithgow. 66,443		Nairn. 8721	
Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.
34	2	56	18	14	1	3	..	16	2	607	18	22	2	11	..
26	2	57	14	17	..	6	..	15	..	718	13	23	..	8	..
24	1	63	13	13	..	4	..	19	..	656	15	25	1	5	1
33	1	72	10	20	..	5	..	20	..	641	19	29	1	5	..
32	..	71	19	14	..	4	..	18	1	696	18	35	1	4	1
<b>29·8</b>	<b>1·2</b>	<b>63·8</b>	<b>14·8</b>	<b>15·6</b>	<b>0·2</b>	<b>4·4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17·6</b>	<b>0·6</b>	<b>663·6</b>	<b>16·6</b>	<b>26·8</b>	<b>1·0</b>	<b>6·6</b>	<b>0·4</b>
<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>5</b>
36	1	63	19	16	..	8	..	19	1	666	29	17	..	14	2
25	..	64	15	15	..	5	..	19	1	675	13	27	..	3	..
26	2	91	19	17	..	6	1	12	..	760	30	30	..	9	..
31	1	79	13	19	..	4	..	11	5	795	24	25	..	12	..
31	1	59	10	14	..	4	..	20	1	857	32	33	2	8	1
<b>29·8</b>	<b>1·0</b>	<b>71·2</b>	<b>15·2</b>	<b>16·2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5·4</b>	<b>0·2</b>	<b>16·2</b>	<b>1·6</b>	<b>750·6</b>	<b>25·6</b>	<b>26·4</b>	<b>0·4</b>	<b>9·2</b>	<b>0·6</b>
<b>78</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>7</b>
29	2	58	8	15	..	4	1	17	..	907	23	29	..	6	..
25	..	66	11	15	..	2	..	20	2	922	15	37	..	7	..
36	3	83	15	19	..	5	..	17	..	985	16	40	2	12	2
30	..	80	16	22	..	3	..	15	..	874	14	40	1	5	..
26	..	75	22	16	..	4	..	13	..	1027	23	36	1	4	1
<b>29·2</b>	<b>1·0</b>	<b>72·4</b>	<b>14·4</b>	<b>17·4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3·6</b>	<b>0·2</b>	<b>16·4</b>	<b>0·4</b>	<b>943·0</b>	<b>18·2</b>	<b>36·4</b>	<b>0·8</b>	<b>6·8</b>	<b>0·6</b>
<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>
35	..	65	19	22	..	5	..	21	..	926	18	36	..	7	..
31	2	71	11	14	..	5	..	16	1	928	32	41	..	4	..
42	2	56	16	17	..	4	..	17	..	1010	24	39	..	9	..
22	..	79	14	15	..	1	..	19	2	1002	28	29	1	4	..
28	..	61	17	9	..	4	..	16	1	880	36	30	..	4	..
<b>31·6</b>	<b>0·8</b>	<b>66·4</b>	<b>15·4</b>	<b>15·4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3·8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17·8</b>	<b>0·8</b>	<b>949·2</b>	<b>27·6</b>	<b>35·0</b>	<b>0·2</b>	<b>5·6</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>...</b>

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were  
or left in Private Dwellings in each

Populations for 1901 . . . . .	Orkney. 28,699		Peebles. 15,066		Perth. 123,283		Renfrew. 293,497	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.
Year 1890 . . . . .	16	3	3	..	73	3	161	1
„ 1891 . . . . .	16	2	4	..	58	6	150	3
„ 1892 . . . . .	11	4	4	..	53	4	151	..
„ 1893 . . . . .	18	2	7	..	75	6	197	1
„ 1894 . . . . .	19	8	2	..	82	5	169	..
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	16·0	3·8	4·0	...	68·2	4·8	165·6	1·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . .	53	12	27	...	56	4	68	...
Year 1895 . . . . .	9	3	4	..	79	3	169	..
„ 1896 . . . . .	15	8	5	1	95	..	177	3
„ 1897 . . . . .	13	7	4	..	82	1	191	2
„ 1898 . . . . .	10	4	11	..	108	2	224	..
„ 1899 . . . . .	11	3	8	..	85	..	201	1
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	11·6	5·0	6·4	0·2	89·8	1·2	192·4	1·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891 and 1901) .	39	17	43	1	73	1	71	...
Year 1900 . . . . .	15	..	9	..	79	1	162	..
„ 1901 . . . . .	13	6	7	..	87	..	195	2
„ 1902 . . . . .	10	..	6	..	86	1	174	3
„ 1903 . . . . .	12	2	11	..	80	4	204	1
„ 1904 . . . . .	12	1	6	..	79	3	194	3
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	12·4	1·8	7·8	...	82·2	1·8	185·8	1·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . .	43	6	52	...	67	1	63	1
Year 1905 . . . . .	16	..	10	..	53	3	167	..
„ 1906 . . . . .	9	..	6	..	62	2	180	1
„ 1907 . . . . .	20	3	1	..	86	2	202	1
„ 1908 . . . . .	10	2	10	..	59	4	214	..
„ 1909 . . . . .	10	1	5	..	69	..	195	1
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	13·0	1·2	6·4	...	65·8	2·2	191·6	0·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911) . . . . .	47	4	42	...	53	2	60	...

TABLE XII.—(continued).

placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,\*  
year from 1890 to 1909.

Ross.		Roxburgh.		Selkirk.		Shetland.		Stirling		Sutherland.		Wigtown.	
76,450		48,804		23,356		28,166		142,291		21,440		32,685	
Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.
29	12	26	..	4	..	4	4	52	3	13	..	16	..
39	13	27	1	8	..	16	2	58	..	14	1	15	..
43	18	34	2	10	2	18	6	71	4	15	..	15	1
45	31	28	..	19	4	20	4	71	2	11	..	12	1
48	13	25	3	8	1	15	2	68	3	15	2	23	2
<b>40·8</b>	<b>17·4</b>	<b>28·0</b>	<b>1·2</b>	<b>9·8</b>	<b>1·4</b>	<b>14·6</b>	<b>3·6</b>	<b>64·0</b>	<b>2·4</b>	<b>13·6</b>	<b>0·6</b>	<b>16·2</b>	<b>0·8</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>
46	14	27	2	13	..	14	3	93	2	10	1	13	..
59	6	28	1	27	2	8	2	66	3	18	1	15	1
48	11	34	2	17	2	9	4	92	1	14	..	11	3
42	15	34	2	18	..	16	5	86	1	30	4	13	..
38	11	29	1	10	..	10	3	89	1	25	5	17	2
<b>46·6</b>	<b>11·4</b>	<b>30·4</b>	<b>1·6</b>	<b>17·0</b>	<b>0·8</b>	<b>11·4</b>	<b>3·4</b>	<b>85·2</b>	<b>1·6</b>	<b>19·4</b>	<b>2·2</b>	<b>13·8</b>	<b>1·2</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3</b>
49	9	25	..	17	..	11	2	86	2	17	1	16	1
52	8	20	1	13	..	19	3	81	2	10	2	20	..
40	10	20	5	21	1	14	3	99	4	12	2	16	2
55	13	37	1	11	..	12	..	105	2	14	..	12	2
51	10	21	1	19	..	16	2	97	5	11	1	14	1
<b>49·4</b>	<b>10·0</b>	<b>24·6</b>	<b>1·6</b>	<b>16·2</b>	<b>0·2</b>	<b>14·4</b>	<b>2·0</b>	<b>93·6</b>	<b>3·0</b>	<b>12·8</b>	<b>1·2</b>	<b>15·6</b>	<b>1·2</b>
<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>
43	15	21	..	19	..	12	5	99	2	8	1	12	5
42	8	29	1	26	..	13	3	84	3	15	4	14	..
51	8	34	1	13	..	25	1	88	7	9	3	20	1
55	6	25	3	22	1	12	..	77	4	11	1	11	..
61	11	24	2	19	..	18	3	85	..	9	2	9	..
<b>50·4</b>	<b>9·6</b>	<b>26·6</b>	<b>1·4</b>	<b>19·8</b>	<b>0·2</b>	<b>16·0</b>	<b>2·4</b>	<b>86·6</b>	<b>3·2</b>	<b>10·4</b>	<b>2·2</b>	<b>13·2</b>	<b>1·2</b>
<b>67</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.



## APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who  
Establishments to Private Dwellings

YEARS.	Scotland.		Aberdeen.		Argyll.	
	Transferred from Priv. Dwellings to Asylums.	Transferred from Asyl. to Private Dwellings	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.
Year 1890 . . . . .	101	198	5	23	6	13
„ 1891 . . . . .	115	177	11	13	2	5
„ 1892 . . . . .	130	237	11	13	1	5
„ 1893 . . . . .	110	209	8	15	..	4
„ 1894 . . . . .	111	229	6	6	4	7
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	113	210	8·2	14·0	2·6	6·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1891) . . .	2·8	5·2	2·9	4·9	3·5	9·1
Year 1895 . . . . .	101	187	3	18	..	2
„ 1896 . . . . .	118	136	9	12	1	1
„ 1897 . . . . .	109	135	15	14	..	2
„ 1898 . . . . .	110	175	9	3	..	2
„ 1899 . . . . .	109	180	4	3	5	4
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	109·4	162·6	8·0	5·0	1·2	2·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1891-1901) . . . . .	2·5	3·8	2·7	3·3	1·6	3·0
Year 1900 . . . . .	93	148	7	2	1	3
„ 1901 . . . . .	115	160	4	4	4	4
„ 1902 . . . . .	112	161	..	2	2	1
„ 1903 . . . . .	115	187	5	3	3	2
„ 1904 . . . . .	111	203	3	7	1	4
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	109·2	171·8	3·8	3·6	2·2	2·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1901) . . .	2·4	3·8	1·2	1·1	3·0	3·8
Year 1905 . . . . .	124	217	2	1	1	4
„ 1906 . . . . .	130	206	2	11	3	1
„ 1907 . . . . .	116	162	2	8	1	1
„ 1908 . . . . .	115	215	3	14	2	3
„ 1909 . . . . .	109	163	4	8	2	2
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	118·8	192·6	2·6	8·4	1·8	2·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911) . . . . .	2·5	4·1	0·8	2·6	2·5	3·0

TABLE XIII.

were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from  
in each Year from 1890 to 1909.

Ayr.		Banff.		Berwick.		Bute.		Caithness.		Clackmannan.		Dumbar- ton.		Dum- fries.	
Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.
11	7	1	12	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	3	1
2	4	2	6	3	..	..	4	1	2	1	1	2	3	..	..
4	9	1	2	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	..
6	4	3	5	3	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2
7	5	2	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
6.0	5.8	1.3	5.6	1.8	1.4	..	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
2.7	2.6	2.9	9.1	5.6	4.3	..	8.7	3.8	1.6	1.8	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3
3	7	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
5	8	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
8	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	2	..	2
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	11	..	..
3	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	5	..	4	2	..
4.0	4.0	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	0.4	3.6	1.0	0.6
1.7	1.7	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.3	2.2	2.2	1.1	5.1	2.5	4.9	0.4	3.4	1.4	0.8
1	6	2	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
4	1	4	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	1
3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	6	1	..
1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	9	..	2
4	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	8	1	..	2	1	1	..
2.6	2.2	2.4	3.2	..	1.0	0.2	..	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.6	2.2	4.2	0.4	0.6
1.0	0.9	3.9	5.2	..	3.2	1.1	..	2.4	5.3	1.2	1.9	1.9	3.7	0.6	0.8
3	6	4	6	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	..
2	5	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	5	..	2
2	8	4	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	5	1	1
8	4	4	3	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	1
5	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	5	1	3
4.0	5.6	3.2	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.4	3.0	4.6	0.4	1.4
1.5	2.1	5.2	4.6	2.0	2.0	4.2	4.2	1.2	2.5	2.5	7.6	2.5	3.8	0.6	2.0

## APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who  
Establishments to Private Dwellings

YEARS.	Edinburgh.		Elgin.		Fife.		Forfar.	
	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.
Year 1890 . . . . .	13	29	1	2	3	2	7	13
„ 1891 . . . . .	16	30	..	3	7	4	7	19
„ 1892 . . . . .	21	40	1	1	3	10	28	57
„ 1893 . . . . .	12	64	2	1	2	6	14	17
„ 1894 . . . . .	20	49	3	4	6	9	15	27
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	16·4	42·4	1·4	2·2	4·2	6·2	14·2	26·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1891) . . . . .	3·8	9·8	3·2	5·1	2·2	3·3	5·1	9·6
Year 1895 . . . . .	12	42	5	1	2	8	13	25
„ 1896 . . . . .	30	36	2	8	5	3	14	..
„ 1897 . . . . .	15	22	2	..	3	3	5	20
„ 1898 . . . . .	21	24	..	2	5	4	15	32
„ 1899 . . . . .	7	21	..	..	4	5	22	28
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	17·0	29·0	1·8	2·2	3·8	4·6	13·8	21·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1891-1901) . . . . .	3·7	6·3	4·1	5·0	1·9	2·2	4·9	7·5
Year 1900 . . . . .	12	18	2	..	1	4	8	16
„ 1901 . . . . .	15	11	1	..	3	2	12	26
„ 1902 . . . . .	12	13	1	..	2	12	17	20
„ 1903 . . . . .	8	17	2	1	6	12	14	34
„ 1904 . . . . .	16	18	1	..	4	10	17	48
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	12·6	15·4	1·4	0·2	3·2	8·0	13·6	28·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1901) . . . . .	2·6	3·2	3·1	0·4	1·5	3·7	4·8	10·1
Year 1905 . . . . .	17	15	..	4	4	8	16	16
„ 1906 . . . . .	17	75	4	2	4	5	16	10
„ 1907 . . . . .	22	46	..	2	4	3	13	4
„ 1908 . . . . .	19	36	1	1	4	9	7	1
„ 1909 . . . . .	28	54	2	1	5	11	10	5
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	20·6	45·2	1·4	2·0	4·2	7·2	12·4	7·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911) . . . . .	4·0	8·8	3·1	4·4	1·8	3·1	4·3	2·5



TABLE XIII.—(continued).

were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from  
in each Year from 1890 to 1909.

Hadding- ton.		Inverness.		Kin- cardine.		Kinross.		Kirkcud- bright.		Lanark.		Linlith- gow.		Nairn.	
Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.
1	..	7	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	34	..	1	1	2
1	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	38	4	4	..	1
1	..	9	11	..	..	..	1	2	..	25	42	..	..	..	..
1	1	6	15	..	..	..	..	1	1	28	41	..	..	..	..
3	2	6	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	14	61	..	..	..	..
<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	..	<b>0.2</b>	..	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	..	<b>0.6</b>	..	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>
1	1	5	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	21	38	..	1	..	1
..	1	11	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	14	33	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	26	35	1	1	..	..
..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	66	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	35	56	1	3	..	1
<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	..	..	..	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	..	<b>0.4</b>
<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	..	..	..	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	..	<b>4.6</b>
2	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	69	1	..	1	..
1	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	37	63	1	2	..	..
..	..	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	39	50	1	1	..	2
1	1	4	8	..	1	..	..	1	..	41	61	1	2	..	..
1	..	4	9	..	..	3	..	2	..	33	66	..	1	..	2
<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	..	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	..	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>
1	4	7	4	1	2	..	..	2	..	38	110	1	2	..	..
3	1	4	8	2	2	..	..	..	2	42	40	1	3	..	..
2	..	12	5	1	..	..	..	1	1	30	45	1	1	..	..
1	1	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	34	79	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	36	2	1	..	..
<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	..	..	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	..	..
<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	..	..	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	..	..

## APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who  
Establishments to Private Dwellings

YEARS.	Orkney.		Peebles.		Perth.		Renfrew.	
	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.
Year 1890 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	11	7	22
„ 1891 . . . . .	1	..	1	1	4	3	7	8
„ 1892 . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	8	3	14
„ 1893 . . . . .	..	1	..	1	6	3	5	6
„ 1894 . . . . .	..	1	..	..	4	8	6	17
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	0·2	0·6	0·2	0·6	3·8	6·6	5·6	13·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1891) . . . . .	0·7	2·0	1·4	4·1	3·1	5·4	2·3	5·5
Year 1895 . . . . .	2	..	2	..	2	5	11	10
„ 1896 . . . . .	1	..	..	1	5	7	5	5
„ 1897 . . . . .	3	2	1	..	3	3	7	1
„ 1898 . . . . .	..	1	..	..	3	14	1	2
„ 1899 . . . . .	..	3	..	..	4	11	6	13
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	1·2	1·2	0·6	0·2	3·4	8·0	6·0	6·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1891-1901) . . . . .	4·1	4·1	4·0	1·3	2·8	6·5	2·2	2·3
Year 1900 . . . . .	3	1	..	..	1	4	7	3
„ 1901 . . . . .	..	2	..	1	6	7	4	13
„ 1902 . . . . .	1	1	..	..	3	4	6	10
„ 1903 . . . . .	..	3	..	..	3	5	7	3
„ 1904 . . . . .	..	1	..	..	4	2	4	8
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	0·8	1·6	..	0·2	3·4	4·4	5·6	7·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1901) . . . . .	2·8	5·6	..	1·3	2·8	3·6	1·9	2·5
Year 1905 . . . . .	..	2	..	1	3	..	5	12
„ 1906 . . . . .	1	..	1	..	1	3	4	13
„ 1907 . . . . .	2	1	..	..	3	2	2	3
„ 1908 . . . . .	1	1	..	..	5	3	4	21
„ 1909 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	0·8	0·8	0·2	0·2	2·4	2·0	3·6	10·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911) . . . . .	2·9	2·9	1·3	1·3	1·9	1·6	1·1	3·3

TABLE XIII.—(continued).

were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from  
in each Year from 1890 to 1909.

Ross.		Roxburgh.		Selkirk.		Shetland.		Stirling.		Sutherland.		Wigtown.	
Priv. Dw. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dw.	Priv. Dw. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dw.	Priv. Dw. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dw.	Priv. Dw. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dw.	Priv. Dw. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dw.	Priv. Dw. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dw.	Priv. Dw. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dw.
2	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	4	..	3	1	1
4	2	..	4	..	..	1	1	7	14	2	1	..	..
2	7	4	2	..	1	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	..
2	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	..	1	1	1
4	6	3	1	1	4	..	..	4	2	..	2	..	1
2·8	5·0	1·6	2·2	0·4	1·2	1·2	0·6	4·6	5·2	0·6	1·4	0·4	0·6
3·6	6·4	3·0	4·1	1·5	4·4	4·2	2·1	3·9	4·4	2·7	6·4	1·1	1·7
7	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
2	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..
4	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2
2	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	..
3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	5	1	2	..	1
3·6	3·2	0·8	1·2	0·8	0·4	0·4	..	1·8	2·4	1·2	1·0	0·4	0·6
4·6	4·1	1·6	2·3	3·2	1·6	1·4	..	1·4	1·8	5·5	4·6	1·2	1·7
4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
4	5	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	2	..
4	11	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	..	2	..
4	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	9	1	..	1	1
2	5	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	1	..	..
3·6	6·0	1·4	1·2	0·2	0·2	0·6	0·2	1·8	4·2	0·6	0·4	1·0	0·2
4·7	7·8	2·9	2·5	0·9	0·9	2·1	0·7	1·3	3·0	2·8	1·9	3·1	0·6
5	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	5	..	..	2	..
4	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	6	7	..	..	1	1
3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	2	..	..
5	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	6	12	..	1	..	4
3	7	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	3	..	3	2	..
4·0	4·8	..	0·4	0·6	1·2	0·6	0·2	4·2	7·8	..	1·2	1·0	1·0
5·3	6·4	..	0·9	2·8	5·6	2·2	0·7	2·7	5·0	..	5·7	3·2	3·2



## APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who  
1st January of each

	SCOTLAND.		Aberdeen.		Argyll.	
Populations for 1901 . . .	4,472,103		313,825		73,642	
Places in which the Patients were Resident	Establish- ments.	Private Dwellings.	Estab. Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Priv. Dwel.
Year 1891 . . . . .	7988	2489	617	147	289	97
„ 1892 . . . . .	8207	2435	632	145	295	93
„ 1893 . . . . .	8318	2519	661	142	298	98
„ 1894 . . . . .	8476	2565	661	146	294	100
„ 1895 . . . . .	8816	2677	677	145	317	105
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	8361·0	2537·0	649·6	145·0	298·6	98·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . .	208	63	229	51	398	131
Year 1896 . . . . .	8957	2700	700	150	322	103
„ 1897 . . . . .	9361	2667	712	153	323	101
„ 1898 . . . . .	9707	2654	726	143	328	100
„ 1899 . . . . .	10,097	2702	780	135	359	100
„ 1900 . . . . .	10,331	2703	790	132	349	91
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	9690·6	2685·2	741·6	142·6	336·2	99·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891-1901) . .	228	63	247	47	455	134
Year 1901 . . . . .	10,592	2669	825	122	342	90
„ 1902 . . . . .	10,950	2631	867	120	338	91
„ 1903 . . . . .	11,324	2642	913	120	327	90
„ 1904 . . . . .	11,404	2658	928	117	338	87
„ 1905 . . . . .	11,700	2704	985	119	345	86
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	11,194·0	2660·8	903·6	119·6	338·0	88·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . .	250	59	288	38	459	121
Year 1906 . . . . .	11,828	2752	1008	117	339	86
„ 1907 . . . . .	11,972	2774	979	124	361	83
„ 1908 . . . . .	12,200	2780	972	128	360	81
„ 1909 . . . . .	12,377	2826	982	128	362	77
„ 1910 . . . . .	12,543	2843	1006	137	346	81
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	12,184·0	2795·0	989·4	126·8	353·6	81·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911) . . . . .	258	59	302	39	482	111

TABLE XIV.

were resident in Establishments\* or in Private Dwellings respectively on Year from 1891 to 1910.

Ayr. 254,468		Banff. 61,488		Berwick 30,824		Bute. 18,787		Caith- ness. 33,870		Clack- mannan. 32,029		Dumbar- ton. 113,865		Dum- fries. 72,571	
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
452	93	130	63	63	31	55	14	89	81	44	6	137	18	150	33
460	88	123	64	68	29	57	17	88	79	46	5	139	17	149	27
465	96	123	66	69	29	53	20	87	75	44	10	144	17	145	26
515	90	135	63	74	33	58	21	91	76	54	6	150	14	141	27
533	83	149	68	77	32	61	24	92	79	61	6	170	14	150	28
<b>485·0</b>	<b>90·0</b>	<b>132·0</b>	<b>64·8</b>	<b>70·2</b>	<b>30·8</b>	<b>56·8</b>	<b>19·2</b>	<b>89·4</b>	<b>78·0</b>	<b>49·8</b>	<b>6·6</b>	<b>148·0</b>	<b>16·0</b>	<b>146·0</b>	<b>28·2</b>
<b>214</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>38</b>
543	83	139	70	77	29	55	27	100	75	61	8	179	13	162	25
557	87	143	68	82	29	57	25	102	76	64	9	182	14	169	24
569	76	146	69	76	31	55	24	105	80	70	7	200	14	167	27
603	74	150	67	76	31	60	24	108	80	66	9	192	26	169	28
612	72	147	65	84	28	61	18	105	79	63	16	197	28	165	25
<b>576·8</b>	<b>78·4</b>	<b>145·0</b>	<b>67·8</b>	<b>79·0</b>	<b>29·6</b>	<b>57·6</b>	<b>23·6</b>	<b>104·0</b>	<b>78·0</b>	<b>64·8</b>	<b>9·8</b>	<b>190·0</b>	<b>19·0</b>	<b>166·4</b>	<b>25·8</b>
<b>240</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>35</b>
597	72	162	71	77	30	57	19	109	81	62	17	191	28	170	22
606	65	165	65	80	28	57	16	112	77	62	15	211	29	170	23
629	61	171	65	82	26	68	16	113	76	71	14	216	32	161	22
623	59	166	68	87	26	64	16	105	75	69	16	212	37	164	25
616	55	175	69	96	25	70	17	94	78	72	13	216	40	164	24
<b>614·2</b>	<b>62·4</b>	<b>167·8</b>	<b>67·6</b>	<b>84·4</b>	<b>27·0</b>	<b>63·2</b>	<b>16·8</b>	<b>106·6</b>	<b>77·4</b>	<b>67·2</b>	<b>15·0</b>	<b>209·2</b>	<b>33·2</b>	<b>165·8</b>	<b>23·2</b>
<b>241</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>32</b>
607	58	170	66	88	29	67	18	93	76	71	14	223	39	170	24
603	60	171	72	82	28	63	17	88	74	77	14	218	40	170	24
571	71	172	72	80	32	67	13	87	74	69	16	238	41	180	24
593	72	182	74	82	29	69	15	85	75	68	19	247	43	182	22
592	75	170	72	77	27	64	15	87	73	67	18	253	46	185	24
<b>593·2</b>	<b>67·2</b>	<b>173·0</b>	<b>71·2</b>	<b>81·8</b>	<b>29·0</b>	<b>66·0</b>	<b>15·6</b>	<b>88·0</b>	<b>74·4</b>	<b>70·4</b>	<b>16·2</b>	<b>235·8</b>	<b>41·8</b>	<b>177·4</b>	<b>23·6</b>
<b>221</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>33</b>

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who  
1st January of each

	Edinburgh.		Elgin.		Fife.		Forfar.	
Populations for 1901 . . . .	488,061		44,800		218,840		284,082	
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
Year 1891 . . . . .	750	297	131	46	385	94	682	156
„ 1892 . . . . .	745	293	137	47	412	88	711	161
„ 1893 . . . . .	754	307	145	48	424	95	679	180
„ 1894 . . . . .	711	348	161	43	423	100	739	180
„ 1895 . . . . .	766	372	152	43	423	99	757	184
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	745·2	323·4	145·2	45·4	413·4	95·2	713·6	172·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . .	172	75	334	104	217	50	257	62
Year 1896 . . . . .	742	376	155	38	430	105	762	189
„ 1897 . . . . .	802	375	152	45	446	100	825	175
„ 1898 . . . . .	820	372	155	44	463	95	799	188
„ 1899 . . . . .	885	370	140	40	490	94	821	196
„ 1900 . . . . .	937	366	150	40	494	97	816	199
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	837·2	371·8	150·4	41·4	464·6	98·2	804·6	189·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891–1901) . .	182	81	341	94	227	48	286	67
Year 1901 . . . . .	1039	361	152	39	500	98	832	191
„ 1902 . . . . .	1081	343	145	37	503	90	867	195
„ 1903 . . . . .	1121	337	142	35	517	96	870	194
„ 1904 . . . . .	1169	338	147	29	528	100	849	199
„ 1905 . . . . .	1231	323	148	32	541	100	786	219
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	1128·2	340·4	146·8	34·4	517·8	96·8	840·8	199·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . .	231	70	328	77	237	44	296	70
Year 1906 . . . . .	1253	317	147	40	557	100	819	211
„ 1907 . . . . .	1230	369	159	35	556	96	819	194
„ 1908 . . . . .	1252	377	151	38	558	94	837	174
„ 1909 . . . . .	1262	382	145	39	575	98	837	165
„ 1910 . . . . .	1272	391	140	39	598	100	834	158
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	1253·8	367·2	148·4	38·2	568·8	97·6	829·2	180·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911) . . . . .	243	71	327	84	243	42	289	63



TABLE XIV.—(continued).

were resident in Establishments \* or in Private Dwellings respectively on Year from 1891 to 1910.

Haddington. 38,665.		Inverness. 90,674		Kin-cardine. 31,537		Kinross. 6981		Kirkeudbright. 39,383		Lanark. 1,314,810		Linthgow. 66,443		Nairn. 8721	
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
127	21	242	207	76	7	17	8	76	23	1828	415	85	21	26	4
127	20	244	206	81	6	19	7	77	19	1938	413	85	16	29	5
127	18	238	203	81	6	20	6	90	17	1980	427	92	16	28	6
130	19	206	210	87	6	19	5	90	16	2013	430	96	15	19	6
130	18	235	218	83	6	19	5	87	18	2073	474	110	14	19	7
128·2	19·2	233·0	208·8	81·6	6·2	18·8	6·2	84·0	18·6	1966·4	431·8	93·6	16·4	24·2	5·6
343	51	259	232	230	17	282	93	210	47	180	40	175	31	284	66
141	17	221	233	77	6	21	5	90	16	2156	491	108	15	27	8
147	17	237	225	75	6	26	4	89	15	2249	487	110	15	20	6
142	18	257	220	78	6	28	5	90	16	2437	498	118	12	23	5
137	16	275	220	83	6	28	5	90	19	2532	531	112	12	27	5
136	17	277	218	84	6	27	4	94	19	2647	537	116	15	31	7
140·6	17·0	253·4	223·2	79·4	6·0	26·0	4·6	90·6	17·0	2404·2	503·8	112·8	13·8	25·6	6·2
370	45	279	246	248	19	381	67	228	43	200	42	188	23	297	72
128	18	272	211	77	6	24	4	92	19	2775	569	119	10	33	6
136	12	290	209	81	6	23	4	91	20	2893	582	128	11	32	6
151	14	291	214	79	6	24	4	95	18	3073	581	130	13	34	10
159	13	308	225	75	7	24	4	90	16	3065	585	119	13	32	10
163	12	302	236	78	7	26	1	92	12	3247	614	122	15	30	13
147·4	13·8	292·6	219·0	78·0	6·4	24·2	3·4	92·0	17·0	3010·6	586·2	123·6	12·4	32·2	9·0
381	36	323	242	247	20	347	49	234	43	229	45	186	19	369	103
152	15	311	238	82	8	25	1	97	10	3271	671	128	17	32	12
150	15	316	238	79	7	27	1	95	11	3394	666	133	18	33	11
159	12	321	232	80	6	26	1	98	10	3546	672	142	18	34	11
152	11	352	230	79	6	24	1	100	9	3610	720	144	14	33	11
153	11	353	238	77	7	26	1	100	10	3714	713	141	12	31	11
153·2	12·8	330·6	235·2	79·4	6·8	25·6	1·0	98·0	10·0	3507·0	688·4	137·6	15·8	32·6	11·2
390	33	365	260	256	22	359	14	251	26	244	48	187	21	370	127

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who  
1st January of each

Populations for 1901 . . .	Orkney. 28,699		Peebles. 15,066		Perth. 123,283		Renfrew. 293,497	
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
Year 1891 . . . . .	58	35	28	3	355	125	396	94
" 1892 . . . . .	64	33	27	3	340	116	390	87
" 1893 . . . . .	65	36	29	3	335	123	406	95
" 1894 . . . . .	69	37	29	4	350	111	432	93
" 1895 . . . . .	76	43	29	4	348	115	460	98
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	66·4	36·8	28·4	3·4	345·6	118·0	416·8	93·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . . .	218	121	193	23	283	97	170	38
Year 1896 . . . . .	76	41	34	2	353	115	461	92
" 1897 . . . . .	77	45	31	3	371	114	504	92
" 1898 . . . . .	74	44	33	2	386	112	526	85
" 1899 . . . . .	72	45	33	2	397	118	550	84
" 1900 . . . . .	70	47	36	2	400	116	549	88
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	73·8	44·4	33·4	2·2	381·4	115·0	518·0	88·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891-1901) . . .	250	150	224	15	311	94	192	33
Year 1901 . . . . .	74	40	39	2	383	112	553	79
" 1902 . . . . .	78	47	34	3	401	107	564	88
" 1903 . . . . .	75	46	39	1	404	101	578	90
" 1904 . . . . .	72	46	40	1	403	105	592	82
" 1905 . . . . .	72	45	39	1	402	99	607	84
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	74·2	44·8	38·2	1·6	398·6	104·8	578·8	84·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . . .	259	156	254	11	323	85	197	29
Year 1906 . . . . .	71	43	40	2	397	87	611	83
" 1907 . . . . .	68	39	40	1	403	85	644	86
" 1908 . . . . .	72	39	36	1	413	80	662	81
" 1909 . . . . .	75	37	40	..	406	74	660	92
" 1910 . . . . .	75	36	37	..	417	74	695	87
Absolute Annual Average of five years . . . . .	72·2	38·8	38·6	0·8	407·2	80·0	654·4	85·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911) . . . . .	259	139	254	5	329	65	205	27

TABLE XIV.—(continued).

were resident in Establishments\* or in Private Dwellings respectively on  
Year from 1891 to 1910.

Ross. 76,450		Roxburgh. 48,804		Selkirk. 23,356		Shetland. 28,166		Stirling. 142,291		Sutherland. 21,440		Wigtown. 32,685.	
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
178	133	113	17	26	5	50	59	202	50	56	43	75	43
188	136	105	19	29	4	59	59	205	51	61	42	77	40
184	151	118	17	24	6	60	56	213	47	62	38	75	39
162	167	120	17	28	9	62	55	234	43	49	38	74	37
172	174	112	16	40	11	63	54	243	43	50	40	82	37
<b>176·8</b>	<b>152·2</b>	<b>113·6</b>	<b>17·2</b>	<b>29·4</b>	<b>7·0</b>	<b>58·8</b>	<b>56·6</b>	<b>219·4</b>	<b>46·8</b>	<b>55·6</b>	<b>40·2</b>	<b>76·6</b>	<b>39·2</b>
<b>225</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>109</b>
181	174	110	19	41	7	65	54	243	43	46	38	79	33
193	170	123	16	56	7	58	51	244	44	55	38	80	31
192	173	129	18	49	10	58	51	279	45	54	35	75	29
200	177	130	23	53	9	62	50	280	42	63	37	74	27
202	183	142	20	54	7	61	50	296	46	72	38	67	27
<b>193·6</b>	<b>175·4</b>	<b>126·8</b>	<b>19·2</b>	<b>50·6</b>	<b>8·0</b>	<b>60·8</b>	<b>51·2</b>	<b>268·4</b>	<b>44·0</b>	<b>58·0</b>	<b>37·2</b>	<b>75·0</b>	<b>29·4</b>
<b>250</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>86</b>
222	172	147	18	59	7	62	49	283	45	67	38	68	23
227	171	149	18	60	5	74	48	288	43	66	36	71	21
227	179	152	23	62	6	74	48	293	48	66	36	76	20
243	181	164	22	54	7	68	43	294	52	74	33	79	21
255	186	155	21	59	6	71	42	291	58	70	32	80	20
<b>234·8</b>	<b>177·8</b>	<b>153·4</b>	<b>20·4</b>	<b>58·8</b>	<b>6·2</b>	<b>69·8</b>	<b>46·0</b>	<b>289·8</b>	<b>49·2</b>	<b>68·6</b>	<b>35·0</b>	<b>74·8</b>	<b>21·0</b>
<b>307</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>64</b>
263	188	157	21	55	6	70	45	303	57	68	31	83	22
261	186	157	19	61	5	69	45	319	59	67	31	80	21
258	195	156	20	62	4	78	43	314	68	62	31	87	21
278	187	157	22	63	5	72	40	311	75	66	30	84	24
286	192	159	21	60	6	72	39	314	75	61	34	81	20
<b>269·2</b>	<b>189·6</b>	<b>157·2</b>	<b>20·6</b>	<b>60·2</b>	<b>5·2</b>	<b>72·2</b>	<b>42·4</b>	<b>312·2</b>	<b>66·8</b>	<b>64·8</b>	<b>31·4</b>	<b>83·0</b>	<b>21·6</b>
<b>357</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>69</b>

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland on 1st January 1910.

ASYLUM.	Where Situated.	Name of Super- intendent.	Number of Patients.								
			Private.		Pauper.		General Totals.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen Royal Asylum .	Aberdeen .	Dr. Reid . . .	128	166	233	259	361	425	786		
Crichton Royal Institution .	Dumfries .	Dr. Easterbrook .	193	260	163	184	356	444	800		
Dundee Royal Asylum .	Dundee .	Dr. T. Mackenzie .	28	33	1	1	28	34	62		
Edinburgh Royal Asylum .	Edinburgh .	Dr. Robertson .	201	235	153	149	354	384	738		
Glasgow Royal Asylum .	Glasgow .	Dr. Oswald . . .	180	235	1	1	181	236	417		
Montrose Royal Asylum .	Montrose .	Dr. Havelock . .	48	64	256	283	304	347	651		
Murray's Royal Asylum .	Perth . . .	Dr. Urquhart . .	64	66	..	..	64	66	130		
Aberdeen District Asylum	Kingsseat .	Dr. Alexander . .	..	..	234	217	234	217	451		
Argyll District Asylum .	Lochgilphead	Dr. Shaw . . .	12	17	208	205	220	222	442		
Ayr District Asylum .	Ayr . . . . .	Dr. MacRae . . .	7	16	262	247	269	263	532		
Banff District Asylum .	Ladysbridge .	Mr. Fowler . . .	1	4	91	78	92	82	174		
Dundee District Asylum .	Westgreen . .	Dr. T. Mackenzie .	..	..	190	213	190	213	403		
Edinburgh District Asylum	Bangour . . .	Dr. Keay . . . .	..	..	362	373	362	373	735		
Elgin District Asylum .	Elgin . . . . .	Mr. Hendry . . .	..	6	65	87	65	93	158		
Fife District Asylum .	Cupar-Fife . .	Dr. Turnbull . .	..	9	305	315	305	324	629		
Glasgow District Asylum .	Gartloch . . .	Dr. Parker . . .	..	..	410	356	410	356	766		
Do. Do.	Lenzie . . . .	Dr. Marr . . . .	..	1	568	529	568	530	1,098		
Govan District Asylum .	Hawkhead . .	Dr. Watson . . .	5	8	330	276	335	284	619		
Haddington District Asylum	Haddington .	Mr. Macrae . . .	5	10	62	84	67	94	161		
Inverness District Asylum	Inverness . .	Dr. Mackenzie . .	4	3	352	358	356	361	717		
Kirklands Asylum . . .	Bothwell . . .	Dr. Skeen . . . .	..	..	112	106	112	106	218		
Lanark District Asylum .	Hartwood . .	Dr. Kerr . . . . .	33	47	439	373	472	420	892		
Midlothian District Asylum	Rosewell . . .	Dr. Mitchell . . .	9	32	160	127	169	159	328		
Paisley District Asylum .	Paisley . . . .	Mr. Pirie . . . .	..	2	75	94	75	96	171		
Perth District Asylum .	Murthly . . .	Dr. Bruce . . . .	1	2	189	191	190	193	383		
Renfrew District Asylum .	Drykebar . . .	Dr. Hotchkiss . .	..	..	103	111	103	111	214		
Roxburgh District Asylum	Melrose . . .	Dr. Johnstone . .	11	14	152	142	163	156	319		
Stirling District Asylum .	Larbert . . .	Dr. Campbell . .	19	19	377	295	396	314	710		
Totals in Royal and District Asylums			949	1,249	5,852	5,654	6,801	6,903	13,704		
Balgreen . . . . .	Gorgie . . .	Sir John Batty Tuke . . . . .	1	6	..	..	1	6	7		
New Saughton Hall . . .	Polton . . .	Do. & Dr. John Batty Tuke . .	30	42	..	..	30	42	72		
Westermains . . . . .	Kirkintilloch.	Mr. Lawrie . . .	2	7	..	..	2	7	9		
Totals in Private Asylums			33	55	..	..	33	55	88		
Greenock Parochial Asylum	Greenock . .	Mr. Houston . .	..	..	112	101	112	101	213		
Totals in Parochial Asylums (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences .			..	..	112	101	112	101	213		
Buchan Poorhouse . . .	New Maud . .	Mr. Fraser . . .	..	..	23	25	23	25	48		
Cunningham Poorhouse .	Irvine . . . .	Dr. Garrey . . .	..	..	42	44	42	44	86		
Dumbarton Poorhouse .	Dumbarton . .	Mr. McCallum . .	..	..	30	29	30	29	59		
Dundee East Poorhouse .	Dundee . . .	Mr. Chisholm . .	..	..	50	48	50	48	98		
Govan Poorhouse . . . .	Glasgow . . .	Mr. Thomson . .	..	..	100	99	100	99	199		
Inveresk Poorhouse . . .	Inveresk . . .	Mr. Thom . . . .	..	..	16	16	16	16	32		
Kincardine Poorhouse .	Stonehaven .	Mr. Hall . . . . .	..	..	21	20	21	20	41		
Lindithgow Poorhouse .	Lindithgow .	Mr. Johnstone . .	..	..	18	17	18	17	35		
Long Island Poorhouse .	Lochmaddy . .	Mr. Macdonald . .	..	..	17	10	17	10	27		
Old Monkland Poorhouse .	Conisbridge .	Mr. Young . . . .	..	..	25	25	25	25	50		
Paisley Poorhouse . . .	Paisley . . .	Mr. Black . . . .	..	..	34	44	34	44	78		
Perth Poorhouse . . . .	Perth . . . .	Mr. Laird . . . .	..	..	20	17	20	17	37		
Wigtown Poorhouse . . .	Stranraer . .	Mr. Ormiston . .	..	..	20	14	20	14	34		
Totals in Poorhouses with restricted Licences			..	..	416	408	416	408	824		
GENERAL TOTALS			982	1,304	6,380	6,163	7,362	7,467	14,829		

COUNTIES.		Population in 1901.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1910.		In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.			With Strangers.			
					In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.			In Wards of Poor- houses with Restricted Licences.			With Relatives and alone.			
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1.	Aberdeen	313,825	249	246	495	233	218	451	33	33	66	15	26	41
2.	Argyll	73,642	306	342	648	231	238	469	33	33	66	24	29	53
3.	Ayr	254,468	225	202	427	180	166	346	53	47	100	24	17	41
4.	Banff	61,488	129	113	242	92	78	170	..	..	..	23	18	41
5.	Berwick	30,824	56	48	104	41	36	77	..	..	..	9	10	19
6.	Bute	18,787	32	47	79	29	25	54	..	..	..	2	8	10
7.	Caithness	33,870	71	89	160	36	50	86	1	1	2	25	9	34
8.	Clackmannan	52,029	40	45	85	32	33	65	1	1	2	9	16	25
9.	Dumbarton	113,865	155	144	299	111	87	198	29	26	55	13	28	41
10.	Dumfries	72,571	104	105	209	93	92	185	..	..	..	6	5	10
11.	Edinburgh	488,061	643	724	1,367	492	505	997	2	6	8	133	196	329
12.	Elgin (or Moray)	44,800	161	135	296	141	110	251	11	5	16	16	17	33
13.	Fife	284,840	81	98	179	65	74	140	..	..	..	6	11	17
14.	Forfar	284,082	336	362	698	297	301	598	..	..	..	12	10	22
15.	Forfar Dist.	284,082	273	324	597	193	207	400	50	45	95	27	48	75
16.	Forfar Dist.	284,082	192	203	395	165	163	328	6	5	11	13	16	29
17.	Forfar Dist.	284,082	67	97	164	61	83	144	3	6	9	1	5	6
18.	Forfar Dist.	284,082	295	296	591	161	165	326	17	10	27	77	73	150
19.	Forfar Dist.	284,082	8	19	27	8	18	26	4	5	8	2	2	4
20.	Glasgow Dist.	1,314,810	1172	1186	2358	977	882	1859	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Glasgow Dist.	1,314,810	564	497	1061	395	332	727	100	102	202	15	21	36
22.	Glasgow Dist.	1,314,810	526	482	1008	467	410	877	25	24	49	16	21	37
23.	Glasgow Dist.	1,314,810	92	61	153	71	47	118	13	10	23	5	3	8
24.	Glasgow Dist.	1,314,810	25	17	42	17	14	31	..	..	..	11	7	18
25.	Glasgow Dist.	1,314,810	55	56	111	34	41	75	..	..	..	10	8	18
26.	Glasgow Dist.	1,314,810	19	18	37	19	18	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Glasgow Dist.	1,314,810	247	243	491	193	190	383	19	15	34	10	6	16
28.	Glasgow Dist.	1,314,810	373	409	782	297	316	613	34	48	82	4	1	5
29.	Glasgow Dist.	1,												

Total: 14

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.]

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register of the Board during 1909, were disposed of, and the Charges that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1909.				Number intimated during the Year 1909.				(A) Disposal of Establishment Patients.*						(B) Disposal of Single Patients.					
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		M.	F.	Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Of Patients intimated during 1909.	Of Single Patients transferred.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen . . . . .	486	553	75	100	98	116	140	12	30	33	12	12	38	36	4	4	..	..	3	1
2. Argyll . . . . .	150	172	37	22	17	16	11	1	12	6	6	3	12	15	2	1	..	..	2	2
3. Argyllshire . . . . .	306	327	40	73	59	4	1	1	22	26	6	4	46	31	2	3	..	..	..	..
4. Banff . . . . .	34	38	26	16	13	2	1	1	14	10	2	4	9	9	..	..	..	..	1	3
5. Berwick . . . . .	29	43	16	6	4	6	..	..	2	5	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..
6. Bute . . . . .	22	37	12	6	6	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Caithness . . . . .	27	41	7	6	5	6	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
8. Cackmanian . . . . .	32	37	12	4	7	4	..	..	3	2	..	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Dumfries . . . . .	132	109	15	29	25	1	1	1	15	11	3	4	9	5	..	..	..	..	2	3
10. Dumfries . . . . .	85	97	10	15	20	15	..	..	3	9	..	2	7	7	1	2	..	..	..	1
11. Edinburgh—																				
Urban District . . . . .	494	517	147	203	118	143	116	140	46	46	15	23	54	53	3	18	..	5	3	10
Midlothian . . . . .	141	178	16	23	36	12	13	2	8	6	5	5	9	9	2	4	..	..	2	2
12. Elgin . . . . .	17	19	16	12	11	2	..	..	3	23	2	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	4
13. Fife . . . . .	250	295	37	61	80	45	79	64	19	23	11	5	28	25	..	1	..	1	1	4
14. Forfar . . . . .	40	43	27	16	17	6	4	6	31	37	5	5	31	35	2	3	..	..	2	4
15. Haddington . . . . .	168	179	58	8	16	12	16	12	6	3	..	..	19	10	..	1	..	..	3	7
16. Inverness . . . . .	173	179	103	122	46	32	34	27	12	19	..	1	3	2	5	1	3	..	1	..
17. Kinross . . . . .	29	17	2	8	3	6	..	..	1	5	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
18. Kirkcubright . . . . .	42	58	6	2	8	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
19. Lanark . . . . .	195	304	416	458	422	18	13	13	157	165	35	28	239	147	17	19	5	7	10	17
20. Leith . . . . .	56	14	8	18	12	18	1	1	4	5	..	..	15	10	..	1	1	1	3	..
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	58	8	3	8	1	3	7	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
22. Nairn . . . . .	33	42	20	17	4	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
23. Orkney . . . . .	20	36	38	35	34	35	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
24. Peebles . . . . .	203	207	36	34	34	34	..	..	9	..	7	2	19	20	..	3	..	..	1	1
25. Perth . . . . .	320	344	44	97	99	96	90	9	39	42	11	7	34	28	1	3	1	1	2	4
26. Renfrew . . . . .	141	137	97	38	34	32	29	8	13	12	..	..	10	12	6	5	4	1	4	4
27. Ross & Cromarty . . . . .	59	77	15	10	14	10	..	..	6	4	1	..	6	3	1	1	..	2	1	..
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	10	37	8	15	10	9	..	..	4	3	1	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	1
29. Selkirk . . . . .	33	41	17	23	10	11	8	1	5	3	1	1	4	4	..	1	..	..	2	1
30. Shetland . . . . .	31	145	22	53	32	32	53	32	25	17	2	2	19	18	..	..	..	..	1	..
31. Stirling . . . . .	51	35	8	22	3	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2
32. Sutherland . . . . .	37	47	13	11	6	8	6	1	5	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
33. Wigton . . . . .	6271	6106	1209	1617	1452	1344	1382	1284	63	46	507	127	646	538	70	64	99	6	20	13
TOTALS . . . . .	6271	6106	1209	1617	1452	1344	1382	1284	63	46	507	127	646	538	70	64	99	6	20	13
																				75

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1900–1909, also of those of 1st January 1910 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the proportion of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average Number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the Years 1900–1909.			Total Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1910.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments at 1st January 1910.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st January 1910.	Paupers of all Classes at 15th May 1909.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total in Establishments.		
1. Aberdeen .	61	2	63	364	300	21	321	44	1579
2. Argyll .	60	5	65	580	470	..	470	110	2201
3. Ayr .	51	1	52	262	193	39	232	29	1486
4. Banff .	54	8	62	394	276	..	276	117	1646
5. Berwick .	40	5	45	337	250	..	250	88	1291
6. Bute .	51	3	54	421	341	..	341	80	1395
7. Caithness .	38	13	51	472	254	3	257	216	2394
8. Clackmannan	50	1	51	265	203	6	209	56	1193
9. Dumbarton	56	2	58	263	174	48	222	40	1559
10. Dumfries .	46	1	47	288	255	..	255	33	1367
11. Edinburgh .	70	2	72	341	256	5	261	80	1484
12. Elgin .	72	5	77	400	313	..	313	87	2132
13. Fife .	55	1	56	319	273	..	273	46	1165
14. Forfar .	62	2	64	349	256	37	293	56	1447
15. Haddington.	79	2	81	424	372	23	395	28	1485
16. Inverness .	77	16	93	652	360	30	390	262	2581
17. Kincardine .	52	..	52	266	203	41	244	22	1043
18. Kinross .	53	1	54	387	372	..	372	14	960
19. Kirkcudbright	43	2	45	279	254	..	254	25	1554
20. Lanark .	72	2	74	337	263	19	282	54	1862
21. Linlithgow .	53	1	54	230	178	35	213	18	1476
22. Nairn .	71	4	75	482	355	..	355	126	1846
23. Orkney .	44	5	49	387	261	..	261	125	1889
24. Peebles .	47	..	47	246	246	..	246	..	969
25. Perth .	60	2	62	398	311	28	339	60	1273
26. Renfrew .	64	1	65	266	209	28	237	30	1476
27. Ross and Cromarty .	65	13	78	625	374	..	374	251	2913
28. Roxburgh .	53	3	56	369	326	..	326	43	1205
29. Selkirk .	77	1	78	283	257	..	257	26	1276
30. Shetland .	54	8	62	394	256	..	256	138	2329
31. Stirling .	63	2	65	273	212	8	220	53	1534
32. Sutherland .	54	8	62	443	285	..	285	159	3228
33. Wigtown .	44	4	48	309	190	58	248	61	2136
Scotland .	64	2	66	344	262	18	280	64	1662

\* Calculated on Populations of 1901.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1909.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . District Asylum, Aberdeen . . . .	152 111	263
2. Argyll . . . . .	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . Do. Lanark . . . . .	32 1	33
3. Ayr . . . . .	District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	145	145
4. Banff . . . . .	District Asylum, Banff . . . . .	37	37
5. Berwick . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . .	2 9	11
6. Bute . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	1 8	9
7. Caithness . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	10	10
8. Clackmannan . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	1 7	8
9. Dumbarton . . . .	District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee) . Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	7 1 15	23
10. Dumfries . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . .	101	101
11. Edinburgh . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . District Asylum, Edinburgh (Bangour) . District Asylum, Midlothian . . . . Private Asylum, New Saughton Hall . .	175 201 58 10	444
12. Elgin . . . . .	District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	24	24
13. Fife . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . . District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	1 152	153
14. Forfar . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . . Do. Montrose . . . . . District Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	16 77 85	178
15. Haddington . . . .	District Asylum, Haddington . . . . .	32	32
16. Inverness . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . . District Asylum, Argyll . . . . . Do. Inverness . . . . .	2 2 105	109
17. Kincardine . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	2	2
18. Kinross . . . . .	District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	1	1
19. Kirkcudbright . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . .	5	5
Carry Forward . . . .			1588

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought forward . . . . .		1588
20. Lanark . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	101	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	
	Do. Argyll . . . . .	1	
	Do. Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Do. Glasgow (Gartloch) . . . . .	232	
	Do. Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . .	253	
	Do. Govan . . . . .	199	
	Do. Inverness . . . . .	2	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . .	46	
	District Asylum, Lanark . . . . .	194	
	Do. Paisley . . . . .	1	
	Do. Renfrew . . . . .	4	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	3	
	Parochial Asylum, Paisley (Riccartbar) . . . . .	6	
	Private Asylum, New Saughton Hall . . . . .	1	
			1047
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	District Asylum, Lanark . . . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	10	
			11
22. Nairn . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	3	
			3
23. Orkney . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	6	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	1	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	3	
			11
24. Peebles . . . . .	District Asylum, Midlothian . . . . .	5	
			5
25. Perth . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	37	
	District Asylum, Perth . . . . .	61	
			101
26. Renfrew . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	2	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Govan . . . . .	5	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	4	
	Do. Renfrew . . . . .	51	
	Do. Paisley . . . . .	35	
	Parochial Asylum, Greenock . . . . .	72	
	Do. Paisley (Craw Road) . . . . .	6	
	Do. Do. (Riccartbar) . . . . .	30	
			206
27. Ross . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	22	
			22
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	42	
			42
29. Selkirk . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	1	
			1
30. Shetland . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	15	
			15
31. Stirling . . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	157	
			157
32. Sutherland . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	3	
			3
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	9	
			9
	TOTAL . . . . .		3,221



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the Board for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the Year ended 31st December 1909.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establish- ment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . .	2	..	..	2
2. Private Asylums . . .	3	..	..	3
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . .	15	..	..	15
TOTAL . . .	20	..	..	20

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1909.  
(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

	ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum	{ Private patients do. Total	134.5	162.5	28	47	17	17	5	7	14	15	60.7	36.2	10.4	9.2
2. Aberdeen District Asylum ..	..	232.0	263.0	49	38	29	35	16	10	24	21	24.5	22.1	10.3	8.0
3. Argyll District Asylum ..	..	366.5	425.5	77	85	22	33	21	17	38	36	37.7	38.5	10.4	8.5
4. Argyll District Asylum ..	..	227.0	225.5	54	64	18	15	9	12	13	14	32.5	34.6	7.0	9.3
5. Banff District Asylum ..	..	269.0	262.5	24	26	15	26	15	13	16	21	32.5	34.6	19.0	11.8
6. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	{ Private patients do. Total	94.0	87.0	21	65	25	26	15	13	51	9	71.4	50.9	10.8	10.3
7. Dundee Royal Asylum ..	..	205.5	262.5	29	39	22	12	16	12	17	23	75.9	30.8	8.5	6.9
8. Dundee District Asylum ..	..	158.5	187.5	37	27	9	12	13	6	13	13	24.3	38.1	8.2	8.0
9. Edinburgh Royal Asylum	{ Private patients do. Total	384.0	450.0	66	66	31	31	21	17	30	36	47.0	37.9	13.0	2.9
10. Edinburgh District Asylum	..	189.5	213.5	40	57	16	21	6	13	4	1	42.9	33.8	13.0	10.3
11. Elgin District Asylum ..	..	199.0	235.5	47	58	11	20	12	22	17	22	40.0	36.8	10.0	9.2
12. Fife District Asylum ..	..	152.0	151.5	45	11	20	14	23	14	10	10	26.2	44.5	8.9	9.2
13. Glasgow Royal Asylum ..	..	351.0	387.0	89	103	22	40	26	45	35	24	24.7	38.5	10.9	6.2
14. Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch	..	361.5	376.5	103	108	33	31	30	44	39	40	32.0	38.4	10.5	10.0
15. Glasgow District Asylum, Woodlee	..	66.5	95.5	10	18	3	7	3	3	7	15	36.0	33.1	9.5	18.0
16. Govan District Asylum ..	..	296.0	325.5	88	73	20	25	22	21	28	27	27.7	30.1	8.5	7.3
17. Haddington District Asylum	..	180.0	235.5	45	64	8	25	17	21	16	17	27.8	47.3	14.3	12.7
18. Inverness District Asylum	..	407.0	358.5	125	112	36	57	31	21	58	45	28.8	38.3	13.6	9.7
19. Kirkcaldy District Asylum ..	..	562.0	523.5	153	150	32	57	31	29	78	73	20.9	39.2	19.2	8.7
20. Lanark District Asylum ..	..	327.5	270.5	121	111	31	38	35	23	23	23	23.8	23.2	17.6	6.8
21. Midlothian District Asylum	..	91.0	91.0	19	17	7	6	2	1	12	6	36.8	23.4	18.2	7.2
22. Montrose Royal Asylum	{ Private patients do. Total	384.5	361.5	176	69	29	32	15	12	29	26	38.2	47.8	10.6	7.2
23. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	..	113.0	107.0	25	23	13	11	2	6	12	8	32.0	33.0	8.6	6.8
24. Paisley District Asylum ..	..	489.0	425.5	116	103	59	34	49	51	42	29	27.8	30.0	7.8	8.1
25. Perth District Asylum ..	..	166.5	160.0	44	30	12	9	14	10	13	15	27.8	30.0	7.8	8.1
26. Renfrew District Asylum ..	..	50.0	69.0	6	10	5	10	..	5	6	23	38.3	100.0	12.0	10.1
27. Roxburgh District Asylum ..	..	257.5	237.5	52	55	21	22	..	19	24	23	40.4	49.2	9.4	8.4
28. Stirling District Asylum ..	..	335.5	356.5	58	65	26	32	5	22	30	30	44.8	43.4	4.7	10.3
29. Stirling District Asylum ..	..	63.5	65.0	14	26	6	4	4	13	7	17	42.9	15.4	13.9	10.8
30. Stirling District Asylum ..	..	186.5	190.0	38	44	14	15	3	7	18	17	25.7	31.1	10.1	8.9
31. Stirling District Asylum ..	..	* 75.0	* 75.0	120	121	4	4	10	1	12	12	3.3	15.8	3.2	9.7
32. Stirling District Asylum ..	..	165.5	162.0	29	24	12	14	6	6	16	16	41.4	58.8	9.7	9.0
33. Stirling District Asylum ..	..	393.5	316.0	117	95	45	36	21	23	46	40	38.5	37.9	11.7	12.7
General Results	..	6306.0	6384.5	1806	1782	573	621	441	478	716	613	31.7	34.8	10.7	8.9

\* Average of nine months.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1909.

*(b) Private Asylums.*

Private Asylums.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Balgreen . . .	1.0	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15.4
2. New Saughton Hall . . .	29.0	43.0	5	6	2	4	..	4	1	..	40.0	66.7	3.4	..
3. Westermains . .	2.0	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13.3
General Results .	32.0	57.0	5	6	2	4	..	4	1	2	40.0	66.7	3.1	3.5

*(c) Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

Parochial Asylums.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Greenock . . .	123.5	110.5	42	38	19	22	32	25	14	10	45.2	57.9	11.3	9.0



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1909.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recovers.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Buchan (New Maud) .	23·5	26·0	4	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	3·8
2. Cunninghame (Irvine) .	43·0	44·5	2	1	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	2·3	4·5
3. Dumbarton .	28·5	29·0	4	5	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	20·0	..	3·4
4. Dundee (East) .	47·5	47·5	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	33·3	..	2·1
5. Govan (Glasgow) .	97·5	99·0	14	5	..	..	3	..	6	5	..	..	6·2	5·1
6. Inveresk (Musselburgh). .	15·5	15·0	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kincardine (Stonehaven) .	21·5	19·0	1	6	1	..	..	3	1	1	100·0	..	4·7	5·3
8. Linlithgow .	18·0	17·5	3	2	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	11·1	5·7
9. Long Island .	16·5	9·5	4	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	18·2	..
10. Old Monkland .	25·0	25·0	5	7	..	..	4	6	1	1	..	..	4·0	4·0
11. Paisley .	38·0	48·5	4	4	..	1	8	9	4	3	..	25·0	1·1	6·2
12. Perth .	19·5	18·5	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	10·8
13. Wigtown (Stranraer) .	20·0	14·5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6·9
General Results .	414·0	413·5	50	39	1	3	27	28	18	19	2·0	7·7	4·3	4·6

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

Institutions.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Baldovan . . .	100·5	58·5	13	14	..	..	10	3	4	4
2. Larbert . . .	204·5	115·0	40	26	..	..	20	13	6	6
Total . . .	305·0	173·5	53	40	..	..	30	16	10	10

## APPENDIX A.—

### Classification of all Recorded Causes of Death of Private Patients

(a) *Royal*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		DISEASES.							
							1.		2.		3.			
							Menin- gitis, In- flamma- tion of Brain, Cerebro- Spinal Menin- gitis.		General Paralysis of the Insane.		Cerebral Softening			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal . . .	134.5	162.5	14	15	9	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Crichton Royal . . .	205.5	262.5	17	23	6	4	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	..
Dundee Royal . . .	28.5	34.0	4	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh Royal . . .	199.0	235.5	20	10	8	3	1	1	8	1	1	..	..	..
Glasgow Royal . . .	180.0	235.5	16	17	3	3	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Montrose Royal . . .	50.0	69.0	6	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Murray's Royal . . .	63.5	65.0	3	7	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

(b) *Private*

Balgreen . . . .	1.0	6.5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Saughton Hall . .	29.0	43.0	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Westermains . . . .	2.0	7.5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) *Royal*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Diseases of Heart.		Diseases of Digestive System.		Diseases of Urinary System.					
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.					
	Valvular Disease, Fatty Degeneration, Syncope, &c. &c.	Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, Stomach, (Non-Malignant), Intestines, Liver, and Peritoneum (Non-Tubercular).	Diseases of Kidney, Bladder, Prostate, &c. &c.	Dysentery (Colitis), Epidemic Diarrhoea, Infective Enteritis.	Diarrhoea not otherwise designated.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal . . .	3	4	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
Crichton Royal . . .	6	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Dundee Royal . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh Royal . . .	3	5	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
Glasgow Royal . . .	3	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Montrose Royal . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murray's Royal . . .	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

(b) *Private*

[illegible]

who Died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1909.

*Asylums.*

OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.												Diseases of Blood Vessels.		Diseases of Respiratory System and Thorax.					
4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.		Hemiplegia, Apoplexy, Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism.		Other Organic Disease of Brain, including Tumours of Brain, Malignant and Non-malignant.		Exhaustion from Mania or Melancholia, not caused by Nervous Disease otherwise designated.		Paraplegia and Diseases of Cord, Locomotor Ataxy.		Neuritis and General Sclerosis of the Nervous System.		Aneurism and Arterial Sclerosis and other Diseases of the Blood Vessels, excluding those tabulated under Column 5.		Pulmonary Pthisis.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pleurisy.		Other Forms of Pulmonary Disease.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	2	2	..
1	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	4	5	1	4
..	..	2	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	7	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..

*Asylums.*

[illegible]

*Asylums—(continued).*

## GENERAL DISEASES.

19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.	
Erysipelas.		Abscess, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, and Cellulitis.		Typhoid, Influenza, and other Fevers.		Cancer, Carcinoma, Sarcoma, Malignant Disease, <i>excluding</i> Malignant Tumour of Brain.		Syphilis and other Venereal Disease.		General Tuberculosis, and Tubercle of Organs other than Lungs.		Diseases of Thyroid, Lymphatic and other Glands.		Atrophy, Debility, and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

*Asylums.*—(continued).

[illegible]



## APPENDIX A.—

Classification of all Recorded Causes of Death of Pauper Patients

(a) *Royal and*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		DISEASES					
							1. Menin- gitis, In- flamma- tion of Brain, Cerebro- Spinal Menin- gitis.		2. General Paralysis of the Insane.		3. Cerebral Softening.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal . . . . .	232.0	263.0	24	21	6	7	..	..	1	1	1	..
Aberdeen District . . . . .	227.0	205.5	13	14	6	5	..	..	5	..	..	..
Argyll District . . . . .	227.0	225.5	16	21	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..
Ayr District . . . . .	269.0	262.5	51	31	21	12	..	1	9	..	3	3
Banff District . . . . .	94.0	87.0	9	9	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Crichton Royal . . . . .	158.5	187.5	13	13	5	4	..	..	4	..	2	..
Dundee District . . . . .	189.5	213.5	17	22	4	11	..	..	2	..	..	1
Edinburgh Royal . . . . .	152.0	151.5	15	14	5	5	..	..	7	2	..	..
Edinburgh District . . . . .	361.5	376.5	39	40	19	17	2	2	15	8	..	2
Elgin District . . . . .	66.5	95.5	7	13	2	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fife District . . . . .	296.0	322.5	28	27	9	10	..	..	4	2	4	4
Glasgow District (Gartloch) . . . . .	407.0	358.5	58	43	28	18	..	..	18	7	..	2
Glasgow District (Woodilee) . . . . .	562.0	523.5	78	51	38	18	4	..	23	4	1	..
Govan District . . . . .	327.5	270.5	40	23	18	14	1	..	11	1	..	1
Haddington District . . . . .	68.0	91.0	12	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness District . . . . .	354.5	361.5	29	26	14	10	..	..	4	..	..	..
Kirklands Asylum . . . . .	113.0	107.0	12	8	4	3	1	..	4	1	..	..
Lanark District . . . . .	489.0	425.5	42	29	15	17	..	1	6	..	1	..
Midlothian District . . . . .	166.5	160.0	13	13	6	7	..	..	2	2	..	..
Montrose Royal . . . . .	255.5	287.5	24	23	9	8	..	..	4	1	..	..
Paisley District Asylum . . . . .	86.5	102.0	12	11	8	7	..	1	1	1	..	..
Perth District . . . . .	188.5	190.0	19	17	5	4	..	..	2	1	..	..
Renfrew District . . . . .	†95.0	†75.0	3	2	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Roxburgh District . . . . .	165.5	162.0	16	16	5	1	..	..	4	..	3	4
Stirling District . . . . .	393.5	316.0	46	40	27	18	..	..	15	3	1	2

(b) *Parochial Asylums.—Lunatic Wards of*

Greenock . . . . .	123.5	110.5	14	10	3	7	..	..	1	1	3	..
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(c) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses*

Buchan . . . . .	23.5	26.0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cunninghame . . . . .	43.0	44.5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton . . . . .	28.5	29.0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundee, East . . . . .	47.5	47.5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govan . . . . .	97.5	99.0	6	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inveresk . . . . .	15.5	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincairdine . . . . .	21.5	19.0	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow . . . . .	18.0	17.5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long Island . . . . .	16.5	9.5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Monkland . . . . .	25.0	25.0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paisley . . . . .	38.0	48.5	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth . . . . .	19.5	18.5	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wigtown . . . . .	20.0	14.5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* The figures for District Asylums include a few private patients, having the same  
† Average of 9 months.

TABLE XXII. (ii.)

who Died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1909.

District Asylums.\*

OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.												Diseases of Blood Vessels.		Diseases of Respiratory System and Thorax.					
4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.		Hemiplegia, Apoplexy, Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism.		Other Organic Disease of Brain, including Tumours of Brain, Malignant and Non-Malignant.		Exhaustion from Mania or Melancholia, not caused by Nervous Disease otherwise designated.		Paraplegia and Diseases of Cord, Locomotor Ataxy.		Neuritis and General Sclerosis of the Nervous System.		Aneurism and Arterial Sclerosis and other Diseases of the Blood Vessels, excluding those tabulated under Column 5.		Pulmonary Pthisis.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pleurisy.		Other Forms of Pulmonary Disease.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	..	..	2	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	4	..	2	..
..	1	2	3	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	4	3	1
9	4	4	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	4	8	4	1	1
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	1	3	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	2	..	..
3	1	2	3	1	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	1	4	1	2
5	2	2	5	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	9	15	7	6	5	8
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	6	..	1
1	3	2	..	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	5	1	..	1
4	2	12	2	..	3	2	3	1	..	..	1	2	3	4	4	11	2	2	3
12	4	3	1	5	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	4	1	2
2	2	4	2	2	3	2	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	6	6	2	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	10	7	1	4
1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	1
..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	3	15	10	4	3
2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	3
1	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	1	2	2	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	2	..	..
2	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	2	..	3	1
1	..	4	3	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	11	8	2	7	3	5	..	3

Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.

1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..
---	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	---	----	---	---	---	---	----	----

with Restricted Licences.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

accommodation and treatment as pauper patients, and drawn, as a rule, from much the same social class.

## APPENDIX A.—

## Classification of all Recorded Causes of Death of Pauper Patients

(a) *Royal and*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Diseases of Heart.		Diseases of Digestive System.		Diseases of Urinary System.					
	14.		15.		16.		17.		18.	
	Valvular Disease, Fatty Degeneration, Syncope, &c. &c.		Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, Stomach, (Non-Malignant), Intestines, Liver, and Peritoneum (Non-Tubercular).		Diseases of Kidney, Bladder, Prostate, &c. &c.		Dysentery (Colitis), Epidemic Diarrhoea, Infective Enteritis.		Diarrhoea not otherwise designated.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal	8	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Aberdeen District	4	6	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Argyll District	5	14	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
Ayr District	13	6	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	..
Banff District	2	5	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
Crichton Royal	2	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Dundee District	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Edinburgh Royal	3	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh District	10	9	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Elgin District	3	6	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..
Fife District	4	7	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..
Glasgow District (Gartloch)	11	6	..	5	6	3	2	..	1	..
Glasgow District (Woodilee)	10	11	1	1	2	3	..	1	..	..
Govan District	8	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
Haddington District.	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness District	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirklands Asylum	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark District	21	10	1	7	7	8	..	..	..	..
Midlothian District	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Montrose Royal	5	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Paisley District Asylum	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Perth District	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew District	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh District	6	5	1	1	2	7	..	..	..	..
Stirling District	19	18	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..

(b) *Parochial Asylums.*—Lunatic Wards of

Greenock . . . . .	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
--------------------	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----

(b) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses*

Buchan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cunninghame . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dundee, East . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Inveresk . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long Island . . . . .	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Monkland . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paisley . . . . .	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Perth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* The figures for District Asylums include a few private patients, having the same accommodation



TABLE XXII. (ii).—(continued).

who Died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1909.

*District Asylums.*

GENERAL DISEASES.																	
19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.	
Erysipelas.		Abscess, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, and Cellulitis.		Typhoid, Influenza, and other Fevers.		Cancer, Carcinoma, Sarcoma, Malignant Disease, excluding Malignant Tumour of Brain.		Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases.		General Tuberculosis, and Tubercle of Organs other than Lungs.		Diseases of Thyroid, Lymphatic, and other Glands.		Atrophy, Debility, and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	2	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	†1	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	9	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	†1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	†1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	1	8	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	1	..	1	8	8	‡2	..
2	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	16	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	2	..	1	3	6	†1	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	†1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	8	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	3	‡2	..

Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.

..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	†1	..
----	---	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----

*with Restricted Licences.*

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

and treatment as pauper patients, and drawn, as a rule, from much the same social class.

† Previous to admission.

‡ 1 of these previous to admission.

## APPENDIX A.—

## Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the year.		Number of Days during the Year on which			
			In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.
	M.	F.				
1. Aberdeen . . . . .	622	664	177,219	154,779	..	24,835
2. Argyll . . . . .	253	227	153	129,569	..	..
3. Ayr . . . . .	396	377	..	177,214	365	37,956
4. Banff . . . . .	151	140	84	63,985	..	..
5. Berwick . . . . .	62	68	..	28,977	..	..
6. Bute . . . . .	39	54	..	24,808	..	..
7. Caithness . . . . .	78	101	29,138	1,188	..	1,008
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	46	55	259	24,375	..	1,082
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	179	166	67	70,804	626	19,736
10. Dumfries . . . . .	111	123	65,544	41	87	..
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	947	1008	91,300	357,316	8	8,072
12. Elgin . . . . .	96	128	598	52,952	..	..
13. Fife . . . . .	395	412	735	207,537	..	..
14. Forfar . . . . .	548	618	124,032	139,840	47	36,844
15. Haddington . . . . .	88	103	12	51,597	..	3,287
16. Inverness . . . . .	320	329	299	112,690	93	8,955
17. Kincardine . . . . .	39	64	24,594	..	98	4,584
18. Kinross . . . . .	8	21	..	8,917	..	..
19. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	57	72	36,375	69	..	..
20. Lanark . . . . .	2784	2481	804	1,229,345	599	89,720
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	106	82	35	42,257	..	9,751
22. Nairn . . . . .	29	19	..	11,860	..	..
23. Orkney . . . . .	57	60	18,244	8,684	..	..
24. Peebles . . . . .	30	22	77	14,008	..	..
25. Perth . . . . .	283	280	88	135,977	..	13,089
26. Renfrew . . . . .	471	504	..	36,851	198,822	1,777
27. Ross . . . . .	266	260	334	98,262	..	..
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	98	98	..	54,460	..	..
29. Selkirk . . . . .	48	41	21	22,418	..	..
30. Shetland . . . . .	60	78	26,810	78	..	..
31. Stirling . . . . .	238	227	569	109,540	..	2,926
32. Sutherland . . . . .	43	63	..	22,183	..	..
33. Wigtown . . . . .	57	60	23,957	75	58	6,659
Totals and Averages	9005	9005	621,348	3,392,656	200,803	270,281

TABLE XXIII.

Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1909.

Relief was granted to Patients.				TOTAL.	Proportion per Cent. of Days of Relief.		
In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.		In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	
	With Relatives.	With Strangers.					
6,427	15,998	30,219	409,477	82.7	6.0	11.3	
730	11,772	16,502	158,726	82.2	..	17.8	
3,822	15,256	11,024	245,637	73.8	15.5	10.7	
..	10,188	16,898	91,155	70.3	..	29.7	
181	7,108	4,121	40,387	72.2	..	27.8	
627	1,460	3,934	30,829	82.5	..	17.5	
..	18,163	9,318	58,815	51.6	1.7	46.7	
..	2,431	4,532	32,679	75.4	3.3	21.3	
939	2,347	13,522	108,041	67.0	18.3	14.7	
895	2,819	4,852	74,238	89.7	..	10.3	
14,115	17,696	122,137	610,644	75.8	1.3	22.9	
..	7,470	6,768	67,788	79.0	..	21.0	
6,669	10,752	23,889	249,582	86.1	..	13.9	
8,944	14,026	45,519	369,252	73.9	10.0	16.1	
2,524	2,190	1,825	61,435	88.1	5.4	6.5	
1,086	56,876	29,205	209,204	54.6	4.3	41.1	
54	730	1,460	31,520	78.5	14.5	7.0	
..	..	365	9,282	96.1	..	3.9	
..	2,719	400	39,563	92.1	..	7.9	
51,529	35,754	224,741	1,632,492	78.5	5.5	16.0	
365	3,204	2,140	57,752	73.9	16.9	9.21	
..	1,825	2,226	15,911	74.5	..	25.5	
365	6,738	6,949	40,980	66.6	..	33.4	
1,108	136	..	15,329	99.1	..	0.9	
4,949	5,813	20,966	180,882	78.0	7.2	14.8	
4,666	1,825	29,705	273,646	87.8	0.7	11.5	
365	53,736	17,278	169,975	58.2	..	41.8	
36	4,081	4,198	62,775	86.8	..	13.2	
365	1,502	1,001	25,307	90.1	..	9.9	
..	12,167	2,574	41,629	64.6	..	35.4	
2,478	6,735	21,277	143,525	78.5	2.0	19.5	
332	10,216	1,461	34,192	65.8	..	34.2	
..	6,374	1,825	38,948	61.9	17.1	21.0	
113,571	350,107	682,831	5,631,597	76.9	4.8	18.3	



## APPENDIX A.—

## Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of

COUNTIES.	Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients														
	In Royal Asylums.			In District Asylums.			In Parochial Asylums.			In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.			In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Aberdeen .	15,588	6	10	11,848	16	7	..	..	..	1,179	17	4	510	19	7
2. Argyll .	13	17	0	9,899	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	0	0
3. Ayr .	..	..	..	12,658	4	0	32	10	0	1,722	13	1	319	9	5
4. Banff .	11	3	3	3,738	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Berwick .	..	..	..	2,432	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	0
6. Bute .	..	..	..	1,851	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	4	6
7. Caithness .	2,519	5	6	82	3	9	..	..	..	61	2	8	..	..	..
8. Clackmannan	24	7	8	1,804	2	8	..	..	..	67	15	0	..	..	..
9. Dumbarton .	10	9	4	5,169	12	7	49	11	9	962	14	2	89	16	0
10. Dumfries .	4,342	12	1	3	4	6	7	15	4	..	..	..	68	16	7
11. Edinburgh .	8,591	2	4	28,477	16	5	0	14	3	439	4	7	1,125	5	10
12. Elgin .	51	7	9	3,487	0	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Fife .	71	1	5	15,507	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	524	7	8
14. Forfar .	10,878	12	5	9,379	17	3	4	3	11	2,543	2	2	686	15	4
15. Haddington .	1	1	6	3,728	12	11	..	..	..	105	18	3	193	16	7
16. Inverness .	28	7	3	7,722	7	7	8	6	1	431	0	1	88	5	0
17. Kincardine .	2,154	12	10	..	..	..	8	17	10	216	7	2	4	4	2
18. Kinross	..	..	..	656	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kirkcudbright	2,393	4	2	5	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Lanark .	73	12	4	87,467	9	6	51	2	0	5,026	10	1	4,039	9	7
21. Linlithgow .	3	4	3	3,104	11	4	..	..	..	738	0	11	33	8	0
22. Nairn .	..	..	..	807	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Orkney .	1,726	4	9	799	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
24. Peebles .	5	2	8	984	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	5	5
25. Perth .	8	3	2	10,012	5	9	..	..	..	777	10	4	356	18	6
26. Renfrew .	..	..	..	3,176	13	8	14,763	7	2	108	9	11	365	1	4
27. Ross .	26	13	6	6,726	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	0	0
28. Roxburgh .	..	..	..	4,560	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	17	2
29. Selkirk .	1	17	10	1,875	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	0	0
30. Shetland .	2,349	17	11	4	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Stirling .	57	7	9	8,100	0	2	..	..	..	178	5	0	218	19	8
32. Sutherland .	..	..	..	1,535	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	10	6
33. Wigtown .	1,624	4	3	5	12	6	5	3	6	348	15	10	..	..	..
Totals & Averages	52,555	19	9	247,613	2	1	14,931	11	10	14,907	6	7	8,969	14	10

TABLE XXIII.—(continued).

Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1909.

during the Year.										
In Private Dwellings.			Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Trial, etc., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, etc.		Total Expenditure during the Year.		Amount of Expenditure Repaid or Contributed by Relatives or Others.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure Contributed by Government.	
With Relatives.	With Strangers.									
£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
697 15 9	1,418	2 6	531	9 11	31,775	8 6	1,181	18 6	8,577	18 7
532 2 6	834	0 3	353	4 4	11,696	2 10	230	4 1	3,405	15 7
640 5 10	590	4 5	498	11 1	16,461	17 10	869	4 9	4,914	4 10
368 18 7	812	18 5	183	17 5	5,115	0 3	388	5 7	1,736	8 0
310 18 11	255	19 6	118	7 9	3,135	4 2	208	16 11	815	0 7
71 16 3	192	4 5	78	18 4	2,248	17 11	135	0 3	626	17 0
659 4 9	480	13 0	225	18 1	4,028	7 9	23	1 1	1,116	19 1
120 13 8	274	1 2	57	3 4	2,348	3 6	150	0 0	679	1 0
118 0 0	800	3 8	264	15 8	7,465	3 2	496	0 8	2,195	14 2
137 13 1	260	15 4	114	3 7	4,935	0 6	42	3 9	1,622	13 0
776 10 3	7,400	0 11	1,298	9 5	48,109	4 0	2,220	13 5	13,014	8 10
310 11 10	326	19 1	143	4 9	4,319	4 4	289	0 11	1,339	15 11
498 9 9	1,327	2 9	546	2 3	18,474	6 7	1,511	8 9	5,128	2 10
636 15 3	2,537	12 0	531	3 10	27,198	2 2	939	16 7	7,979	10 1
96 0 5	108	19 7	101	11 2	4,336	0 5	209	0 9	1,302	15 10
1,947 1 2	1,417	11 8	617	13 2	12,260	12 0	226	12 11	3,870	3 1
32 18 1	65	14 9	71	10 3	2,554	5 1	66	1 7	667	7 6
..	16	15 9	14	6 2	687	7 8	82	18 5	181	18 9
135 2 0	24	10 9	87	17 10	2,646	1 7	21	4 0	862	18 10
1,457 2 10	12,873	13 9	2,565	1 3	113,554	1 4	6,301	2 9	33,910	18 4
151 7 4	132	15 0	165	3 3	4,328	10 1	212	10 5	1,216	5 8
73 5 4	100	14 10	19	0 5	1,000	2 3	65	15 0	310	10 0
232 10 4	283	12 6	122	4 2	3,194	8 0	189	17 2	783	1 8
7 9 11	..	..	37	3 2	1,127	6 1	42	4 4	332	6 6
269 0 11	1,166	10 2	447	5 3	13,037	14 1	1,263	1 10	3,644	4 5
88 11 1	1,935	18 3	527	4 10	20,965	6 3	1,460	11 0	5,891	13 8
1,763 14 4	804	19 1	557	4 5	9,906	11 6	323	13 7	3,071	10 2
188 18 11	249	15 10	127	6 11	5,131	11 3	267	6 10	1,332	8 2
76 18 7	76	2 8	64	15 6	2,123	4 6	174	2 11	522	1 1
398 11 2	102	16 3	223	15 0	3,079	11 4	57	9 8	785	16 2
303 15 9	1,213	7 8	348	18 9	10,420	14 9	547	16 6	2,997	9 8
368 9 10	69	8 1	141	4 7	2,140	1 7	186	8 2	637	15 2
275 6 3	91	5 5	99	14 10	2,450	2 7	41	9 11	796	14 4
13,746 0 8	38,245	9 5	11,284	10 8	402,253	15 10	20,425	11 3	116,270	8 6

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parish Councils on account of Pauper Lunatics for each Year from 1889–1890 to 1908–1909.

YEARS.	IN Asylums and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, etc.	Total Expenditure.
1889–90 . . . . .	174,671	15,962	38,256	7376	236,265
1890–91 . . . . .	180,627	16,665	39,175	7646	244,113
1891–92 . . . . .	186,831	17,115	39,435	8247	251,628
1892–93 . . . . .	189,102	16,476	40,781	8663	255,021
1893–94 . . . . .	191,590	16,570	42,389	9035	259,585
Average of 5 Years . . . . .	184,564	16,558	40,007	8193	249,322
1894–95 . . . . .	197,994	15,842	44,172	9331	267,339
1895–96 . . . . .	207,691	15,023	44,959	9193	276,866
1896–97 . . . . .	215,849	15,646	44,618	9259	285,372
1897–98 . . . . .	228,486	16,280	43,994	10,118	298,878
1898–99 . . . . .	237,514	17,265	44,832	9745	309,356
Average of 5 Years . . . . .	217,507	16,011	44,515	9529	287,562
1899–1900 . . . . .	253,541	17,446	45,883	9246	326,116
1900–1901 . . . . .	265,602	24,142	46,672	9244	345,660
1901–1902 . . . . .	278,144	22,527	47,108	9834	357,613
1902–1903 . . . . .	285,664	22,935	47,328	10,145	366,072
1903–1904 . . . . .	289,620	22,996	47,392	10,466	370,474
Average of 5 Years . . . . .	274,514	22,009	46,877	9787	353,187
1904–1905 . . . . .	306,194	19,495	48,040	10,761	384,490
1905–1906 . . . . .	311,046	19,197	49,732	11,133	391,108
1906–1907 . . . . .	310,115	16,620	50,218	11,672	388,625
1907–1908 . . . . .	321,233	14,717	51,158	11,574	398,682
1908–1909 . . . . .	324,070	14,907	51,992	11,285	402,254
Average of 5 Years . . . . .	314,532	16,987	50,228	11,285	393,032

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in each of the Eight Years 1901–02 to 1908–09.

ASYLUMS.	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	1 6	1 6
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . . . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
In Private Dwellings . . . . .	0 11	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
GENERAL AVERAGES	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 15th May 1909.

COUNTIES.	In Royal District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, etc.)	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
1. Aberdeen . . . . .	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.7	6.0	11.3
2. Argyll . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	82.2	..	17.8
3. Ayr . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	73.8	15.5	10.7
4. Banff . . . . .	1 2	..	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70.3	..	29.7
5. Berwick . . . . .	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	1 0	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	72.2	..	27.8
6. Bute . . . . .	1 6	..	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.5	..	17.5
7. Caithness . . . . .	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	51.6	1.7	46.7
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	75.4	3.3	21.3
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	67.0	18.3	14.7
10. Dumfries . . . . .	1 4	..	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	89.7	..	10.3
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	1 2	1 7	75.8	1.3	22.9
12. Elgin . . . . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	79.0	..	21.0
13. Fife . . . . .	1 6	..	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	86.1	..	13.9
14. Forfar . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	73.9	10.0	16.1
15. Haddington . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	88.1	5.4	6.5
16. Inverness . . . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	54.6	4.3	41.1
17. Kincardine . . . . .	1 9	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.5	14.5	7.0
18. Kinross . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	0 11	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	96.1	..	3.9
19. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4	92.1	..	7.9
20. Lanark . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	78.5	5.5	16.0
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6	73.9	16.9	9.2
22. Nairn . . . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	74.5	..	25.5
23. Orkney . . . . .	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0 9	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	66.6	..	33.4
24. Peebles . . . . .	1 5	..	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	99.1	..	0.9
25. Perth . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	78.0	7.2	14.8
26. Renfrew . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	87.8	0.7	11.5
27. Ross . . . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2	58.2	..	41.8
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	1 8	..	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	86.8	..	13.2
29. Selkirk . . . . .	1 8	..	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	90.1	..	9.9
30. Shetland . . . . .	1 9	..	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	64.6	..	35.4
31. Stirling . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.5	2.0	19.5
32. Sutherland . . . . .	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	0 9	1 3	65.8	..	34.2
33. Wigtown . . . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3	61.9	17.1	21.0
GENERAL AVERAGES . . . . .	1 6	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	76.9	4.8	18.3

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and in Training Schools, and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.			Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.*	
			From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum . . . . .	32	0 0	..	..	30	0 0
Crichton " " . . . . .	24	0 0	..	..	52	0 0
Dundee " " . . . . .	..	..	..	..	60	0 0
Edinburgh " " . . . . .	34	10 0	34	10 0	32	10 0
Glasgow " " . . . . .	..	..	..	..	26	0 0
Montrose " " . . . . .	32	0 0	34	6 0	25	0 0
Murray's " " . . . . .	..	..	..	..	52	0 0
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.						
Aberdeen District Asylum . . . . .	26	10 0	..	..	27	6 0
Argyll and Bute District Asylum . . . . .	24	14 0	..	..	27	6 0
Ayr " " . . . . .	26	0 0	..	..	26	0 0
Banff " " . . . . .	19	15 5	..	..	36	0 0
Dundee " " . . . . .	23	10 0	32	10 0	..	..
Edinburgh " " . . . . .	28	0 0	..	..	..	..
Elgin " " . . . . .	24	0 0	32	0 0	27	0 0
Fife " " . . . . .	26	0 0	..	..	32	0 0
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch) . . . . .	26	0 0	..	..	34	0 0
Glasgow " " (Woodilee) . . . . .	26	0 0	..	..	..	..
Govan " " . . . . .	29	18 0	..	..	32	0 0
Haddington, " " . . . . .	26	0 0	..	..	30	0 0
Inverness " " . . . . .	28	0 0	..	..	40	0 0
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . .	26	0 0	..	..	35	0 0
Lanark District Asylum . . . . .	21	4 8	32	0 0	32	0 0
Midlothian, " " . . . . .	25	0 0	30	0 0	32	0 0
Paisley " " . . . . .	29	12 7	..	..	40	0 0
Perth " " . . . . .	27	0 0	..	..	32	10 0
Renfrew " " . . . . .	32	14 0	..	..	34	0 0
Roxburgh " " . . . . .	31	0 0	..	..	31	0 0
Stirling " " . . . . .	27	0 0	..	..	40	0 0
PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.			†Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.		Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Greenock Parochial Asylum . . . . .			28	12 0	..	..
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	†Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES—continued.		†Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Buchan . . . . .	14	14 8	..	..	28	6 7
Cunninghame . . . . .	17	2 4	..	..	16	11 6
Dumbarton . . . . .	20	8 5	..	..	21	2 6
Dundee, East. . . . .	24	14 0	..	..	30	8 10
Govan . . . . .	24	9 8	..	..	23	19 11
Inveresk . . . . .	20	19 3	..	..	20	10 7
Kincardine . . . . .	17	9 7	22	0 0	23	8 0
Linlithgow . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long Island . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Monkland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paisley . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.			Rates charged for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rate for Private Patients.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Baldovan . . . . .	..	..	20	0 0	28	0 0
Larbert . . . . .	..	..	28	0 0	32	10 0

\* Most, if not all, of the Royal Asylums receive special cases at lower rates.

† The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1908-1909 in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and the amount of Monies Borrowed and Assessed for by District Lunacy Boards under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1908, to 15th May 1909.													
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Land:		Buildings, Improve- ments, Alter- ations and Additions.	Expendi- ture on Farm (Erection of Build- ings and Improve- ments).	+ Furni- ture and Fur- nishings.	Miscel- laneous Expenses.	Interests on Monies borrowed.	Total Ex- penditure under Heads 1 to 8.	‡ Deduct proportion payable to the Provid- ing Account of Profit on Keeping Private Lands, &c.	11. £	12. £	13. £	14. £
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Lands.	* Rent or Feu- duty of Asylum Grounds.											
1. Aberdeen.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2. Argyll.	..	55	55	1,361	..	837	3,739	6,042	415	5,627	108,713	9,657	2,133
3. Argyll & Bute.	..	229	229	1,104	..	473	431	2,364	160	2,081	11,114	2,850	1,094
4. Argyll & Bute.	..	154	154	889	..	50	57	3,447	123	3,324	52,560	5,000	1,600
5. Banff.	..	29	29	238	..	445	1,777	701	101	686	9,347	1,319	457
6. Dundee.	..	718	718	1,437	..	91	2,892	5,613	15	4,113	86,660	6,656	2,158
7. Dundee.	..	168	168	14,280	..	516	10,431	27,098	1,500	26,237	294,523	26,200	11,690
8. Edinburgh.	..	32	32	114	23	76	224	508	132	376	5,464	900	420
9. Fife.	..	..	..	870	30	705	1,647	3,258	504	2,754	44,378	5,700	2,481
10. Glasgow (Gartloch).	..	6	6	4,850	..	1,241	6,153	12,250	407	11,843	173,248	23,000	23,714
11. Glasgow (Woodilee).	..	24	24	3,186	..	1,595	4,507	9,321	2,090	7,231	126,932	15,600	9,860
12. Haddington.	..	7	7	1,880	..	1,434	6,412	11,493	742	10,751	177,387	17,770	8,829
13. Inverness.	..	17	17	1,660	547	134	665	1,350	89	1,261	19,721	1,600	839
14. Kirkcaldy.	..	396	396	1,660	547	703	2,331	5,875	686	5,189	71,215	7,000	3,397
15. Leith.	..	64	64	1,015	..	171	4,806	11,806	9	1,247	157,804	16,900	10,200
16. Madras.	..	108	108	6,152	39	830	4,606	11,806	1,653	10,153	157,804	16,900	10,200
17. Midlothian.	..	183	183	864	6	330	1,986	3,450	404	3,046	67,129	5,500	2,256
18. Perth.	..	15	15	1,104	50	151	764	2,084	84	2,000	22,953	3,000	1,160
19. Renfrew.	..	22	22	25,793	..	1,240	3,970	35,953	826	35,127	134,650	8,700	4,961
20. Roxburgh.	..	1	1	2,022	..	602	2,904	5,797	152	5,645	84,348	7,100	2,856
21. Stirling.	..	198	198	1,150	34	723	2,255	4,418	289	4,129	67,998	8,750	3,953
Totals.	..	2,426	2,426	70,476	729	13,974	58,144	154,084	11,242	142,842	1,717,473	174,752	85,387

\* Rents or feu-duties of farmlands proper form a part of the Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXVII., showing the receipts and expenses of Asylum farms.

† Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The Current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

‡ The profit from private patients is divided equally between the Providing and Maintenance Accounts.

§ The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by one District Asylum, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure stated for Argyll Asylum under heads 1 to 6 inclusive is the combined expenditure of the two Boards; the transactions of each Board under other heads are, however, shown separately.



## APPENDIX A.—

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the  
during the Financial

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM							
		1.			2.		3.		
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.			Fish Fresh and Cured.		Milk.		
		Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	
		£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
1. Aberdeen .	417	933	2	4 9	133	6 5	749	1	15 11
2. Argyll .	463	1,210	2	12 3	206	8 11	1,065	2	6 0
3. Ayr .	530	1,130	2	2 8	179	6 9	740	1	7 11
4. Banff .	184	399	2	3 4	32	3 6	247	1	6 10
5. Dundee .	386	1,307	3	7 9	156	8 1	553	1	8 8
6. Edinburgh .	736	2,463	3	6 11	317	8 7	1,387	1	17 8
7. Elgin .	165	482	2	18 5	52	6 4	235	1	8 6
8. Fife .	607	1,808	2	19 7	115	3 9	965	1	11 9
9. Glasgow (Gartloch) .	761	1,883	2	9 6	316	8 4	1,375	1	16 2
10. Glasgow (Woodilee) .	1062	2,802	2	12 9	545	10 3	1,781	1	13 7
11. Govan .	579	1,780	3	1 6	164	5 8	1,120	1	18 8
12. Haddington .	156	425	2	14 6	52	6 8	317	2	0 8
13. Inverness .	691	2,524	3	13 1	214	6 2	1,243	1	16 0
14. Kirklands .	219	491	2	4 10	83	7 7	389	1	15 6
15. Lanark .	933	2,035	2	3 8	448	9 7	1,894	2	0 7
16. Midlothian .	321	599	1	17 4	109	6 9	606	1	17 9
17. Perth .	381	1,373	3	12 1	67	3 6	573	1	10 1
18. Roxburgh .	318	1,004	3	3 2	82	5 2	760	2	7 9
19. Stirling .	705	1,921	2	14 6	138	3 11	1,178	1	13 5
Totals & Averages	9614	26,569	2	15 3	3408	7 1	17,177	1	15 9

GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the  
(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been

TABLE XXIX.

## Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics

Year 1908-1909.

15TH MAY 1908 TO 15TH MAY 1909.

4.		5.		6.		7.		8.	
Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, etc.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, etc.		Sugar.		Treacle.	
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
3,940	0 18 11	1,190	2 17 1	168	8 1	122	5 10	30	1 5
635	1 7 5	1,059	2 5 9	334	14 5	158	6 10	1	0 1
563	1 1 3	1,502	2 16 8	470	17 9	154	5 10	22	0 10
185	1 0 1	553	3 0 1	97	10 7	47	5 1	3	0 4
603	1 11 3	1,285	3 6 7	278	14 5	152	7 10	2	0 1
1,025	1 7 10	1,772	2 8 2	406	11 0	293	8 0	20	0 7
261	1 11 8	447	2 14 2	91	11 0	75	9 1	6	0 9
795	1 6 2	1,433	2 7 3	502	16 7	136	4 6	3	0 1
953	1 5 1	1,778	2 6 9	543	14 3	275	7 3	13	0 4
1,462	1 7 6	2,536	2 7 8	737	13 10	375	7 1	20	0 5
766	1 6 5	1,370	2 7 4	449	15 6	244	8 5	2	0 1
190	1 4 4	588	3 15 5	139	17 10	70	9 0	1	0 2
1,192	1 14 6	2,005	2 18 0	514	14 10	229	6 8	9	0 3
218	0 19 11	478	2 3 8	192	17 6	71	6 6	4	0 4
959	1 0 7	2,051	2 4 0	622	13 4	350	7 6	..	0 0
549	1 14 3	908	2 16 7	207	12 11	147	9 2	10	0 8
441	1 3 2	1,230	3 4 7	368	19 4	188	9 10	..	0 0
423	1 6 7	1,046	3 5 9	227	14 3	112	7 1	2	0 2
956	1 7 2	1,665	2 7 3	566	16 1	267	7 7	20	0 7
12,570	1 6 2	24,890	2 11 9	6910	14 5	3465	7 3	168	0 4

those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in connection with land, County Assessments are given in the Table preceding.  
omitted and all fractions above  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.

## APPENDIX A.—

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the  
during the Financial

ASYLUMS.	MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM							
	9.		10.		11.		12.	
	Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and Dry Fruits, and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.	
	Total.	Per patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total	Per Male Patient.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1. Aberdeen . .	75	3 7	14	0 8	74	3 7	91	8 3
2. Argyll . .	208	9 0	13	0 7	87	3 9	130	11 1
3. Ayr . .	235	8 10	10	0 5	79	3 0	110	8 4
4. Banff . .	65	7 1	32	3 6	39	4 3	46	9 9
5. Dundee . .	188	9 9	7	0 4	173	9 0	116	12 6
6. Edinburgh . .	349	9 6	49	1 4	262	7 1	187	10 7
7. Elgin . .	120	14 7	42	5 1	104	12 7	53	15 7
8. Fife . .	164	5 5	41	1 4	266	8 9	141	9 9
9. Glasgow (Gartloch)	335	8 10	6	0 2	254	6 8	160	7 11
10. Glasgow (Woodilee)	534	10 1	35	0 8	269	5 1	254	9 3
11. Govan . .	294	10 2	42	1 5	258	8 11	198	12 5
12. Haddington . .	90	11 6	21	2 8	72	9 3	67	19 5
13. Inverness . .	389	11 3	127	3 8	211	6 1	244	14 4
14. Kirklands . .	86	7 10	49	4 6	115	10 6	62	11 0
15. Lanark . .	443	9 6	46	1 0	235	5 0	195	7 10
16. Midlothian . .	109	6 9	35	2 2	81	5 1	67	8 3
17. Perth . .	186	9 9	50	2 8	92	4 10	87	9 2
18. Roxburgh . .	144	9 1	25	1 7	96	6 0	79	9 10
19. Stirling . .	361	10 3	25	0 8	197	5 7	201	10 5
Totals & Averages	4375	9 1	669	1 5	2964	6 2	2488	10 2

GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the  
(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been



TABLE XXIX. (*continued*)

## Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics

Year 1908-1909.

15TH MAY 1908 TO 15TH MAY 1909.												
13.		14.		15.			16.		17.			
Household Requisites.		Laundry Requisites.		[Clothing, Boots and Shoes.			Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Light, and Water.			
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	
80	3 10	104	5 0	655	1	11 5	84	4 0	2,104	5	0 11	
75	3 3	85	3 8	648	1	8 0	58	2 6	1,073	2	6 4	
167	6 4	217	8 2	682	1	5 9	87	3 4	1,866	3	10 5	
25	2 9	66	7 2	246	1	6 9	58	6 4	596	3	4 9	
150	7 9	112	5 10	502	1	6 0	101	5 3	1,428	3	14 0	
186	5 1	394	10 8	1,051	1	8 7	163	4 5	1,990	2	14 1	
75	9 1	52	6 4	313	1	17 11	54	6 7	495	3	0 0	
308	10 2	306	10 1	1,358	2	4 9	128	4 3	1,696	2	15 11	
295	7 9	168	4 5	1,041	1	7 4	325	8 7	2,565	3	7 5	
274	5 2	356	6 8	1,892	1	15 8	376	7 1	2,519	2	7 5	
222	7 8	151	5 3	1,175	2	0 7	152	5 3	2,367	4	1 9	
76	9 9	80	10 3	142	0	18 3	37	4 9	564	3	12 4	
335	9 8	167	4 10	1,401	2	0 7	132	3 10	2,098	3	0 9	
114	10 5	78	7 2	334	1	10 6	114	10 5	529	2	8 4	
258	5 6	143	3 1	1,483	1	11 9	245	5 3	2,089	2	4 9	
91	5 8	164	10 3	475	1	9 7	93	5 9	801	2	9 11	
113	5 11	171	9 0	507	1	6 7	59	3 1	1,196	3	2 9	
131	8 3	126	7 11	594	1	17 4	73	4 7	1,526	4	16 0	
254	7 3	235	6 8	1,161	1	12 11	244	6 11	2,141	3	0 9	
3229	6 9	3175	6 7	15,660	1	12 7	2583	5 5	29,643	3	1 8	

to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in connection with land, County Assessments are given in the Table preceding.  
omitted, and all fractions above  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.

## APPENDIX A.—

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the  
during the Financial

Asylums.	MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM											
	18.											
	Salaries and Wages.											
	Of Officers.			Of Attendants and Servants.			Of Artizans.			Total of Salaries and Wages.		
	Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.	
	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	£	s. d.
1. Aberdeen . . .	1,122	2	13 10	1,949	4	13 6	165	7 11		3,236	7	15 3
2. Argyll . . .	1,158	2	10 0	1,796	3	17 7	288	12 5		3,242	7	0 0
3. Ayr . . .	1,522	2	17 5	2,223	4	3 11	440	16 7		4,185	7	17 11
4. Banff . . .	465	2	10 7	619	3	7 3	48	5 3		1,132	6	3 1
5. Dundee . . .	1,250	3	4 9	1,666	4	6 4	294	15 3		3,210	8	6 4
6. Edinburgh . . .	2,053	2	15 9	3,501	4	15 2	354	9 8		5,908	8	0 7
7. Elgin . . .	418	2	10 8	672	4	1 6	..	..		1,090	6	12 2
8. Fife . . .	1,333	2	3 11	2,651	4	7 4	437	14 5		4,421	7	5 8
9. Glasgow (Gartloch)	2,047	2	13 10	4,088	5	7 5	361	9 6		6,496	8	10 9
10. Glasgow (Woodilee)	3,049	2	17 5	5,062	4	15 4	548	10 4		8,659	8	3 1
11. Govan . . .	1,581	2	14 7	3,624	6	5 2	78	2 9		5,283	9	2 6
12. Haddington . . .	508	3	5 1	618	3	19 3	52	6 8		1,178	7	11 0
13. Inverness . . .	1,567	2	5 4	3,097	4	9 8	350	10 2		5,014	7	5 2
14. Kirklands . . .	821	3	15 0	905	4	2 8	107	9 9		1,833	8	7 5
15. Lanark . . .	2,079	2	4 7	4,409	4	14 6	438	9 5		6,926	7	8 6
16. Midlothian . . .	1,201	3	14 10	1,392	4	6 9	208	12 11		2,801	8	14 6
17. Perth . . .	1,251	3	5 8	1,513	3	19 5	317	16 8		3,081	8	1 9
18. Roxburgh . . .	1,266	3	19 7	1,636	5	2 11	106	6 8		3,008	9	9 2
19. Stirling . . .	1,710	2	8 6	3,419	4	17 0	634	18 0		5,763	8	3 6
Totals & Averages	26,401	2	14 11	44,840	4	13 4	5225	10 10		76,466	7	19 1

GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under a ½d. have been

† The Cost of Furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to of furniture and furnishings required for original build-

TABLE XXIX.—(continued)

## Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics

Year 1908-1909.

15TH MAY 1908 TO 15TH MAY 1909.

19.				20.				21.				22.	23.			
Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance and Incidental Expenses.				Furniture and Furnishings.†				Total Maintenance Expenses.				Deduct or add, as the case may be, profit or loss on Farm and Garden, profit from keeping Private Patients, receipts for work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, etc.	Net Maintenance Expenses.			
Total.	Per Patient.			Total.	Per Patient.			Total.	Per Patient.				Total.	Per Patient.		
£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	s.	d.
644	1	10	11	323	0	15	6	11,203	26	17	4	— 168	11,035	26	9	3
618	1	6	8	532	1	3	0	11,437	24	14	0	— 208	11,229	24	5	1
621	1	3	5	378	0	14	3	13,397	25	5	7	— 315	13,082	24	13	8
115	0	12	6	153	0	16	8	4,136	22	9	7	— 575	3,561	19	7	1
676	1	15	0	498	1	5	10	11,497	29	15	8	— 1177	10,320	26	14	9
1,877	2	11	0	728	1	0	0	20,827	28	5	11	— 126	20,701	28	2	6
152	0	18	5	137	0	16	7	4,336	26	5	7	— 125	4,211	25	10	5
1,231	2	0	7	696	1	2	11	16,513	27	4	1	— 989	15,524	25	11	6
1,251	1	12	10	702	0	18	5	20,734	27	4	11	— 335	20,399	26	16	1
1,282	1	4	2	1,493	1	8	1	28,195	26	11	0	+ 175	28,370	26	14	3
1,159	2	0	0	558	0	19	3	17,754	30	13	3	— 621	17,133	29	11	10
316	2	0	6	72	0	9	3	4,497	28	16	6	— 369	4,128	26	9	3
731	1	1	2	815	1	3	7	19,594	28	7	2	— 854	18,740	27	2	5
362	1	13	1	244	1	2	4	5,846	26	13	11	— 63	5,783	26	8	2
897	0	19	3	833	0	17	10	22,152	23	14	10	— 1157	20,995	22	10	1
710	2	4	3	357	1	2	3	8,919	27	15	8	+ 9	8,928	27	16	3
516	1	7	1	444	1	3	4	10,742	28	3	11	— 599	10,143	26	12	5
506	1	11	10	392	1	4	8	10,356	32	11	4	— 300	10,056	31	12	5
1,387	1	19	4	710	1	0	2	19,390	27	10	1	— 424	18,966	26	18	1
15,051	1	11	4	10,065	1	0	11	261,525	27	4	1	— 8,221	253,304	26	6	11

to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in connection with land, County Assessments are given in the Table preceding.  
omitted, and all fractions above  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.  
the replacement or repair of what has been worn out or destroyed. The cost  
ings or additions is given in the Table preceding.



## APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary and of  
Year 1908–1909, and the

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.			1. Fresh Butcher Meat.			2. Cured Butcher Meat.			3. Tinned Butcher Meat.					
	Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price			Quantity per Inmate.	Price			Quantity per Inmate.	Price		
					per cwt.					per cwt.				per cwt.	
				lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1. Aberdeen .	417	78	495	74	2	8	1	5	2	3	4	7	2	8	2
2. Argyll .	463	67	530	96	2	6	5	2	3	12	11	10	2	4	3
3. Ayr .	530	94	624	77	2	1	0	*				17	2	6	0
4. Banff .	184	27	211	70	2	17	8	*				..			
5. Dundee .	386	77	463	104	2	12	10	3	3	5	8	12	2	7	4
6. Edinburgh .	736	126	862	128	2	7	4	3	4	4	0	..			
7. Elgin .	165	29	194	85	3	1	9	2	6	3	2	..			
8. Fife .	607	98	705	81	2	19	2	*				18	2	6	10
9. Glasgow (Gartloch) .	761	126	887	84	2	5	6	3	3	7	7	14	2	6	8
10. Glasgow (Woodilee) .	1062	186	1,248	87	2	6	10	4	3	11	1	13	2	6	8
11. Govan .	579	105	684	107	2	10	1	7	2	17	1	..			
12. Haddington .	156	28	184	83	2	19	4	1	2	16	2	..			
13. Inverness .	691	118	809	130	2	10	5	5	3	16	7	..			
14. Kirklands .	219	36	255	82	2	1	8	2	4	18	8	12	2	7	7
15. Lanark .	933	151	1,084	93	2	3	2	2	3	9	10	..			
16. Midlothian .	321	52	373	69	2	2	2	*				10	2	18	5
17. Perth .	381	65	446	118	2	8	0	6	3	5	5	16	2	10	1
18. Roxburgh .	318	54	372	102	2	9	6	3	4	0	4	16	2	7	4
19. Stirling .	705	120	825	116	1	16	5	5	3	10	7	12	2	8	1
Totals & Averages	9614	1637	11,251	94	2	8	10	4	3	13	6	13	2	8	1

\* In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the

TABLE XXX.

Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial  
 Price of each Article supplied.

4. Poultry and Game.				5. Fresh Fish.				6. Cured Fish.				7. Unskimmed Milk.				8. Skimmed Milk.				9. Butter.			
Quantity per Inmate.				Quantity per Inmate.				Quantity per Inmate.				Quantity per Inmate.				Quantity per Inmate.				Quantity per Inmate.			
Price per cwt.				Price per cwt.				Price per cwt.				Price per gal.				Price per gal.				Price per cwt.			
lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	gal.	£	s.	d.	gal.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
2	2	12	5	26	0	19	7	4	1	4	2	45	0	0	8	..	..	..	16	3	14	11	
*	..	..	..	14	0	10	4	37	0	19	8	48	0	0	10	..	..	..	17	3	16	7	
*	..	..	..	28	1	1	7	1	1	5	1	37	0	0	8	..	..	..	20	3	2	6	
4	2	3	0	16	1	0	9	*	..	..	..	23	0	0	9	3	0	0	4	11	5	18	10
1	4	0	2	32	0	18	7	8	0	19	0	32	0	0	9	..	..	..	27	3	6	3	
1	2	6	1	32	1	1	8	5	1	8	10	38	0	0	10	..	..	..	24	3	13	7	
2	2	16	6	22	1	0	9	3	2	0	7	32	0	0	9	..	..	..	14	6	6	8	
1	3	13	0	15	0	14	1	7	1	2	2	36	0	0	9	..	..	..	11	4	18	7	
1	2	13	5	30	0	16	7	12	1	6	6	42	0	0	9	1	0	0	2	22	3	7	8
2	3	2	6	36	0	18	1	13	1	5	2	39	0	0	9	..	..	..	22	3	10	8	
1	4	14	7	32	0	14	4	3	1	5	3	44	0	0	9	..	..	..	24	3	9	6	
5	2	11	10	28	1	2	10	*	..	..	..	41	0	0	10	..	..	..	9	6	13	7	
1	5	0	2	26	0	15	0	13	0	15	5	46	0	0	8	..	..	..	27	4	2	6	
1	2	16	7	27	0	16	10	16	0	17	8	41	0	0	9	*	..	..	16	2	11	8	
*	..	..	..	24	1	3	3	19	0	18	7	49	0	0	9	*	..	..	21	3	8	6	
1	4	0	4	22	0	16	2	12	1	6	1	39	0	0	10	*	..	..	16	4	8	11	
*	..	..	..	27	0	10	3	4	0	18	0	32	0	0	9	..	..	..	17	3	10	1	
*	..	..	..	33	0	14	4	*	..	..	..	47	0	0	10	..	..	..	21	4	6	8	
1	4	2	7	31	0	10	2	2	1	8	8	38	0	0	9	*	..	..	24	3	6	7	
2	3	6	8	26	0	17	1	10	1	3	10	39	0	0	9	2	0	0	3	19	4	1	10

quantity used was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.

## APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary and of  
Year 1908-1909, and the

ASYLUMS.	10. Suet, Lard, etc.			11. Eggs.			12. Cheese.			13. Bread.		
	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	
	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1. Aberdeen .	1	2	9	10	5	3	5	6	4	3	0	7
2. Argyll .	4	1	18	2	8	5	2	11	10	2	4	11
3. Ayr .	1	2	2	6	4	3	18	9	6	3	11	1
4. Banff .	2	2	16	2	5	2	16	0	7	1	14	10
5. Dundee .	4	2	10	4	5	3	5	8	11	2	14	7
6. Edinburgh .	2	1	16	4	8	3	8	1	5	2	18	9
7. Elgin .	7	2	6	8	6	3	11	9	13	2	4	0
8. Fife .	6	2	13	6	5	4	11	4	14	2	6	3
9. Glasgow (Gartloch) .	..	..	..	..	6	3	14	4	7	2	18	9
10. Glasgow (Woodilee) ..	1	2	6	7	10	3	11	6	6	2	16	2
11. Govan .	5	1	19	4	6	3	12	1	4	3	1	1
12. Haddington .	2	2	19	5	12	4	3	0	1	3	1	7
13. Inverness .	4	2	19	11	6	3	13	2	6	3	8	9
14. Kirklands .	3	1	15	0	8	3	7	11	8	2	11	8
15. Lanark .	5	1	18	0	1	4	7	1	4	3	5	1
16. Kidlothian .	3	1	17	4	3	3	17	3	12	3	2	7
17. Perth .	1	1	6	1	9	3	7	5	9	2	4	2
18. Roxburgh .	3	1	16	4	2	4	1	10	7	2	18	3
19. Stirling .	3	2	3	2	7	3	17	9	8	2	1	10
Totals & Averages	3	2	4	2	7	3	15	5	7	2	15	0
										360	0	14
										72		6

(\*) These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread and flour used respectively it may be estimated that the quantity as given in col. 14 may be increased by a little the amount of flour used.

(†) The expenditure under this head was solely for biscuits and cakes purchased at a



TABLE XXX.—(continued)

Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial  
Price of each Article supplied.

14. Flour.			15. Meal.			16. Barley.			17. Pease, etc.			18. Rice, etc.			19. Potatoes.		
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	
lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.
7	0	11 3	49	0	11 0	11	0	9 6	22	0	13 10	11	0	12 2	166	0	2 9
266	0	11 5	67	0	12 2	15	0	9 9	9	0	12 4	13	0	14 10	312	0	2 8
197	0	11 6	56	0	12 10	6	0	10 5	20	0	12 0	12	0	12 7	201	0	3 8
8	0	14 8	94	0	10 5	17	0	11 2	23	0	11 6	7	0	14 3	202	0	3 0
18	0	12 9	66	0	10 10	22	0	8 11	25	0	11 5	7	0	16 1	239	0	2 5
277	0	12 3	47	0	13 3	8	0	8 11	19	0	11 11	23	0	11 7	191	0	2 9
20	0	14 0	59	0	11 11	13	0	10 0	9	0	11 3	8	0	10 10	266	0	2 0
281	0	11 11	76	0	11 3	11	0	8 6	11	0	11 5	12	0	11 9	300	0	2 8
13	0	11 4	45	0	12 1	6	0	10 10	13	0	12 11	13	0	12 3	277	0	3 3
227	0	10 7	45	0	11 9	7	0	10 9	28	0	13 7	15	0	13 4	305	0	3 3
288	0	12 0	49	0	12 10	7	0	9 7	10	0	12 4	18	0	11 8	223	0	2 11
20	0	10 11	128	0	14 5	25	0	9 4	27	0	9 6	18	0	11 2	133	0	4 5
22	0	12 5	59	0	12 9	15	0	10 1	23	0	13 3	21	0	13 3	255	0	2 8
16	0	12 11	51	0	11 9	7	0	9 9	14	0	11 7	7	0	13 4	338	0	2 11
244	0	12 2	56	0	13 6	5	0	10 4	20	0	15 7	11	0	14 9	252	0	2 9
16	0	12 3	72	0	12 10	11	0	7 6	17	0	13 2	11	0	14 1	248	0	2 10
18	0	9 5	70	0	12 9	14	0	9 5	31	0	12 1	9	0	12 4	258	0	2 2
13	0	12 2	60	0	12 3	11	0	10 2	22	0	11 10	10	0	12 10	234	0	3 4
282	0	11 7	53	0	12 3	16	0	10 0	21	0	11 2	13	0	13 7	242	0	2 7
*258	0	12 0	63	0	12 3	12	0	9 9	19	0	12 3	13	0	13 0	244	0	2 11
16																	

in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread. For purposes of comparison, less than 40 per cent. to show the weight of bread per inmate which would be produced from

cost of about 6d. per lb.

## APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary and of  
Year 1908-1909, and the

ASYLUMS.	20. Green Vegetables, Turnips, etc.			21. Fresh Fruits.			22. Dry Fruits.			23. Sugar.		
	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per inmate.	Price per cwt.	
	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1. Aberdeen .	66	0	4	7	5	1	3	2	1	1	10	0
2. Argyll .	113	0	5	1	3	0	18	11	4	1	7	3
3. Ayr .	124	0	7	8	3	1	17	6	1	2	0	7
4. Banff .	51	0	8	4	6	1	0	5	2	1	19	1
5. Dundee .	128	0	5	11	11	0	10	5	6	1	14	5
6. Edinburgh .	115	0	4	7	10	0	16	3	5	1	14	7
7. Elgin .	97	0	5	4	20	0	12	6	4	1	17	3
8. Fife .	151	0	5	2	3	0	19	9	6	1	9	3
9. Glasgow (Gartloch) .	144	0	3	3	9	0	13	11	7	1	7	10
10. Glasgow (Woodilee) .	97	0	3	6	4	0	16	10	4	1	12	1
11. Govan .	115	0	7	2	2	1	0	8	1	1	17	9
12. Haddington .	203	0	5	5	25	1	0	4	4	1	16	8
13. Inverness .	127	0	5	10	4	1	3	9	3	2	0	4
14. Kirklands .	131	0	5	4	7	1	9	2	4	1	15	1
15. Lanark .	137	0	4	5	7	0	16	8	3	1	10	4
16. Midlothian .	142	0	3	10	9	0	13	2	4	1	16	0
17. Perth .	237	0	5	6	10	0	17	4	2	1	9	8
18. Roxburgh .	135	0	4	5	6	1	7	7	2	1	17	5
19. Stirling .	203	0	4	6	5	1	3	3	3	1	10	11
Totals & Averages	132	0	5	3	8	1	0	1	3	1	14	0
										41	0	17

\* In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the

TABLE XXX.—(continued)

Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial  
Price of each Article supplied.

24. Treachle.			25. Tea.			26. Wines and Spirits.			27. Malt Liquors.			28. Tobacco.			29. Fuel.		
Quantity per Innate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Innate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Innate.	Price per gal.		Quantity per Innate.	Price per gal.		Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Innate.	Price per ton.	
lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.	gills	£	s. d.	pts.	£	s. d.	oz.	£	s. d.	cwt.	£	s. d.
7	0	18 10	2	6	9 1	1	0	18 0	1	0	2 2	40	18	11 1	98	0	16 6
*	..	..	7	6	8 4	1	0	16 0	..	..	..	54	18	10 5	51	0	13 1
2	0	11 6	5	7	0 1	1	0	17 1	..	..	..	39	19	2 9	111	0	9 0
7	0	18 8	4	8	8 0	4	0	18 2	7	0	0 9	42	20	10 0	40	1	0 1
1	0	11 1	5	7	0 0	*	..	..	*	..	..	66	16	18 5	79	0	11 9
2	1	1 5	6	7	0 9	2	0	14 11	1	0	2 1	51	18	13 0	45	0	12 3
5	0	14 0	8	8	11 4	4	0	18 0	28	0	0 8	68	20	11 0	32	1	3 0
1	0	9 11	4	6	6 0	2	0	16 6	*	..	..	41	21	6 7	73	0	11 9
2	0	14 9	6	6	19 9	*	..	..	..	..	..	38	18	9 7	94	0	8 8
3	0	14 8	6	7	0 0	1	0	14 9	*	..	..	44	18	13 11	63	0	9 8
*	..	..	7	7	0 0	2	0	17 4	*	..	..	62	18	0 3	100	0	9 6
1	0	12 6	5	9	18 8	2	0	16 8	10	0	0 11	79	21	18 4	136	0	7 11
1	1	3 6	7	7	14 9	5	0	13 5	6	0	1 5	60	21	6 2	59	0	17 5
2	1	3 0	4	7	1 6	5	0	18 5	3	0	2 0	52	18	17 5	77	0	7 5
..	..	..	6	7	11 8	1	0	10 8	2	0	2 0	36	19	8 7	101	0	7 0
3	0	18 8	4	6	6 0	3	0	12 6	3	0	1 4	38	19	11 10	98	0	8 9
*	..	..	6	7	5 3	2	0	10 10	13	0	1 0	43	19	0 10	63	0	13 10
2	0	8 0	6	6	10 8	*	..	..	5	0	1 9	42	21	0 0	134	0	12 3
4	0	14 4	5	7	9 0	1	1	1 10	*	..	..	50	18	9 11	76	0	8 5
3.	0	15 8	5	7	5 4	2	0	15 11	7	0	1 6	50	19	8 5	81	0	12 0

quantity used was below 1 lb. or other unit of quantity used in the Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXI.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1908-1909 and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.										PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.										FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																
cwt.	£	Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Total Value.		Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		
		per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per gal.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per gal.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.		
1. Aberdeen	..	..	492	16	22295	748	..	..	1257	39	561	66	263	60	835	9	167	1105	..	..	3	12	100	0	8	..	3	9	60	2	40	4	71	4	2	1. Aberdeen.		
2. Argyll	219	403	88	3	25524	1063	..	..	567	17	320	43	475	128	586	5	102	1854	2	5	0	3	16	4	0	10	..	3	7	20	2	80	5	50	19	1	2. Argyll.	
3. Ayr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	82	1	9	3. Ayr.
4. Banff	71	213	841	16	8640	247	1752	88	985	25	381	57	94	39	1028	9	85	679	3	0	2	70	0	7	5	12	6	2	16	10	3	0	8	40	19	7	4. Banff.	
5. Dundee	..	..	..	..	14741	553	..	..	..	..	989	121	500	149	4910	21	34	878	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	9	..	..	0	2	50	6	0	0	9	7	5. Dundee.	
6. Edinburgh	374	1147	686	15	32367	1386	..	..	227	8	1254	174	834	185	156	5	454	3374	3	1	4	2	9	0	0	10	..	3	18	110	2	90	4	53	11	9	6. Edinburgh.	
7. Elgin	..	..	339	8	6275	235	..	..	813	24	461	46	168	45	3262	10	..	368	..	..	2	12	100	0	9	..	..	3	6	20	2	00	5	40	6	10	7. Elgin.	
8. Fife	533	1568	..	..	25732	965	..	..	..	..	1891	265	950	246	571	9	23	3062	18	10	..	..	0	9	..	..	..	0	2	80	5	21	15	4	8. Fife.			
9. Glasgow (Gartloch)	..	..	620	9	38087	1375	1976	115	2952	109	1535	207	1030	161	699	9	601	2586	..	..	1	12	60	0	96	10	4	2	90	2	80	3	21	8	10	9. Glasgow (Gartloch).		
10. Glasgow (Woodlee)	917	2200	258	13	48860	1781	503	29	2518	105	2381	317	1074	188	919	10	476	5119	2	8	0	5	12	100	0	96	9	24	13	50	2	80	3	61	4	50. Glasgow (Woodlee).		
11. Govan	..	..	97	4	23879	1120	821	21	2216	74	922	110	647	237	674	6	308	1880	..	..	4	12	50	0	97	6	73	14	100	2	50	7	40	19	11	11. Govan.		
12. Haddington	28	95	832	19	7596	317	..	..	2201	82	218	48	393	90	3890	35	56	7423	13	12	11	20	0	10	..	..	4	3	50	4	50	5	51	0	212. Haddington.			
13. Inverness	613	1667	..	..	37276	1243	..	..	..	..	1620	193	917	267	738	9	147	3529	2	14	5	..	0	8	..	..	..	0	2	50	5	10	1	5	9	13. Inverness.		
14. Kirklands*	3	7	286	7	..	..	..	..	327	13	257	35	269	71	1412	17	38	1882	6	8	2	14	10	..	..	..	4	9	10	2	90	5	31	7	0	14. Kirklands*.		
15. Lanark	2	5	266	6	53476	1894	1443	84	1508	59	..	..	1273	268	788	8	98	2422	2	10	0	2	10	60	0	86	10	5	4	7	8	..	0	4	31	2	9	15. Lanark.
16. Midlothian	..	..	136	3	14508	605	..	..	1050	44	801	113	460	84	2839	12	114	975	..	..	2	9	60	0	10	..	..	4	13	100	2	100	3	80	9	6	16. Midlothian.	
17. Perth	..	..	174	3	14476	573	..	..	366	12	1029	109	943	259	3499	27	..	983	..	..	1	18	80	0	9	..	..	3	13	50	2	10	5	60	17	4	17. Perth.	
18. Roxburgh*	11	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	40	98	1449	20	..	137	2	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	20	4	51	10	11	13. Roxburgh*.			
19. Stirling	22	53	129	4	..	..	..	..	421	18	1433	156	1471	323	3171	36	118	708	2	8	23	9	5	..	..	..	4	15	90	2	20	4	51	5	8	19. Stirling.		
Totals and Averages }	2791	7477	5244	126	376731	14105	5995	337	17408	629	16395	1993	12822	3158	32652	279	2821	30925	2	13	72	14	00	0	9	6	5	11	4	0	110	2	50	4	11	0	19	2

\* Those marked with an asterisk are Gardens only.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXII.

Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1908-1909, and Profit shown on the year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.		Receipts.														Expenditure.										Profit or Loss —.		
	Arable or in Permanent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1909.	2. Butcher Meat.	3. Poultry and Game.	4. Milk.	5. Butter and Cheese.	6. Eggs.	7. Potatoes.	8. Green Vegetables.	9. Fresh Fruits.	10. Grain.	11. Live Stock.	12. Wool, Hides, Skins.	13. Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	14. Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1908.	2. Rents.	3. Interest on unrepaid Outlay from Providing Account of Stock and Implements.	4. Live Stock.	5. Implements and Harness.	6. Seeds and Plants.	7. Fodder, Grain, Roots, and Feeding Stuffs.	8. Manures.	9. Paid Labour.		10. Miscellaneous.	11. Total.
1. Aberdeen	111	36	147	1,263	493	16	777	..	39	66	128	6	..	750	1	288	3,272	1,315	82	38	522	60	68	91	309	122	3,132	+150	
2. Argyll.	37	24	61	1,182	468	4	1,069	..	17	43	128	5	..	290	44	163	3,483	1,085	55	59	583	15	37	20	184	154	8,333	+105	
3. Arv.	80	12	92	1,167	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	22	..	486	..	63	3,483	1,085	100	..	213	15	24	10	134	720	+278		
4. Banff	206	10	216	1,386	223	16	247	88	25	58	39	9	261	307	21	37	2,717	1,378	156	..	103	71	39	131	71	169	39	2,157	+560
5. Dundee	191	..	..	1,537	..	..	780	..	..	157	183	28	193	697	..	85	3,660	1,616	335	51	288	63	37	280	72	341	153	3,236	+424
6. Edinburgh	649	151	800	4,068	1,147	15	1,413	..	8	174	185	5	4	280	111	641	8,051	3,227	300	87	1,261	152	179	1,348	137	883	291	7,925	+126
7. Elgin	154	9	163	1,120	..	8	235	..	24	46	49	10	127	519	..	40	2,169	1,008	321	..	358	38	90	544	62	466	139	4,845	+107
8. Fife	231	8	239	1,726	1,603	..	972	..	..	259	246	9	301	397	145	45	5,703	1,535	392	..	1,584	33	90	544	62	466	139	4,845	+858
9. Glasgow	279	129	408	3,689	..	33	1,419	115	115	207	161	9	..	867	7	709	7,406	3,313	277	12	727	134	118	1,206	98	981	266	7,132	+274
10. Glasgow (Gartloch)	586	10	596	4,287	2,200	13	1,804	29	105	317	188	10	143	327	200	433	10,056	4,233	597	..	2,105	215	186	1,394	190	1,075	332	10,327	-271
11. Govan	244	47	291	2,694	..	22	1,995	21	74	110	237	6	183	821	..	309	6,290	2,501	385	23	766	42	104	926	53	560	333	5,603	+597
12. Haddington	135	6	141	1,400	95	19	317	..	82	131	99	35	168	712	1	1,156	3,206	1,324	506	..	552	38	83	101	33	193	34	2,864	+342
13. Inverness	312	60	372	2,556	1,667	7	1,243	..	..	196	297	9	..	462	64	157	6,621	2,705	416	66	1,379	18	81	499	110	444	127	5,845	+776
14. Kirklands	15	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	14	35	71	17	..	197	..	54	402	..	35	..	47	3	29	42	46	133	9	344	+58
15. Larkhall	246	325	571	1,916	5	5	1,897	84	59	..	271	8	..	2,078	20	96	6,478	1,836	200	..	1,315	59	73	1,632	108	438	150	5,811	+668
16. Midlothian	235	3	238	1,696	..	..	647	4	44	157	104	12	56	634	19	127	3,503	1,835	272	..	1,345	45	75	292	121	497	217	8,890	-394
17. Perth	169	13	182	1,092	..	3	573	..	12	205	262	46	137	637	..	77	2,984	968	178	..	408	38	77	340	81	228	101	2,419	+565
18. Roxburgh	38	18	56	1,551	29	..	..	..	..	40	38	20	..	214	..	3	604	160	..	..	88	29	30	15	28	65	5	420	+184
19. Stirling	113	..	113	1,286	53	12	..	..	18	156	342	58	110	384	1	101	2,521	1,019	217	..	61	102	80	185	144	343	121	2,272	+249
Totals and Averages	4,031	801	4,832	33,160	7,522	179	15,464	341	636	2,357	3,244	327	1,539	11,050	637	3,626	30,082	31,213	4,824	336	12,905	1,170	1,448	10,769	1,579	7,521	2,601	74,426	+5,656

\* Those marked with an asterisk are Gardens only.

† Includes Sale of Stones from Quarry £30.

## APPENDIX B.

*Entries made by the Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Asylums and Poorhouses.*

## ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
6th, 8th, and 9th March 1909.

There were on the 8th instant 790 patients on the Registers of the Asylum. Three males and 1 female are voluntary boarders, 136 males and 159 females are private patients, and 235 males and 256 females are paupers. In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 8 males and 5 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 male and 4 females from the pauper to the private list. Four patients were absent on statutory probation. All in residence, 786 in number, were individually seen in the course of the visit.

During the period which has elapsed since the date of previous report, 118 patients, 58 private and 60 pauper, have been admitted; 45 patients, 24 private and 21 pauper, have been discharged recovered; 39 patients, 11 private and 28 pauper, have been discharged unrecovered; and 40 patients, 11 private and 29 pauper, have died. The changes among the voluntary inmates are the admission of 3 males and 1 female, and the discharge of 2 males and 4 females.

The numbers now remaining, as compared with the numbers on the Register at last visit, show an increase of 4 private patients and a decrease of 10 paupers. Of the 28 pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 9 were sent to the care of relatives, 2 were boarded out, 2 were absent by escape for 28 days and their names fell to be removed from the register, 11 were transferred to other asylums, and 4 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 8 cases, to senile asthenia in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 6 cases, to exhaustion from acute mental affections in 5 cases, to bronchitis in 3 cases, to brain lesions in 2 cases, to general paralysis in 2 cases, and to cancer, gangrene of lung, septicæmia, asphyxia, gangrene of foot, pneumonia, and fracture of skull, each in 1 case. Over 37 per cent. of the deaths were among patients admitted during the last twelve months, a fact which indicates a weak state of health on admission. In 22 instances, or in 55 per cent. of the deaths the causes were verified by a *post mortem* examination. This is a low proportion, and an effort should be made to increase it.

There are 168 entries in the Register of restraint and seclusion. They refer to the use of restraint by means of the strait jacket in the cases of 8 patients, 1 male and 7 females, for periods varying from 4 to 12 hours, and the recorded reason for resorting to this mode of treatment is "to prevent violence to self and others." It is hoped that it will be found possible to reduce the employment of mechanical restraint to the narrowest limits. The Register of accidents contains 4 entries referring to (1) the death of a female patient from asphyxia, who had, while in a single room, pulled her bed to the window, stood on the end of it, put her head sideways through the narrow opening between the shutter and the top of the window, and accidentally slipped off the bed; (2) a fracture of the right femur caused by slipping when coming downstairs; (3) a fracture of a rib sustained through falling during an epileptic seizure, and (4) the death of a female from fracture of the skull; this patient, when the nurse's attention was engaged with another patient, ran up an adjacent staircase, got to a small slop-sink room, broke down a window hinged at the bottom, and precipitated herself to the ground below, 30 feet distant. The patient was not regarded as suicidal, and the probability is that the act was an attempt to escape. The window in question has been made secure. Five patients effected their escape, 3 of whom were brought back, and of the 2 who were not recaptured, 1 has since been readmitted.



## *Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland.*

The changes among the attendants have been comparatively few, 6 having resigned and 5 having been engaged. There have been no dismissals. Among the nurses the changes have been more numerous, 23 having resigned and 20 having been engaged. The record of service on the male side is good, 46 per cent. of the attendants can count upwards of 5 years' service, and only 14 per cent. have served less than a year. Twenty-seven per cent. of the nurses can reckon over 5 years' service, and 15 per cent. have served less than a year. Twenty-four members of the staff hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. Instruction is regularly given by the medical staff during the winter months to a number of others who hope to pass the next examination.

The patients are distributed in the following manner—at Elmhill, 62, in the main Asylum, 356, in the hospital, 249, at the gate cottage, 12, and at Daviot, 107.

Elmhill was found in admirable order, and improvements in its accommodation are to be seen at every visit. A drawing-room for the ladies and a library for the gentlemen have been most handsomely furnished. The patients are surrounded with every comfort, and their individual requirements are carefully studied and attended to. Some spoke gratefully of the kindly treatment which they receive.

The work of reconstructing a section of the male side of the main building is now in progress. The improvements in the accommodation to be effected are similar to those which have been carried out in the female division. The reconstructed wards on the female side produce a most satisfactory impression. The day-rooms in each section are bright and cheerful in aspect and comfortably furnished, and the lavatory, bathroom, and sanitary arrangements are of the most recent and efficient kind. The accommodation is most fully equipped, and will compare favourably with that of any modern asylum. The patients in the hospital and main building were found bearing every evidence of being well cared for. They were orderly in behaviour and quiet, except a few females who were somewhat noisy and turbulent. They all presented a satisfactory appearance as regards clothing and personal neatness. There were no complaints worthy of comment, and general contentment prevailed among the patients except for the natural desire of many to obtain their release. The arrangements in the hospital for the care and treatment of the sick and infirm are all that can be desired.

The Daviot Branch was found under capable management, and in a very efficient condition. Scrupulous cleanliness was everywhere present throughout the two houses constituting this branch, and the accommodation is of the most comfortable character. Full advantage is taken of the farm and garden in the employment of the patients, 44 men of the 59 resident being daily engaged in outdoor labour. The dinner seen during the visit consisted of broth, Irish stew, and bread, and was an abundant and palatable meal. The dietary was inquired into and found to be a liberal and nutritious one. The clothing of both sexes attracted favourable attention on account of its good quality and neatness. The patients were tranquil, entirely free from complaint, and generally contented.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
29th, 30th and 31st July 1909.

There were 790 patients on the register of the Asylum on the 29th instant.

Of these 293 were private patients, 3 were voluntary inmates, and 494 were pauper patients.

Since the 8th March last, the date of the previous visit, 78 patients have been admitted, of whom 37 were private patients; 46 were discharged, of whom 27 had recovered, and 30 had died.

Since last visit 1 male and 4 female patients have been transferred from the private to the pauper list. One man and 1 woman were absent on statutory probation; all the other patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

The 19 individuals who were discharged unrecovered were disposed of as follows: 6 were transferred to other asylums; 2 were sent to the lunatic wards of Poorhouses; 9 were handed over to the care of relatives; 1 was

boarded out, and 1 escaped and remained away over the statutory period of 28 days.

The deaths are registered as due to heart affections in 7 cases, to senile degeneration or gross disease of the brain in 6 cases, to influenza in 5 cases, to tuberculosis in 3 cases, to epilepsy in 2 cases, and to each of the following seven causes in 1 case, namely, general paralysis, kidney disease, exhaustion from acute mania, cirrhosis of the liver, cystitis, bronchitis and cancer. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 18 instances.

There is only 1 entry in the Register of Accidents referring to an intracapsular fracture of the neck of the femur in an elderly female patient caused by an accidental fall.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 102 entries referring to the restraint of 6 persons on 102 occasions for a total period of 596 hours.

The details are as follows: (1) 1 man was restrained on 23 occasions for a total period of 276 hours; (2) 1 woman was restrained on 37 occasions for a total period of 148 hours; (3) 1 woman was restrained on 17 occasions for a total period of 68 hours; (4) 1 woman was restrained on 12 occasions for a total period of 52 hours; (5) 1 woman was restrained on 10 occasions for a total period of 40 hours; and (6) 1 woman was restrained on 3 occasions for a total period of 12 hours. The reason assigned for the application of restraint in each of the above cases is the same, namely, to prevent violence to themselves or others.

The male patient who has been so often restrained is a case presenting more than ordinary difficulty. He is a strong, powerful man, the subject of an unfortunate impulse which impels him to seize and retain hold of other people. He is not dangerous, but this propensity which at times actually interferes with the work of the Asylum combined with his physical strength makes it impossible to treat him like any other patient. The question of transferring him to another Asylum in the hope that the change might do him good was discussed with Dr. Reid, but there are certain difficulties which at present prevent the carrying out of a transfer. It should also be stated that he was transferred here three years ago from another Asylum where he was equally troublesome. The details of this case are mentioned in fairness to the Asylum Authorities.

The fact remains, however, that within a period of five months 6 persons have been restrained in this Asylum on an average of 17 occasions each for an average of 99 hours each. This is an exceptional record at the present day, and it is unfortunate that it should occur because it raises the statistics of restraint in the Scottish Asylums generally at a time when mechanical restraint as an adjunct to Medical treatment has almost disappeared. For this reason as well as in the general interest of the insane, it is earnestly hoped that neither expense should be spared nor personal inconvenience considered in order to reduce as far as possible the necessity for this undesirable form of treatment.

Of the resident population of 790 individuals 384 were working and 401 were not working at the time of the visit. As these figures include private patients, many of whom are, from want of training, unfit for ordinary manual work, they are apt to be misleading. Taking the 494 pauper patients it is found that 313 or 63 per cent. of them were able bodied and industrially employed, and that 181 or 36 per cent. were, for mental or physical reasons, unfit for any form of employment. Of these infirm patients of all classes 46 were confined to bed, 11 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 18 on account of bodily illness, and 17 on account of senility or infirmity.

There are at present in the Asylum 39 patients suffering from epilepsy and 4 from general paralysis.

Two male and 14 female attendants resigned voluntarily, and 2 male attendants were dismissed for using rough language and handling patients roughly. Five male and 16 female attendants have been engaged.

The general condition of the more able bodied inmates of the Asylum was satisfactory, and the attention given to the personal requirements and nursing of the sick and infirm was as good as could be desired.

The demeanour and conduct of all the inmates during the visit was orderly and quiet, and the comparative infrequency of complaints of all kinds may be regarded as an indication of general contentment.

The Asylum in its various departments was found in good order and particularly clean.

Much progress has been made with the restoration and reconstruction of

the male side of the main buildings, and it is expected that the division now under repair will be ready for occupation early next year.

The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN CITY DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
4th March 1909.

There are at this date on the Register of the Asylum the names of 227 male and 202 female patients, a total of 429. All were in residence and individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since the date of the preceding report, 12th June 1908, 35 males and 43 females have been admitted, 13 males and 22 females have been discharged recovered, 6 males and 6 females have been discharged unrecovered, and 6 males and 8 females have died.

The percentage of recoveries during the period under review has been 37·1 among the males, and 51·1 among the females, giving 44·9 on the total. The number resident as compared with that at last visit shows an increase of 10 males and 7 females. Of the 12 discharged improved or unrecovered, 5 were boarded out in private dwellings, 5 were sent to the care of relatives, and 2 were transferred to other asylums. The discharge of patients who do not require further institutional supervision and treatment to domestic or private care, constitutes a policy which is advantageous to the patients themselves and which prevents undue accumulation.

The causes of death, which were natural and ordinary, are registered as follows: general paralysis in 4 cases, organic lesions of brain or spinal cord in 2 cases, heart disease in 2 cases, pneumonia in 2 cases, senile asthenia in 2 cases, pulmonary tuberculosis in 1 case, and chronic nephritis in 1 case. In 9 instances or in 64·2 per cent. of the deaths the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination. The pathological register, which is carefully kept, contains full records of these autopsies.

The Register of restraint and seclusion contains 4 entries, referring to the use of seclusion in a case of epileptic excitement and violence. Three casualties have occurred; (1) a patient broke a window, jumped through it, and sustained a fracture of the right femur; (2) fracture of ribs occasioned during a struggle with attendants; the Procurator Fiscal made a full enquiry into this case, and as suspicion was entertained in reference to the conduct of one of the attendants, he was dismissed; and (3) a patient slipped on the floor and sustained a fracture of the right femur. A careful record is kept of all minor casualties, and full details are given of their nature and causes, and the names of those in charge at the time are entered. One patient escaped and was absent a night before being brought back.

There are 15 attendants and 8 nurses on day duty on the male side, and 21 nurses on the female side, giving a proportion of 1 to 10 male patients and 1 to 9·5 female patients. The night staff is of good numerical strength, the ratio being 1 to 34 patients on both male and female divisions. The duration of service is more satisfactory among the nurses than among the attendants, 10 of the former and only 3 of the latter have served over 4 years. Five nurses and 10 attendants have less than a year's service. The changes in the staff since last visit have been as follows: 7 attendants and 2 nurses have resigned, 3 attendants have been dismissed, 1 nurse died, and 9 attendants and 2 nurses have been engaged. Of the 3 dismissals 1 has been referred to, and the remaining 2 were for intemperance.

The patients were found bearing every evidence of being well cared for, and in a highly satisfactory condition as regards clothing and personal neatness. Their conduct, with a few exceptions, was orderly and quiet, and though every patient had an opportunity of making any statement there were no complaints calling for special mention. The appeals for discharge were not numerous. The general health of the inmates has been and remains good, the Asylum being free of zymotic disease. Seven men and 13 women were confined to bed, some of whom were seriously ill, but the majority were suffering from minor ailments or the debility of old age. The dinner served at this date consisted of rice soup, Irish stew, and bread: it was a palatable and abundant meal, and it was evidently relished by the patients.



As there was a heavy fall of snow on the ground at this date, the male patients were unable to engage in outdoor labour. There are 105 men or 42 per cent. registered as employed at field and garden work. The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive careful attention, 182 men and 166 women are daily engaged in useful work. There were 135 men and 88 women, or 223 in all, present at Divine Service last Sunday, and 232 patients attend associated amusements.

The day-rooms and dormitories in the various sections of the Asylum were in good order, and presented a pleasant appearance. The beds and bedding were clean and properly attended to, the coverings on one of the beds weighed 22 lbs. Bootrooms in connection with the Hospital block are much required, and it is recommended that they be provided. At present the entrance lobbies of the infectious wards have to be used as bootrooms, and the result, as seen to-day, is far from satisfactory.

It is understood with satisfaction that the heating arrangements of the hospital are under the consideration of the District Board. The present system, as in other institutions, has unfortunately not proved satisfactory. It necessitates the windows being kept closed, the heating cannot be efficiently regulated, and the consequence is that the air of the various rooms is dry, stuffy, and often-times overheated. It is hoped that radiators, which require an inlet of air from the outside at their base, will soon be substituted.

A room in the hospital has been equipped as a laboratory for scientific research. It was seen that investigations in reference to the secretions of epileptics were in progress.

Four cottages have been erected on the Asylum estate, 3 of which are occupied by attendants and 1 by an artisan.

The medical case books contain satisfactory records of the mental and bodily condition of the patients. The official registers were examined and found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

ABERDEEN CITY DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
16th July 1909.

There were 429 patients on the Register of the Asylum at the date of the previous visit on the 4th of March last. There are 431 patients, 214 men and 217 women, on the Register at this date.

Since the previous visit, 8 men and 24 women have been admitted; 12 men and 5 women have been discharged, of whom 9 men and 4 women had recovered and 9 men and 4 women have died.

All the patients on the Register were resident, and were seen during the visit.

The assigned causes of the 13 deaths are as follows:—Heart disease in 3 cases; general paralysis, kidney disease, and pneumonia in 2 cases each; senile decay, cancer, phthisis, and pernicious anæmia each in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 5 cases only. The small number of such examinations, which is regrettable, is explained by the fact that the consent of the relatives is difficult to obtain.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of a female patient on 3 occasions, for a total period of 18 hours, to prevent attempts at self-mutilation.

One accident, a fracture of the clavicle, caused by falling during an epileptic fit, is recorded.

One patient escaped, and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Two hundred and ninety-eight patients, or about 69 per cent. of the inmates, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of that number 108 men, or about 50 per cent. of the male population, were working on the land attached to the Asylum. This is a highly creditable proportion.

One hundred and thirty-three patients, or about 30 per cent. of the inmates, were for mental or physical reasons unfit for work. Of the latter number, 20 were confined to bed—10 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 8 on account of bodily illness, and 2 on account of the infirmities of old age. Eleven men suffer from general paralysis, and 16 men and 15 women are the subjects of epilepsy. The preceding figures indicate a satisfactory state of the health of

the population of the Asylum, showing as they do that two-thirds of the inmates are in good physical health.

The patients were quiet and well behaved during the visit, and no complaints of a reasonable nature were made by any of them. They were suitably and neatly dressed. The dinner to-day consisted of pea soup, boiled fish with sauce, bread, and potatoes. It was seen being partaken of in one of the villas, and appeared to give satisfaction.

The Asylum was found in excellent order and scrupulously clean. The wards were bright, and all the apartments occupied by patients were properly ventilated.

In connection with the reference in the preceding entry to the want of boot-rooms in the hospital block, it would be a desirable change if, when a new boot-room is being added to the male division, the lavatory accommodation could be at the same time somewhat enlarged.

The grounds surrounding the Asylum buildings are rapidly becoming more pleasing to the eye, and the young trees are becoming not only ornamental, but useful as a protection to the buildings and to the smaller plants.

The case books continue to be carefully kept, and the official registers were examined and found correct.

ARGYLE AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
8th and 9th February 1909.

There were on the 8th instant 464 patients' names on the Register of the Asylum. Of these 14 men and 18 women were private patients, and 223 men and 209 women were pauper patients. With the exception of 1 man and 1 woman, who were absent on statutory probation, all these were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 8th July 1908, the date of the previous visit, 16 men and 15 women have been admitted; 8 men and 4 women have been discharged recovered; 3 men and 8 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 9 men and 10 women have died.

The population has thus, through excess of removals over admissions, decreased by 11 persons in the past 7 months. As regards accommodation, however, it happens that the dormitory space on the female side is full, while there are some 20 beds vacant on the male side. The inclusion of a small male dormitory in the main building, within the female division, which could be done at an immaterial and insignificant cost, would remedy this discrepancy, and, looking to the present low admission rate, probably postpone for some time the necessity for structural extension, which is, at the present time, in every interest undesirable.

The deaths are registered as due to exhaustion from melancholia and general paralysis each in 1 case, to intestinal diseases, cancer, and apoplexy each in 2 cases, to pulmonary phthisis in 3 cases, and to heart disease and inflammatory affections of the lungs each in 4 cases. *Post mortem* examinations were made in nine instances.

There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of a female patient on two occasions on account of extreme excitement with violence.

There are four entries in the Register of Escapes, referring to the escapes of 4 persons who were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Two accidents are recorded, namely, a fracture of a rib in the case of a male patient, and a severe scalp wound in a male patient. In the first case the patient alleged that he had been assaulted by an attendant, but the minutest investigation by the Asylum officials, and a report of the matter to the Procurator-Fiscal, failed to elicit corroborative evidence of the allegation. The second accident was caused by a blow from a fellow patient.

At the time of the visit 367 patients were industrially employed—a very high proportion. It was noted with much satisfaction that no less than 124 men, or 52 per cent. of the resident male inmates, were working on the land presently in possession of the Asylum. This is the most healthy and beneficial work in which the male inmates of an asylum can be engaged. The ground recently feued by the District Board has thus been of much use as a means of constant employment, but it is evident that at the present rate of working the retrenching will soon come to an end, and that there may be a danger that the male patients may again suffer from the want of regular outdoor work.

Out of a staff of 56 nurses, and attendants 4 men and 4 women voluntarily resigned their posts, and 3 men and 6 women were engaged in the interval covered by this report.

The lamented death of Dr. Cameron caused a vacancy in the post of Medical Superintendent, which has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Shaw, senior assistant physician at the Glasgow Royal Asylum. Dr. Shaw, whose high recommendations and qualifications secured him the appointment, entered upon his duties at the beginning of this year.

Dr. Cameron's death is a great loss to all those interested in the welfare of this Asylum. A man of wide culture and of more than average mental ability, he devoted himself entirely to the direction of the Asylum and the care of his patients, and allowed no other interests to distract his mind from the high standard of duty he set before him. As the Medical Superintendent of this Institution, he was careful, solicitous, eminently conscientious, and successful in his administration.

The patients were found quiet and orderly in behaviour, and they were suitably clothed and properly fed.

The dinner on the first day of the visit consisted of pea soup, boiled meat and potatoes. Tea was seen served to the patients on the evening of the first day of the visit. The meal was ample, and the articles composing it of good quality, but there is room for improvement in the method of preparing the tea, which, as a beverage, was peculiarly flavourless.

The books and registers were examined, and found correct.

#### ARGYLE AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 2nd and 3rd August 1909.

There are 230 men and 230 women, or 460 patients in all, at present on the register of the Asylum. Of these, 12 men and 17 women are private patients, and 218 men and 213 women are paupers. Since last visit 1 woman has been transferred from the private to the pauper list. All were in residence except 1 woman, who was absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since the visit paid on 8th February 1909: 15 men and 14 women have been admitted, 7 men and 1 woman have been discharged recovered, 6 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 9 women have died. These movements result in a decrease of 7 in the number of men, and an increase of 4 in that of the women.

In regard to the accommodation there are vacancies for 25 men, but there are 2 women in excess of the dormitory space. This deficiency can be easily and economically remedied by adding a small male dormitory to the female sleeping accommodation; a door in a partition wall is all that is necessary, and it is recommended that effect be given to this suggestion.

Of the 7 discharged unrecovered, 4 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was boarded out, and 2 were sent to the care of relatives.

The following statement shows the assigned causes of death: disease of brain and nervous system, 5 cases; cardiac affections, 5 cases; senile decay, 3 cases; and Bright's disease, abscess of lung, general tuberculosis, exhaustion from melancholia, and pernicious anæmia each in 1 case. In 8 instances, or in 44 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made. The pathological journal continues to be thoroughly well kept.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 29 entries referring to the use of restraint in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings from a mutilated eye, which was the result of a blow from a fellow patient. The other casualties consist of a fracture of the neck of the femur, due to a fall, and a fracture of the ulna, caused by being pushed down by a fellow patient. All minor accidents are fully recorded, and each entry is signed by the Medical Superintendent. Three escapes have occurred, but the patients were brought back safely after an absence of 4, 3, and 8 days respectively.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at good strength, being in the proportion of 1 to 10 for day duty in both divisions of the Asylum. For night duty there are four attendants and 6 nurses. The changes since last visit have been as follows: 6 attendants and 4 nurses have resigned, 3 attendants have been dismissed for neglect of duty, and 8 attendants and 8 nurses



have been engaged. Twelve members of the staff have obtained the certificate which is a proof of knowledge of their duties.

The condition of the patients as they were found during the visit was highly satisfactory. The manifestations of excitement were few, the great majority of the patients being orderly in behaviour and contented. There were no complaints save on the score of detention. The clothing was suitable and in excellent order, being varied in material and neat in appearance. The day being fine the women, with the exception of those confined to bed or engaged in household work, were out of doors sitting about on the terraces. The dinner served during the visit was an abundant and palatable meal, and all of whom inquiry was made expressed a favourable opinion with regard to the fare. The general health of the patients is good; the number confined to bed was 27, 9 of whom on account of mental symptoms, 10 from bodily illness, and 8 from senile infirmities. Of the number resident, 27 are epileptics, and only 2 general paralytics. The erection of a verandah at the south end of the female sick-room is recommended, in order that the open-air treatment in bed of consumptive patients may be continuously carried out.

Rapid progress has been made in the reclamation of the land recently acquired. It gives active and healthy work to about 40 per cent. of the male inmates, and the value of the produce of this piece of moorland by the free labour of the patients amounted to £73, 10s. for the year ended 15th May 1908. It will be much larger during the present year. The walls of the south and west boundaries of this land have been thoroughly repaired.

The Asylum continues to be maintained in admirable order. A large amount of work has been done in repainting, and it has been done in light and pleasing colours. A change which has been made in the female sick-room is recorded with approval; the former dormitory has been furnished as a day-room, and the former day-room has been converted into a sick-room. The accommodation has in this way been increased from 17 to 23 beds. New lavatories are in process of being provided for the Mull and Low Arran dormitories. Two new calorifiers have been fitted up in the West House, and consequently the hot-water supply has been made abundant. A similar provision is required for the East House. Roof lights in the main kitchen would greatly improve the lighting and ventilation of this department, which is the least satisfactory one in the Asylum.

It was abundantly evident that Dr. Shaw is applying himself assiduously to the duties devolving upon him.

The high tribute to the late Dr. Cameron in the previous report is fully endorsed. For over thirty-four years he devoted all his energies to the care of the patients and to the welfare of the Asylum. He was painstaking, hard working, and diligent, and his chief aim was to administer the Asylum in an efficient manner.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
18th and 19th May 1909.

There were 527 patients, 269 men and 258 women, on the Register of the Asylum on the 18th instant. Of these 9 men and 16 women are private patients. With the exception of one woman who was absent on probation, all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 5th November last, the date of the previous visit, 82 patients have been admitted; 42 patients have been discharged, of whom 29 were recovered and 13 were unrecovered, and 43 have died.

Six of the 13 unrecovered patients were handed over to the care of relatives, and 7 were transferred to other institutions. The reference in the preceding entry to the apathy on the part of Parish Councils in Ayrshire towards boarding out their insane in private dwellings is cordially concurred in. It is remarkable that in this County there are a large number of boarded out patients chargeable to other districts, and that so little advantage is taken of the system by parish authorities within the County.

The deaths are registered as due to tubercular affections in 10 cases, to senile and gross brain diseases in 8 cases, to epilepsy in 7 cases, to pneumonia in 6 cases, to general paralysis in 4 cases, to intestinal, heart and kidney

disease in 2 cases each, and to cancer and acute mental disease in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 35 instances or in the creditable proportion of 81 per cent. of the deaths.

The number of persons dying from tuberculosis is larger than is desirable. Taken in conjunction with the previous entry it will be seen that of 91 patients who died within a period of fifteen months, 23 or 25 per cent. died from tubercular affections. It is believed that a large proportion of these patients were suffering from the disease on admission—some of them in an advanced stage of it. Dr. M'Rae is fully cognisant of the position and of the fact that efforts should be made to check the malady in individual cases, and to prevent contagion. These references are made in order, if possible, to strengthen his hands.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three patients escaped and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

One accident, a fracture of the upper end of the femur in a female patient, caused by stumbling over a chair, is recorded.

Fifteen nurses and attendants resigned voluntarily, and 2 male attendants were dismissed for reasons not directly affecting the patients. Fifteen—7 men and 8 women—were engaged. The District Board have, it is understood, under consideration a proposal for the erection of a double cottage for two married members of the staff—an attendant and a joiner. The provision of such houses is undoubtedly one means of securing the permanent services of suitable male attendants. It is also learned that the engineer has been given a house within the grounds, where he is nearer his work, and nearer the fire extinguishing apparatus should fire break out at night.

At the time of the visit 355 patients, or 67 per cent. of the inmates, were doing useful work of various kinds. It was observed with satisfaction and approval that the number of men working in the gardens and grounds has been largely increased, and that 95 are now so employed. This is the most suitable and the most beneficial work in which men who are mentally abnormal and who are compelled to live under conditions that are abnormal can possibly be engaged. It is to be hoped that Dr. M'Rae may be able to increase the number of outdoor workers still further, although the want of arable farm land in connection with the Asylum seriously curtails this means of employing the male patients.

One hundred and seventy patients are for mental or physical reasons unfit for work. Of that number 45 patients were confined to bed; 18 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 21 on account of bodily illness, and 6 owing to the infirmities of old age.

The general health and condition of the able-bodied working patients was satisfactory in every respect. They were properly dressed, sufficiently fed, and quiet in their demeanour. There was, excepting two female patients who were passing through attacks of mania, a complete absence of noise or excitement in the wards. One man and 2 women asked for, and were accorded, private interviews, but besides these, there were no complaints of any kind.

The Asylum was found throughout in excellent order. Many recent minor improvements, such as placing plants on the tables in the dining hall and repainting rooms and corridors, tend to add brightness and colour to the wards. The erection of a new greenhouse has largely increased the facilities for supplying plants to the institution. The general stores have been repainted and supplied with new fittings.

It is understood those portions of the floor of the dining hall which are worn and uneven, and much in need of repair, are to be immediately relaid with pitch pine.

The administration of the Asylum by Dr. M'Rae is careful and progressive, and the standard of its efficiency is well maintained.

The Official Registers were examined and found correct.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th and 14th October 1909.

Since 18th May 1909, when the Asylum was last visited, 46 men and 30 women have been admitted, 10 men and 8 women have been discharged recovered, 5 men and 4 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 19 men and 6 women

have died. One man and 1 female have been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

There are at this date 551 patients on the register of the Asylum, of whom 25 are private patients and 526 are paupers. Since last visit there has been an increase of 24 (12 males and 12 females) in the number of paupers. In view of the fact that the interval since last visit is one of only five months, this increase is considerable. Of the 526 paupers resident 510 are chargeable to the parishes of Ayr Lunacy District, and 16 to the parish of Renfrew. In terms of the 95th Section of the Act of 1857 these Renfrew patients should be transferred to the Renfrew District Asylum at Dykebar.

Of the 9 paupers discharged, improved, or unrecovered, 3 were boarded out in private dwellings under the care of selected guardians, 1 was sent to the care of relatives, 2 were transferred to other asylums, and 2 to the Lunatic Wards of Cunninghame Poorhouse. In view of the recent rapid growth in the Asylum population it is hoped that efforts will be made by Dr. M'Rae and Inspectors of Poor to remove to care in private dwellings all those patients for whom the appliances of the Asylum have ceased to be necessary. Many patients are quite capable of appreciating the amenities of domestic life and of enjoying the individuality which they acquire in private houses. Dr. M'Rae expresses his willingness to co-operate with Parish Councils and Inspectors of Poor in this movement. The suitability of several patients for this mode of provision is under consideration.

All the deaths were the result of natural causes. They are registered as due to brain lesions in 7 cases, to heart disease in 6 cases, to senile decay in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, to pulmonary tuberculosis in 2 cases, and to general paralysis, exhaustion from acute mania, and cancer, each in 1 case. In 18 instances, or in the satisfactory proportion of 72 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or of seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit. One casualty has occurred; a patient had his left eye seriously injured by a blow inflicted by a fellow patient. All minor accidents are fully recorded, and each entry is signed by the Assistant Medical Officer. Four patients have escaped, three were brought back, and one was discharged recovered, after an absence of 28 days.

The day staff of attendants and nurses continues of satisfactory proportionate strength, being 1 to 10 patients on the male, and 1 to 9 on the female side. For night supervision there are 5 attendants and 7 nurses. The changes since last visit have been as follows: 1 attendant and 6 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 3 nurses have been dismissed, and 3 attendants and 7 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were for insubordination and other misconduct which did not immediately affect the patients. It is noted with approval that two additional cottages for married members of the male staff are in process of building. Only 20 per cent. of the attendants have a record of five years' service. In another asylum where the provision of cottages is on a liberal scale 60·7 per cent. of the attendants have served over five years. In providing suitable houses the District Board are adopting the most efficacious means of inducing efficient and reliable attendants to remain in the service of the Asylum.

The condition of the patients gave evidence that they are well cared for; their clothing was comfortable and neat in appearance, and their personal tidiness was highly creditable to those in charge. Their behaviour was, with very few exceptions, quiet and orderly, and there were no complaints which were worthy of mention. The medical treatment of patients receives careful attention, and the nursing of the sick is well organised and efficiently conducted. Thirty-three patients, or 6 per cent. of the resident population, were confined to bed, 18 on account of mental symptoms, 13 from bodily illness, and 2 on account of senile infirmities. It is recommended that the verandahs of the hospital be considerably widened so as to afford more protection to the beds in wet weather.

The dinners served during the visit were well cooked, palatable, and liberal meals. It was noted with satisfaction that the number in the dining hall has been largely increased, and consequently the number taking their meals in the wards has been decreased. Supervision at meal times has a beneficial effect in many ways. There were 241 patients in the dining hall, and complete tranquillity and good order prevailed.

There is a marked improvement in the proportion of those usefully employed,



especially on the male side, where they numbered 70 per cent. The outdoor employment of the men is receiving systematic attention, and the result is that 130, or 46 per cent., are daily engaged in healthy labour in the gardens and grounds. The outdoor life which this entails cannot fail to conduce to improvement, both mentally and bodily. A curling pond with a cement base is in course of being made to the east of the hospital, the work in connection with which is being wholly done by the patients and staff.

The attendances at the religious services have been increased, 63 per cent. of the patients being present last Sunday. Mass is celebrated twice a year for those who profess the Roman Catholic faith.

The Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order, the wards being scrupulously clean, comfortably furnished, and well equipped with objects of decoration and interest.

The dormitories and bedding were found in a thoroughly satisfactory state. The dining hall has been refloored with pitch-pine, and the walls of the male messroom have been repainted and guarded by a wooden dado. The outside iron and wood work of the hospital has been repainted, and No. 3 male dormitory and all the workshops have been repainted. A food van had been provided for the male villa.

Dr. M'Rae continues to show energy and efficiency in the administration of the Asylum and evidently maintains pleasant relations with his patients.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
3rd March 1909.

There are at this date 186 patients on the register of the Asylum. Two men and 4 women are private patients, and 95 men and 85 women are paupers. One patient is absent on statutory probation.

Since 25th June 1908, the date of the preceding report, 19 men and 15 women have been admitted, 3 men and 5 women have been discharged recovered, 1 man and 5 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 8 men and 5 women have died. These figures show an increase of 7 in the number on the register.

The deaths are registered as having resulted from general paralysis in 3 cases, from brain disease in 2 cases, from pulmonary tuberculosis in 2 cases, from pneumonia in 2 cases, and from cancer, cardiac disease, cirrhosis of the liver, and chronic nephritis, each in 1 case. In 10 instances, or in the creditable proportion of 77 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. It is a noteworthy fact that 8, or 61 per cent., of the patients who died were over 70 years of age.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or of seclusion in the treatment of the patients. No serious accident has occurred. The minor casualties are carefully recorded in the daily register. One patient escaped and was absent for one night before being brought back.

Since last visit 1 attendant and 2 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed, but not for misconduct directly affecting the patients, and 2 attendants and 3 nurses have been engaged.

The condition in which the patients were found can be spoken of in very favourable terms. They were well and neatly clothed, had every appearance of being well fed, and except on the score of detention were entirely free from complaints. The dinner at this date consisted of broth with meat, potatoes and bread. The broth was of good quality, and gave satisfaction to the patients. There were 6 men and 5 women confined to bed, and it was noted with approval that the men who are the subject of tubercular disease were in a small dormitory by themselves. The isolation of such cases is called for in the interests of the other inmates. It is hoped it will be found possible to have these patients in bed in the open air during the summer months.

The four females who have been found to be "typhoid carriers" continue to be isolated in the detached hospital, and their condition is the subject of scientific investigation from time to time. The separate treatment of these patients is no doubt expensive, but if it prevents a recurrence of enteric fever in the Asylum, as it is apparently doing, the expenditure is justifiable. It is clear that until these patients are free from typhoid bacilli they should not mingle with the other inmates.

The industrial features of the administration continue to be exceptionally well attended to, and to be productive of satisfactory results. The work on the farm proves beneficial to the patients, and is, at the same time, advantageous financially to the Asylum. The clear profit on the farm for the year ending 15th May 1908, was £568, 8s. 4d.

The day-rooms and dormitories in the three sections of the Asylum, the main building, the villa, and Woodpark, were scrupulously clean, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The bedding was in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, and the coverings ample for the season. It is pleasing to recognise the conscientious care which Mr. and Mrs. Fowler bring to bear on the discharge of their duties.

The official registers were examined and found to be correctly and regularly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th July 1909.

There are 182 patients, 96 men and 86 women, on the Register of the Asylum at this date. This number is 3 less than at the previous visit on the 3rd March last.

Since the date of the previous visit, 12 men and 4 women have been admitted; 7 men and 4 women have been discharged, of whom 5 men and 2 women had recovered; and 6 men and 2 women have died.

One woman was absent on probation; all the other patients were resident, and were seen during the visit.

The assigned causes of the eight deaths are as follows:—4 patients died of phthisis, and it would appear, judging from the date of the admission of each case, that they all contracted the disease in the Asylum; 2 patients died of heart disease; 1 of general paralysis; and 1 of Bright's disease. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 4 instances.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Accidents referring to fractures of the femur, both caused by accidental falls, for which no person was directly responsible.

The record of the employment of the patients shows that at the time of the visit 114 patients, 71 men and 43 women, were working. Thirty-six men were working on the farm, and 13 women in the laundry and kitchen. At the same time 63 patients were unemployed, owing to mental or physical weakness or both. There are therefore about 64 per cent. of the inmates in ordinary physical health, and about 35 per cent. weakly or infirm. Nine patients, 2 men and 7 women, were confined to bed.

The 3 female patients who are isolated on account of the presence of the typhoid bacillus in their secretions, were found in robust health. They are being treated, and have been so for the past three months, with preparations of the lactic acid bacillus cultivated in milk, with the object of endeavouring to replace the typhoid bacillus by means of the former bacillus. The progress of the treatment so far is regarded as hopeful of good results.

The changes among the nurses and attendants since last visit consist in the voluntary resignation of 2 men and 2 women, and the engagement of a similar number to fill the vacancies.

The dinner provided for the patients to-day consisted of pea soup and suet dumpling. There was no indication that the meal was not appreciated by those partaking of it.

The patients were quiet and orderly in their demeanour, with one or two exceptions among the females. There were no complaints of a reasonable nature made, and on the whole the patients appeared to be generally contented with their treatment and to be on friendly terms with the staff, especially with Mr. and Mrs. Fowler.

The wards and dormitories were, generally speaking, bright and well ventilated, and every part of the Institution was scrupulously clean.

The profit from the farm at the close of the financial year amounted to the large sum of £570, which enabled the District Board to reduce the charge against the parishes for the maintenance of patients to £19 15s. 5d. for the current year.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
2nd, 3rd, and 4th February 1909.

There were 851 patients on the books of the asylum on the 2nd instant, compared with 865 on the 27th July 1908, the date of the previous visit. Since the previous visit the number of certificated private patients has decreased by 11, the number of pauper patients has decreased by 12, and the number of voluntary inmates has increased by 9—a net decrease of 14 persons.

In the interval covered by this report, 59 private patients (including 17 voluntary inmates) and 27 pauper patients have been admitted; 24 private patients (including 6 voluntary inmates who left) and 14 pauper patients were discharged recovered; 16 private and 9 pauper patients were discharged unrecovered; and 21 private patients (including 2 voluntary inmates) and 16 pauper patients died.

With the exception of 2 male private patients who were absent on probation, all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. The resident population is composed of the following classes, namely, 214 males and 263 females are private patients, 152 males and 187 females are paupers, and 20 males and 13 females are voluntary inmates.

The deaths are registered as due to Bright's disease and intestinal ulcer in 1 case each, to cancer in 2 cases, to tuberculosis, general paralysis, and bronchopneumonia each in 4 cases, to exhaustion from acute mental disease and gross or senile brain changes each in 6 cases, and to heart disease in 9 cases. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 23 instances, or in 62 per cent. of the occurring deaths.

One of the deaths recorded above and attributed to heart failure was accelerated as the result of the shock attending what must be regarded as an attempt at suicide. The patient, a lady in very delicate health, placed the cord of a window-blind under her chin and leant the whole weight of her body upon it, whereby she lost consciousness and seriously embarrassed the action of a diseased heart. The circumstances were at the time reported to the Procurator-Fiscal and to the Board.

Eighteen minor accidents are recorded, and there is one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a fracture of the femur resulting from a fall.

The staff of nurses and attendants numbers 106 individuals, and of these 23 persons, 11 men and 12 women, left the service (one man being dismissed for quarrelling with his fellow-attendants) and 6 men and 6 women were engaged.

The Institution is at present passing through a period of transition consequent mainly (1) upon the completion of the new detached Villas originally intended for the pauper patients of the Southern Counties, but which are now proposed to be used for the accommodation of the intermediate private patients; (2) the formation of hospital accommodation in the First House, and an alteration in the position of the entrance door from the south to the west of the building; (3) the temporary appropriation of a portion of the Second House for the hospital accommodation of the First House ladies; (4) the reconstruction of the Farm Annexe and its conversion into a Hospital for male pauper patients; and (5) the formation of living and dining-room accommodation in the Farm Steading for the male pauper patients who formerly occupied the Annexe, but who slept in dormitories within the Steading.

These changes, which are preparatory to a radical modification of the whole accommodation of the Institution, as presently existing, immediately affect the intermediate private and the pauper patients. The former will within a few months occupy the four new detached buildings situated on the ground to the south-east of the Crichton Memorial Church. Two of these buildings are hospitals, one for males the other for females, and two are villas for the accommodation of male patients. The bulk of the female intermediate private patients will, meantime, continue to occupy the Second House until other arrangements are made.

The male pauper patients will very shortly occupy new accommodation to the west of the preceding group of buildings, and the Farm Annexe is, as has been stated, being converted for that purpose into a hospital containing 40 beds. The farm steading will afford excellent accommodation for 60 patients, and the two new villas to the west of the farm road contain each 40 beds. It is proposed that the Sanatorium to the east of the Bankend Road shall form



a temporary hospital for the female pauper patients, the remainder of whom must, until further provision is made, continue to occupy the Second House.

It is proposed that Johnston House, which is presently occupied by female patients who work in the adjoining laundry, shall be converted into medical and central administrative offices, with general stores, etc., and that it shall also contain a Research Laboratory and Pathological Department.

The erection of a thoroughly equipped department with a competent staff for pathological research is at present occupying the serious attention of the Directors and the Physician Superintendent. It is only a large Institution such as this which could attempt the establishment of an institute for the purpose of studying the causes and the nature of insanity, but as the power to execute a project of this magnitude is not always accompanied by a corresponding enlightenment of conception, the greater credit is due to the Directors for inaugurating this new and important departure.

Since the asylum was last visited, the estate and mansion-house of Friar's Carse have been sold, and the detached houses of Maidenbower, Maryfield, and Brownhall, formerly occupied by patients, have been converted into residences for married members of the staff. There is in addition the prospect of the early abandonment of Johnston House as a residence for patients. The reasons for diverting all these houses from the purpose to which they have been for many years devoted were in each separate instance probably cogent and sufficient, and the Directors are the sole judges in the matter. It is hoped, however, that the principle of segregate villa residences, which has for so many years been a distinguishing feature of this Institution, is not involved. The Medical Commissioners would regard the serious curtailment of the system as a loss not only to the Institution but to the progress of Scottish lunacy administration as a whole. In this connection it is recorded with satisfaction that in the interval covered by this report the house and grounds of Oakfield, recently purchased by the Directors, and situated near the junction of the Bankend and Glencaple Roads, has been occupied by 15 gentlemen from the First House. It is a charming residence, and admirably suited for its present purpose.

Notwithstanding the many changes and alterations referred to and the unrest which necessarily accompanies them, the administration of the Institution, so far as regards the comfort and the care of the patients, was perfectly satisfactory. The buildings were everywhere found in excellent order, and the clothing, food, and lodgment of the inmates remain on the comparatively high standard which has characterised them during recent years.

The administration of the Institution by Dr. Easterbrook, though complicated by numerous difficulties and problems, is earnest and assiduous, and imbued by those medical and scientific ideas which are essential for true progress.

The case books are admirably written up by the Assistant Medical Officers, and the official registers are regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th August 1909.

There were on the 25th instant 845 patients on the registers of the Institution, of whom 34 were voluntary boarders, and 811 were certificated patients. The number of private patients was 466, and that of the paupers 345. Effect has been given in these figures to the transference since last visit of 1 female from the private to the pauper list, and of 2 females from the pauper to the private list. There were 5 patients absent on statutory probation, and 3 absent on pass. With these exceptions all were individually seen in the course of the visit.

During the period dealt with in this report, 45 private patients and 37 paupers have been admitted, 17 private patients and 8 paupers have been discharged recovered, 15 private patients and 7 paupers have been discharged unrecovered, and 27 private patients and 15 paupers have died.

The changes among the voluntary boarders have been as follows: 15 have been admitted, 13 have left, and 1 has died. The large number of voluntary boarders resident in the Institution (34) is clearly indicative of its high reputation. It is a most useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care and treatment in an Asylum to do so, by means of a simple application to a Commissioner in Lunacy; in other words, without troublesome and disagreeable formalities.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 9 cases, to tubercular disease in 11 cases, to general paralysis in 6 cases, to cerebral lesions in 6 cases, to pneumonia in 4 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, to kidney disease in 2 cases, and to splenic anæmia and fibroma of uterus each in 1 case. In 37 instances, or in the highly creditable proportion of 88 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of the patients since last visit. Two casualties have occurred, a fracture of a wrist bone and a fracture of the humerus, both due to accidental falls. The minor casualties, such as bruises, cuts, etc., are fully recorded, and each entry is signed by an Assistant Medical Officer. There have been 2 escapes in which the patients were absent overnight before being brought back.

The changes in the nursing staff have been as follows: 8 attendants and 18 nurses have resigned, and 21 attendants and 28 nurses have been engaged. As will be seen from these figures 13 attendants and 10 nurses have been added to the staff, an increase rendered necessary by the occupation of the lower male and middle female hospitals and the two new male villas. For day duty there are 43 attendants and 59 nurses, and a statement as to their distribution shows that all sections of the Institution are, according to their requirements, adequately staffed. The arrangements for night supervision have been made more efficient by an increase of the night staff. There are at present 11 attendants and 13 nurses on night duty, and there are 530 patients who are more or less under supervision during the night.

Since last visit many improvements have been effected in the accommodation of the First House, and others are in progress. The reconstructed hospital wards are in occupation, and are proving very efficient for the treatment and observation of sick, infirm, and recently admitted patients. They are provided with broad verandahs, and the grounds adjoining these wards have been made into secluded gardens. The main entrance has been changed from the south to the west front. An iron escape staircase has been erected in connection with the west wing of the ladies' division, and an inside stair in the gentlemen's division is being widened, an improvement which has been long desired. It is recommended that this stair be provided with a hand rail. The accommodation for ladies has been increased by converting the galleries of the recreation hall into suitable apartments.

The north section of the Second House is used as an annexe to the female division of the First House, and contains 26 ladies who require special supervision. The north section is at present used to accommodate the low rated and pauper female patients, and the intervening section is occupied by males of the intermediate class.

The new female hospital and the two buildings to the south-east accommodate the female patients, at intermediate rates of board. The internal and external arrangements of the hospital are excellent; the broad verandah and sun rooms afford every facility for the open air treatment, of which it was seen full advantage was being taken.

The third division of the Institution for low rated and pauper male patients is now completed and in occupation. It consists of the farm annexe, which has been converted into a hospital, which is provided with every requirement for the care and treatment of the sick and newly admitted patients, of two villas, and of a section of the farm building, which has now good day-room as well as dormitory accommodation for male patients of the industrial and trustworthy class.

The patients at Oakfield are comfortably provided for, and there is nothing in their surroundings of an institutional character. The house stands within its own grounds and is handsomely furnished.

All sections of the Institution, at present fifteen in number, were in excellent order, and everything seen during the visit bore testimony to the zeal and ability which distinguishes Dr. Easterbrook's management. The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory, and save on the score of detention, there were no complaints. The dinners seen during the visit were abundant and well cooked meals, and were well spoken of by the patients. There were 15 males and 32 women (47 in all) confined to bed; 32 on account of mental symptoms, 9 from bodily illness, and 6 from the helplessness of old age. There are 176 males and 207 females registered as daily employed in useful work. Forty-three private and 86 pauper males are daily engaged at outdoor labour on the farm garden and grounds. The number who attended Divine Service last Sunday was 288.

Six gentlemen were resident and visited at a seaside villa, taken as summer quarters, at Rockcliffe. It is understood that the Directors are in quest of a seaside or country house, or a site upon which one could be built, which would afford a suitable change of air and scene for the patients. Such a house would, without doubt, prove a useful and acceptable addition to the resources of the Institution.

The proposal to convert Johnston House, which is at present unoccupied, into Medical and Administrative Offices, a Research Laboratory, and Steward's Offices and Stores is understood to be under consideration, and it is hoped that the Directors will see their way to carry out this proposal and proceed with the work of reconstruction. The position of this house points clearly to its suitability as a centre for medical and business offices.

In furtherance of the scheme for the establishment of a Research Laboratory, the Directors have instituted three Fellowships, which are offered to medical men in order that they may devote themselves to original neurological and psychiatric research at the Institution. One candidate has been appointed, and it is hoped that others will soon come forward. In this attempt to elucidate the causes and nature of insanity, the Directors and Dr. Easterbrook deserve the warmest recognition of all interested in the insane.

Dr. Easterbrook is assisted in the administration of the Institution by three medical colleagues—Dr. Jeffrey, Dr. Wallace, and Dr. Mary Pirret.

The official registers were examined, and found kept with care and accuracy.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
14th May 1909.

There are 60 patients on the registers of the Asylum at this date. Two ladies are residing as voluntary boarders who may properly be allowed to remain on that footing. Twenty-seven gentlemen and 31 ladies are certificated patients. In the course of the visit all the patients were individually seen, and those capable of conversation were spoken to.

Since last visit on 30th October 1908, 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 4 ladies have been discharged recovered, 2 ladies have been removed unrecovered, and 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies have died. As a result of these changes the number of certificated patients has decreased by 5.

The causes of death were exhaustion from mania in 2 cases, cancer in 1 case, organic brain disease in 1 case, and general paralysis in 1 case.

No accident is recorded, there has been no escape, and there is no entry in the Register of Seclusion and Restraint.

The staff consists of 6 attendants and 6 nurses for day, and 2 of each sex for night duty, the proportion for day duty being 1 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  patients on the male and 1 to 5 on the female side. The changes in the staff since last visit comprise 7 resignations and 5 engagements. There have been no dismissals.

The patients were found neatly dressed, well looked after, and contented with their treatment, of which there were no complaints. The health of the Asylum is good, the number in bed was 3—1 on account of mental symptoms, 1 from bodily illness, and 1 on account of senile decay. The occupation of the patients in useful work receives attention, 17 gentlemen and 22 ladies being registered as usefully employed.

The directors continue to develop the usefulness of the Asylum as an institution in which persons in straightened circumstances can have good accommodation as private patients at low and unremunerative rates of board. Of the 60 patients, 41 pay £40 a year or less, and of these 41, 18 only pay £25 a year. The contributions from the funds under the control of the directors towards the reduction of rates of board now amount to £1,440 annually. No part of the function of a Royal Asylum can be regarded as of greater importance for the insane and for the public generally than that which concerns the provision for such cases at low rates of board. The directors are to be commended for the liberal way in which they fulfil this duty.

The Asylum was found as usual in a very satisfactory condition. It affords excellent accommodation for patients of the upper and middle classes, and patients in it paying lower moderate rates of board have exceptional comforts and advantages. There is a considerable amount of vacant accommodation.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.



DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
12th November 1909.

There are 60 patients resident in the Asylum at this date; of these, 26 are males and 34 are females. Two ladies are voluntary inmates, all the others are certified and detained under Sheriffs' orders.

Since the 14th May last, the date of the previous visit, 12 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged recovered, 3 have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 have died.

The causes of death are registered as due to cerebral disease in 2 cases, and to general paralysis in 1 case.

Every effort is apparently made to induce the patients to engage in work, or to employ themselves in some way, and, as a result, it is gratifying to record that only 12 of them, 6 of each sex, were idle at the time of the visit. Of these 6 patients, 5 are confined to bed, and 1 labours under an incurable nervous disease.

The staff of nurses and attendants numbers 16, of whom 12 are on day duty and 4 on night duty. Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have resigned, and 2 women have been engaged.

There has been no accident, no instance of restraint or seclusion, and no escape since last visit. The patients bore every evidence in their appearance and demeanour of adequate and sufficient care, and the Institution was in very good order.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

DUNDEE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th and 14th May 1909.

All parts of the Asylum were inspected and found to be maintained in good order. The repainting of the male divisions and of the administrative section has been completed, and several wards and corridors on the female side have been similarly renovated. This work has been well and tastefully done. The day-rooms were bright and comfortable in appearance, and the dormitories well ventilated; the state of the bedding was very satisfactory, being, without exception, scrupulously clean. The new heating arrangements have been completed; there are three circulations of hot water at low pressure from calorifiers in the basement, one for the administrative section, one for the female, and one for the male side, and a sufficient and equable temperature has been obtained for every section of the Asylum.

It is reported with much satisfaction that the District Board have accepted a contract for the provision of an additional boiler, and it is understood that it is to be laid down at an early date. To depend upon one boiler for an establishment of this size was neither a safe nor a satisfactory state of matters.

A new water main has been laid to and around the Asylum, and on the fire brigade being called out, who promptly responded, it was seen that the pressure was sufficient to carry two streams of water to the highest parts of the building. A full equipment of fire-extinguishing appliances is now on hand.

Several improvements on the terrace south of the Asylum are at present under the consideration of the District Board, and it is hoped that they will be given effect to. It is proposed to macadamise the footpaths, to replace the present dilapidated fence with a suitable two-barred iron fence, to extend this fence in order to secure the better classification of the patients while out of doors, to erect shelters, to widen the present verandahs, and to erect new ones adjoining the hospital wards so as to allow of outdoor treatment of consumption, and of those who are likely to be benefited by rest in bed in the open air.

A new lease of the Whitelawston farm has been taken, and the remodelling of the byres is under consideration. The road to the west and front of the Asylum has been remacadamised, and a new cricket-pitch has been laid down, and the rest of the cricket-field has been levelled during the winter months.

There were on the 13th instant 387 patients on the register of the Asylum, 184 being males and 203 being females. All were in residence and individually seen in the course of the visit except 1 patient who is absent by escape. Calculated on the minimum of floor space now required by the Board there appears to be vacant accommodation for 4 men and 33 women.

The changes in the population since last visit are as follows—25 men and 21 women have been admitted, 15 men and 8 women have been discharged recovered, 5 men and 12 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 9 women have died. As these figures show, the number of patients has decreased by 12, 4 males and 8 females. The percentage of the recoveries on the admissions has been 50, 68 per cent. amongst the males, and 38 per cent. amongst the females.

Of the 17 discharged unrecovered, 11 were transferred to other asylums, 3 were boarded out, 1 was sent to the care of a relative, 1 was sent to England, and 1 was discharged at the expiry of sentence.

The causes of death were cerebral lesions in 4 cases, heart disease in 3 cases, exhaustion from acute mental affections in 3 cases, phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, and in 1 case each to the following diseases, namely, diabetes, general paralysis, mastoid suppuration, psoas abscess, enteritis and cancer. In ten instances, or in the low proportion of 55 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

Neither mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of the patients. No serious accident has occurred to any patient. The minor casualties are fully recorded, and each entry is signed by Dr. Mackenzie. One male patient has been absent since 5th instant, but no anxiety as to his welfare is entertained.

The staff of the attendants is of good strength, the proportion of those employed on day duty being 1 to 11 patients on the male, and 1 to 10 on the female side. The night staff consists of 6 attendants and 7 nurses. There are 2 assistant matrons, both hospital trained nurses, one for day and one for night duty. The changes in the staff since last visit have been as follows: 3 attendants and 2 nurses have resigned, 4 attendants and 2 nurses have been dismissed, and 10 attendants and 5 nurses have been engaged. Three attendants and 1 nurse absconded, 1 attendant was dismissed for striking a patient, and 1 nurse proved herself unsuitable. The duration of service among the attendants is fair; 32 per cent. have served over 5 years, while that of the nurses is very poor, only 7·4 per cent. have a record of over 5 years' service. The provision of a Nurses' Home would, in all probability, increase the stability of the female staff. Six attendants and 3 nurses possess the certificate of proficiency in their duties. As a result of the teaching and training of the junior staff during the winter months, 13 among the nurses and attendants went forward at the last examination.

The patients were found neatly and tidily clothed and in a satisfactory personal condition. Apart from a few manifestations of excitement in the acute female ward, the conduct and behaviour of the patients of both sexes was quiet and orderly, and there were no complaints which had any foundation in fact. The appeals for discharge were not more numerous than on former visits. The dinner seen was a liberal and palatable meal, consisting of broth, bread, stewed beef and potatoes, and the patients spoke well of it. All standing, grace was sung before and after, and the service of the meal was orderly and not too hurried.

There were 35 patients confined to bed, 12 on account of mental symptoms, 17 from bodily illness, and 6 on account of the infirmities of old age. In the Asylum at this date there are 6 general paralytics and 41 epileptics. Seven beds were wet last night.

Seventy-six per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women were registered as daily engaged in useful work. Of the men, 69 are employed at outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds with benefit to themselves, and with profit to the Asylum. The number who attended Divine Service last Sunday was 148.

The books and official registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

DUNDEE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
12th November 1909.

There are 388 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date—180 men, and 208 women. They are all resident, and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 13th May last, the date of the previous visit, 51 patients, 17 men

and 34 women, have been admitted; 19 have been discharged recovered, 9 have been discharged unrecovered, and 22 have died.

The assigned causes of death are as follows: gross cerebral disease, 6 cases; heart disease, 4 cases; epilepsy, 4 cases; exhaustion from acute mental disease, 3 cases; general paralysis, 2 cases; phthisis pulmonalis, 2 cases; and enteritis, 1 case.

*Post mortem* examinations were made in 12 instances, or in about 54 per cent. of the deaths. This is a smaller proportion than is desirable.

There have been no accidents, and no patient has either been restrained or secluded during the past six months. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back. The numbers of patients industrially employed is 255, and the number unemployed, because of physical or mental infirmity, is 114. Twenty-one patients refuse to work. The population of the Asylum may, therefore, be regarded as divided into proportions of 70 per cent. who are able bodied, and 30 per cent. who are feeble mentally or physically. The hospital accommodation of the Asylum should, therefore, provide for one third of the patients, but in the male side at any rate it falls short of such a proportion. The immediate difficulties of extending the Asylum need not be discussed here, but in the meantime it would add greatly to the comfort of the more frail and infirm inmates if the day-rooms adjoining the sick-rooms, more especially that in the male side, were furnished with couches and easy chairs, and if those of the inmates who, on account of infirmity, require more attention, were placed in these rooms.

The repainting and redecorating of the interior of the Institution is progressing, and the effect upon the brightness and appearance of the rooms is very satisfactory. The new heating arrangements are producing the desired effect of increasing the comfort of the patients and of preserving the interior fabric of the buildings. The wards and dormitories were found in good order and commendably clean. The drainage of the Asylum is at present being renovated—the old imperfect drains surrounding the buildings being removed and new drains being laid down.

An entirely satisfactory report on the care and treatment of the patients can be given. Comparative quietness and good order prevailed in the wards, and in the dining hall during dinner. The sick and infirm, so far as the limited hospital accommodation permits, were receiving all necessary nursing and medical attention. It was gratifying to find that the assistant medical officers write full and regular accounts of the patients in the case books. The staff of nurses and attendants is sufficient, being in the proportion of about 1 to 10½ patients during the day, and 1 to about 30 during the night. Eleven persons, 3 men and 8 women, have been engaged as attendants and nurses since last visit; 1 man and 6 women resigned voluntarily, and 1 man and 2 women were dismissed for reasons not directly affecting the welfare of the patients. A dinner of broth with bread, fresh fish with sauce and potatoes, was served during the visit. The meal was well cooked, and served in a methodical manner, and the food was of excellent quality.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th June 1909.

There were, on the 21st instant, 747 patients on the Registers of the Asylum. Of these, 13 are voluntary inmates, 442 are private patients, and 292 are paupers. Effect has been given in these figures to the transference of 2 males and 4 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 3 males and 1 female from the pauper to the private list. Twelve patients were absent on statutory probation, 2 were absent on pass, and 9 were resident at the villa at Cockenzie.

The movements in the Asylum population during the interval which has elapsed since the visit made on the 8th December 1908 have been as follows: 61 private and 40 pauper patients have been admitted, 24 private and 19 pauper patients have been discharged recovered, 16 private and 20 pauper patients have been discharged unrecovered, and 16 private and 23 pauper patients have died. The changes among the voluntary boarders have been the admission of 2 gentlemen and 7 ladies, the discharge of 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies, and the death of 1 gentleman and 2 ladies.



The result of these changes is an increase of 3 in the number of private patients, and a decrease of 20 in that of the paupers.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 12 cases, to cerebral lesions in 5 cases, to senile decay in 5 cases, to cardiac disease in 4 cases, to pulmonary tuberculosis in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, and to cancer, influenza, Bright's disease, fracture of the base of the skull, exhaustion from acute delirious insanity, and suicide by cut throat, each in 1 case. In 17 instances, or in the low proportion of 43·5 per cent. of the deaths, were the causes verified by *post mortem* examination.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 1 case on four occasions for surgical reasons, and to the seclusion of a patient on account of maniacal and dangerous excitement. Six casualties have occurred, 3 involved a fracture of a bone, all accidentally sustained; 1 was an attempt at suicide by cut throat, not serious in character; 1 consisted of severe head injuries, the result of the patient's throwing himself from the top of a tram-car; and 1 was a fatal case of cut throat. The circumstances attending this death were fully reported to the Board and the Procurator Fiscal. Four escapes have occurred, 3 of which were permanent.

The number of attendants and nurses engaged since last visit is 33, the number dismissed is 5, and the number resigned is 32.

The distribution of the patients is as follows: 215 in Craig House and its adjoining villas, and 532 in the West House. Of the latter, 157 pay the intermediate rate of board, 82 the lower rate, and 293 are paupers. A gratifying feature in the statistics of the Asylum during recent years is the increase of the number of patients paying the intermediate and lowest rates of board—two classes of patients for whose accommodation the Asylum was mainly instituted. Since last visit 23 have been received at the intermediate and 13 at the lowest rate of board.

Various improvements and alterations in the accommodation of both Craig House and the West House have been carried out or are in progress. No. 1 Male Gallery in Craig House has been converted into a ward of a hospital character; it has been divided by a partition into east and west divisions, with four bedrooms adjoining the east and two the west section. A new door on the south side gives access to the gardens, and in connection with this ward it has been resolved to erect a verandah capable of holding six or eight beds, so as to permit of the open-air bed treatment. A storey has been added to the Ladies' Hospital to accommodate senile cases, and a verandah has been erected having sufficient space for six beds. The bowling alley is being converted into mess and recreation rooms for the attendants. At the West House, No. 6 Female Gallery has been, by necessary and useful alterations, made into a hospital ward. It appears to be very complete in all its arrangements for the care and effective supervision of the sick and newly admitted patients. The corresponding gallery on the male side has been similarly altered and improved, and is ready for occupation. The day-room in No. 1 Female Gallery is now utilised as a mess-room for nurses, and No. 3 Gallery is in process of being made into a home for nurses. The eastern section of the male separate house is about to be used as quarters for attendants, and a section of the female separate house now accommodates the convalescent intermediate patients. The Mortuary is to be reconstructed, and when completed will be a desirable improvement, as it has not been a satisfactory department in the past. The Research Laboratory has been enlarged and thoroughly equipped, and it was evident during the visit that scientific investigations of an important character are being actively carried on by the Resident Pathologist.

The various classes of patients were found well cared for and liberally provided for in every way. Their behaviour was for the most part quiet and orderly; only a few appealed for discharge, and no complaint of a reasonable character was made. The dinners seen during the visit were excellent and abundant, and in every case in which the opinion of an inmate was elicited it was confirmatory of this view. Thirty-three patients were confined to bed, 11 on account of mental symptoms, 13 from bodily illness, and 9 on account of the infirmities of old age. The treatment of these patients is characterised by marked ability and kindly consideration. Eight patients are on parole beyond the grounds, and 119 have the privilege of parole within the grounds. The number who attend Divine Service is 374, and the number who are present at associated entertainments is 257.

The number registered as daily engaged in useful work is 162 males and 235 females. Ninety-seven men, of whom 12 are from Craig House, are actively employed in keeping the garden, grounds, and golf links in order.

The management of the Asylum is conducted with great energy and ability. All sections of the establishment, except those at present in process of alteration, were found in admirable order, and the provision for the comfort of the patients is highly satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and found to be accurately and regularly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
22nd, 23rd, and 24th November 1909.

There are 746 patients on the registers of the Asylum, of whom 731 are certificated, and 15 are voluntary, inmates.

Of those under certificates, 441 are private, and 290 are pauper patients. Craig House contains 220 private patients paying the higher rates of board, and the West House contains 526 patients, of whom 236 are private patients paying the intermediate and lower rates of board, and 290 are paupers. The pauper patients are chargeable as follows: 130 to Leith, 113 to Edinburgh, 45 to Orkney, and 2 to other parishes. During a three days' visit to the Asylum all the resident patients were seen, numbering 726. The remaining patients, who were not seen, are accounted for as follows: 11 were absent on statutory probation, 7 were at the seaside house at Cockenzie, and 2 were out on pass.

Since the Asylum was last visited, on the 21st June of the present year, 81 patients—43 private and 38 pauper—have been admitted; 61 have been discharged, of whom 23 had recovered; and 23 have died. The assigned causes of death are inflammatory affections of the lungs (excluding phthisis), 7 cases; general paralysis, 6 cases; senile and gross degenerations of the brain, 4 cases; heart disease, 3 cases; and cancer, nephritis, and phthisis, 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 12 instances only. This is a smaller proportion than is considered advisable, but as 13 out of the 23 deaths were in the cases of private patients, allowance must be made for the difficulty of obtaining the consent of the relatives.

Of the voluntary patients, 8 have been admitted, and 6 have left since the previous visit.

The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries referring to (1) the fracture of the bones of the hand in a male attendant, the result of an assault by a patient; (2) the fracture of 2 ribs in a male patient, caused by an assault committed by a fellow-patient; and (3) a fracture of the femur in a female patient, caused by accidentally falling.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 15 entries referring to the mechanical restraint of a male patient for surgical purposes. About 55 per cent. of the patients of all classes were usefully working at the time of the visit, and about 44 per cent. were unemployed because of mental or bodily disease or infirmity. Among those employed, it is important to note, were a considerable number of the ladies and gentlemen at Craig House. Fifty-five patients were confined to bed—30 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 19 for bodily illness, and 6 because of senility or infirmity.

The impression formed as a result of the visit is that the Institution is being very actively and successfully managed, and that every endeavour is being made, both by means of minor structural alterations and by means of administrative changes, to make it as efficient as possible for the welfare, comfort, and care of the patients.

Of the many important changes which have been made during the past year, the three following are selected for notice. At the West House the two wards on the ground floor in the south wings of the buildings have been converted into hospitals. The Male Hospital contains 40 beds, and is under the charge of an assistant matron, assisted by 5 nurses and a male attendant. The Female Hospital contains 42 beds, and is under the charge of an assistant matron assisted by 6 nurses. These hospital wards are commodious and well lighted; being on the ground floor they possess easy access to the open air, their situation is central, and their proximity to the entrance-door is an advantage in the case of newly admitted patients. It is proposed to erect shelters or verandahs for the open-air treatment of patients.

At Craig House a verandah has been erected in front of the Ladies' Hospital. Not only does it afford the valuable opportunity of treating the patients in bed in the open air, but it also gives a much-needed relief to the hospital wards during the day time.

The Mortuary at the West House has been entirely remodelled and reconstructed. It consists in its renewed form of a *post mortem* room, a room for the reception of the dead, a room where the friends can view the bodies of their deceased relatives, and a room for holding services in connection with funerals. The interiors of these rooms have been tastefully decorated, and a dado of white tiles adds effectively to their appearance. The whole department is complete and impressive, and in many respects surpasses any similar department of the kind in the country. In effecting this important improvement, the Managers have, by showing their respect for the dead, indirectly advanced the interests of the great number of patients who from year to year pass under their care.

As a whole, the patients in the various divisions of the Asylum were orderly and contented, and had their wants adequately attended to. A good many appealed for release, and, as far as possible, these were given every opportunity of making such statements as they desired. On other matters complaints were remarkably few. One man in the West House complained that his bedroom was cold. At the time of the visit the temperature was unusually low, and the methods for artificially heating the dormitories and single rooms were inadequate. The question is one to which it is desirable to direct the attention of the Managers.

The staff of nurses and attendants at present numbers about 160 individuals. Of that number, 25 persons left the service since last visit, and 32 have been engaged.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, BANGOUR,  
16th and 17th June 1909.

There are on the Statutory Register of the Asylum 361 males and 390 females, a total of 751 patients. Two females were absent on pass. The number in residence was 749, every one of whom had an opportunity of making any statement if they desired to do so.

Since the visit paid on 16th December 1908, 98 patients, 50 males and 48 females, have been admitted; 33 patients, 22 males and 11 females, have been discharged recovered; 23 patients, 11 males and 12 females, have been discharged unrecovered; and 38 patients, 20 males and 18 females, have died.

These figures show a decrease of 3 in the number of males, and an increase of 7 in that of the females. There has been an increase of only 4 in the population during the last six months. Of the 23 patients discharged unrecovered, 15 have been boarded out in private dwellings, 3 have been sent to the care of relatives, and 5 have been transferred to other asylums. It is understood that a list of 20 patients, who it is considered could with safety be boarded out, is in the hands of the Inspector of Poor. It is by a steady pursuance of this policy that an undue accumulation in the Asylum can be prevented, and the burden of pauper lunacy lessened. The large percentage provided for in private dwellings (26 per cent.) is a highly creditable feature in the administration of the Edinburgh Parish Council and their officials.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 10 cases, to brain diseases in 9 cases, to tuberculosis in 7 cases, to heart disease in 7 cases, to acute pneumonia in 3 cases, and to gangrene of lung and exhaustion from acute mania, each in 1 case. It is a fact worthy of record that since the mortuary and *post mortem* room came into use in October 1906, a *post mortem* examination has been made in every case of death except one.

No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the date of last visit. Four casualties have occurred; 3 involved a fracture of a bone—in 2 instances they were accidentally sustained, and the third was due to being thrown to the ground by a fellow patient. The fourth casualty consisted of an attempt at suicide made by a male patient by cutting his throat by means of a penknife. The minor accidents are fully recorded. There have been 5 escapes in which the patients were absent at least one night before being brought back,



The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate numerical strength, the proportion for day duty being about 1 to 10 patients in both the male and female sections. The night staff consists of 4 attendants and 13 nurses. Since last visit there have been 11 resignations, 21 engagements, and 1 dismissal. The male attendant who was dismissed was found, as the result of an enquiry, rough with the patients under his charge. Sixteen members of the staff possess the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. An increase in the number of houses for married attendants and farm servants would be a useful addition to the resources of the Asylum. The wood and iron building, which was erected to serve temporarily as a laundry, is at present being fitted up as an Attendants' Recreation Room. Such a provision in other asylums is appreciated and largely taken advantage of, with beneficial results. It is recommended that a billiard table be provided.

The site for the Isolation Hospital is being cleared of surface soil, and levelled by the labour of the patients and attendants. Tenders for the work of the hospital have been received, and the contracts will soon be arranged. When this is built there will be in the medical section accommodation for 346 patients. The Industrial Homes, Farm House, and Middleton Hall have accommodation for 527 patients. The number resident is 749, and as there is accommodation for 873, the present amount of vacant space is sufficient for 89 males and 35 females—124 in all.

Middleton Hall has again been leased for 10 years from Whitsunday 1910. The house has been repainted internally and externally, the work having been done by the staff and patients. An external iron escape stair from the attic floor, for use in case of fire, is being provided. The water supply, hot and cold, being deficient, a new supply pipe has been laid from the Uphall main, a separate boiler for the supply of hot water is being provided, and the whole of the piping is being renewed. New appliances for cooking are in the course of being supplied.

The patients were found well cared for, and in a highly satisfactory condition as regards clothing and personal appearance. A few of the women were inclined to be excited and noisy; but the patients for the most part were quiet and contented, and several expressed their satisfaction at their treatment. There were no complaints which were not obviously the outcome of delusions. The dinners seen during the visit were ample and good, and evidently popular. The orderly manner in which the meals are served attracted favourable attention.

There were 103 patients, or 13·5 per cent. of the resident population, confined to bed; 34 on account of mental symptoms, 35 from bodily diseases, and 34 on account of the infirmities of old age. A good number of these patients are being treated outside in beds under the verandahs. This open-air bed treatment has been found to be calmativè and restorative and of advantage in many directions. The hospital is in process of being painted in light and pleasing colours.

One of the many satisfactory features in the administration of the Asylum is the great attention paid to the employment of the patients. No less than 439 inmates were engaged in useful work at the time of the visit. The number of men regularly employed on the farm is 50, and at busy times this number is increased. The Asylum is supplied by the farm and garden with the total quantity required of the following articles:—milk, potatoes, roots, and green vegetables, pork, bacon, hams, poultry, plants, and flowers, and with a proportion of beef and mutton. There are 129 men employed on the garden and grounds, and very satisfactory progress is being made in the laying out and planting of the grounds. Trees for shelter have been planted on the higher ground to the north of the medical section.

The Asylum throughout all its sections was found in excellent order. The day-rooms were bright and cheerful, and amply supplied with flowers, plants, and objects of interest and decoration. The condition of the dormitories and bedding was thoroughly satisfactory.

The carefulness and efficiency which characterise the administration of the Asylum reflect the highest credit on Dr. Keay's superintendence.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, BANGOUR,  
25th and 26th November 1909.

There are 749 patients on the register of the Asylum, all of whom, with the exception of two women who were absent on pass, were resident, and were seen in the course of the visit. Since the 17th June last, the date of the previous visit, 102 patients have been admitted, 68 have been discharged, of whom 27 had recovered, and 36 have died. The removals from all causes have, as will be seen, exceeded the admissions by 2. Of the patients discharged un-recovered, 24 were boarded out, 6 were sent to the care of friends, 6 transferred to other asylums, and 5 escaped.

The Asylum continues to develop administratively under the management of Dr. Keay and his assistants, and though much yet remains to be done, its future progress on approved lines is confidently anticipated. So far as concerned the care and treatment of the patients a very satisfactory report can be given. The inmates were suitably and neatly clothed; their food, judging from the dinners provided on the two days of the visit, is sufficiently abundant, nutritious and well-cooked, and the day-rooms and dormitories throughout the various Villas and Hospitals are exceedingly comfortable.

There was no more excitement among the patients than the presence of the large number of acutely insane among them accounted for. On the female side complaints of any kind were rare, and no private interviews were asked for. On the male side, 11 patients, all more or less well-known to the Medical Commissioners, were granted private interviews. With two exceptions, whose cases presented some difficulty, all these men were regarded as insane and as properly detained.

With regard to the general health of the inmates, 417 are daily engaged in work, and 332 are so mentally or physically ill as to be unable to do any work. Therefore about 56 per cent. of the resident population are able-bodied, and 44 per cent. are ill or infirm. Of the latter proportion 134 persons were confined to bed, 46 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 49 for the treatment of bodily illness, and 39 on account of senility or infirmity. There are 29 general paralytics and 60 epileptics in the Asylum at present.

For an asylum drawing its patients from an exclusively urban centre it is not surprising that so many are physically infirm; on the other hand, it is gratifying to observe that such a large proportion are induced to perform useful work of all kinds. The employment of male patients in outdoor work on the farm and garden continues to be vigorously persevered in, as many as 166 men being so engaged at the time of the visit.

Two hundred and twenty-nine patients enjoy parole, 207 within the grounds and 22 beyond it. There have been 10 escapes from the Asylum since last visit, 5 of whom were absent for at least one night before being brought back—the other 5 (3 men and 2 women) remained absent over the statutory period of 28 days, and their names had accordingly to be removed from the Asylum registers. There is one entry in the Register of Accidents, referring to a fracture of the left ulna caused in the case of a male patient who, while aiming a blow at a fellow-patient, struck a wall with his arm. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Since last visit 12 of the nursing staff have resigned, 3 female nurses have been dismissed—1 for being absent from duty without leave, 1 for striking a patient, and 1 was found to be unsuitable. The proportion of attendants and nurses on day duty on the male side is 1 to slightly under 10 patients, and on night duty 1 to about 52. On the female side the corresponding proportions are 1 to about 11, and to 38 respectively.

The deaths are registered as follows: tuberculosis (chiefly phthisis), 10 cases; general paralysis, 10 cases; disease of the heart and blood vessels, 6 cases; pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, 6 cases; and each of the following diseases in 1 case, namely, intestinal obstruction, cancer, gross disease of the brain, and epilepsy. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance, a record rarely met with; and one which evidences the assiduity and enthusiasm of the medical staff.

The duties of the medical officers in connection with the case books and medical records are also conscientiously attended to, and the official registers are regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
2nd March 1909.

There are 169 patients on the Register of the Asylum at this date. All were in residence and individually seen in the course of the visit. One male and 7 females are private patients, and 69 males and 92 females are paupers. In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 1 female from the pauper to the private list.

Since the date of the preceding report, 24th June 1908, 11 males and 18 females have been admitted, 3 males and 3 females have been discharged recovered, 3 males and 4 females have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 males and 10 females have died. By these changes the number of pauper patients has remained stationary, while that of the private patients have increased by 2.

The mortality has been high, but this is accounted for by the fact that 4 patients were sent to the Asylum in a very low condition as to health; 1 died in 6 days, 1 in 8 days, and 2, 12 days after admission. Of the 14 deaths, 5 are registered as due to cerebral or spinal affections, 4 to heart disease, and to the following causes in 1 case each, cirrhosis of the liver, acute nephritis, ulcerative colitis, chronic intestinal catarrh, and phthisis. In 6 instances or in the low proportion of 42·8 per cent of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of restraint and seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the employment of restraint in two instances, in one case to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and in the other on account of an attack of acute excitement in which the patient was violent to others. No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape involving a night's absence from the Asylum.

The changes in the nursing staff consist of the resignation of 4 and of the engagement of 5 nurses. There has been no change in the male staff. It is recorded with satisfaction that Dr. Campbell, the medical officer, gives lectures to the nurses and attendants, with the object of training them in their duties and of qualifying them for the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association. It is expected that at least three members of the staff will go forward at the next examination.

The patients were, generally speaking, quiet, orderly, and contented, the only complaints being confined to the question of detention. The condition in which they were found as regards clothing and personal neatness was highly satisfactory. The general health of the inmates is at present good, but since last visit 2 patients and 1 nurse have been the subjects of colitis, and during last month there have been 15 cases of influenza. Three men and 10 women were confined to bed, most of them on account of debility from chronic disease or old age. The dinner at this date consisted of broth, stewed meat, potatoes and bread. It was a well-cooked and liberal meal. The efforts to engage the patients in useful work are successful, 53 men and 67 women being registered as daily employed. Of the men, 36 are engaged in healthy out-door labour on the farm and garden.

All parts of the Asylum were found in admirable order and scrupulously clean. The day-rooms and dormitories were bright and comfortable in aspect, and were well supplied with objects calculated to please and interest the patients. The bedding was, without exception, in a thoroughly satisfactory state.

The erection of a verandah in connection with the female sick-room has been sanctioned by the District Board. It will have accommodation for 6 beds, which will allow of the open air treatment of consumptives and of other patients who will be benefited by rest in bed in the open air.

An improvement in the hot-water system is under consideration. By means of a calorifier in the basement a larger and more continuous supply of hot water, which is required, would be obtained. The present partition in the general bathroom is to be removed, and two additional baths are to be provided.

Miss Haggarty, who has had over 13 years' experience in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, has succeeded Miss Low as Matron.

Notes in regard to the mental and bodily condition of every patient have been made in the case book by Dr. Campbell. The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
10th July 1909.

There are 164 patients, 68 men and 96 women, on the Register of the Asylum to-day. Of that number, 1 man and 7 women are private patients.



Since the 2nd March last, the date of the previous visit, 3 men and 8 women have been admitted; 3 men and 3 women have been discharged (of whom 1 man and 2 women had recovered); and 2 men and 8 women have died. The total number resident is therefore less by 5 than at the previous visit. All the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. They were found, in the great majority of instances, in good health. Seven of them were confined to bed, 1 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 3 on account of bodily illness, and 3 owing to the infirmities of old age. Three patients suffer from general paralysis and 6 are epileptics.

One hundred and twenty-three patients or 75 per cent. of the inmates are daily employed in useful work, while 41 or 25 per cent. are for mental or physical reasons unfit for work.

The condition of the able-bodied working patients was satisfactory and calls for no comment. They are properly fed, suitably clothed and, with few exceptions, contented and free from excitement. The more feeble and infirm patients are adequately nursed and their various wants attended to.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 4 cases, to enteritis in 2 cases, to phthisis in 2 cases, to pernicious anemia in 1 case, and to pneumonia in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 5 instances.

There are no entries in the register of accidents.

One patient, a female, was secluded on one occasion on account of violent and dangerous conduct.

There have been no changes among the attendants.

During the past year Dr. Campbell has delivered regular courses of lectures to the nursing staff. Three of the female attendants who prepared for the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association were successful in passing that examination in May last, and obtained the certificate of the Association for proficiency in mental nursing. Such a result, the first of the kind in this Asylum, is encouraging, for it tends to raise the work of the attendants to the position of skilled employment. Great credit is due to Dr. Campbell for the assiduity with which he conducted the classes and lectures at, no doubt, personal inconvenience to himself.

The Asylum was found clean and in good order. The first female ward is, however, dingy and requires repainting, some new furnishings, and some mural decorations. The room is low in the ceiling and not well lighted; consequently it would require to be painted in bright colours to give it such a cheerful aspect as is usually considered necessary for the well-being of the insane. The present furnishings of the ward are not in keeping with those in other parts of the institution, and there is a conspicuous absence of ornaments and of objects of interest.

The new verandah adjoining the female sick ward is almost completed, and will shortly be in use.

The new heating apparatus is also approaching completion, and the reconstruction of the general bathroom, to which two new baths have been added, is making satisfactory progress.

The recreation ground for the exercise of the male patients, who are not able to work, is found to be of the greatest benefit to the patients.

The dinner to-day consisted of broth with bread, followed by suet dumpling. There was no indication that the meal was not appreciated by all those partaking of it.

Seven patients, 6 men and 1 woman, are at present housed in the farmhouse at Bilboa Hall.

The case books kept by the Medical Officer contain short but sufficient notes on all the patients, and form useful records for reference. The official registers were examined and found correct.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
5th and 6th May 1909.

On the 5th instant there were 519 patients on the register of the Asylum, of whom 10 females are private patients, and 298 males and 311 females are paupers. All were in residence and individually seen except 1 pauper male who was absent on pass.

Since 2nd December 1908, the date of the previous report, 59 patients have been admitted, 22 have been discharged recovered, 16 have been discharged unrecovered, and 16 have died. The numbers at present on the register, com-

pared with those at the previous visit, show an increase of 5, the males having increased by 11 and the females decreased by 6. The margin of spare accommodation for men has, owing to the high male admission rate, decreased to 12, while that for women has increased to 23. Nearly 20 per cent. of the 59 admissions were aged from 60 to 79. The increased tendency in the community to have recourse to asylums as a means of caring for persons who have become mentally incapable through advancing age is shown by present lunacy statistics.

Of the 16 discharged unrecovered, 7 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was sent to England, 7 were sent to the care of relatives, and 1 was placed with an unrelated guardian.

The mortality has been low, and it is observed that 9, or 56 per cent. of the deaths, were of patients over 70 years of age. The causes of death are registered as follows:—4 patients died of senile decay, 3 of heart disease, 2 of brain lesions, 2 of tubercular disease, 2 of general paralysis, and 1 died of each of the following diseases, namely, pneumonia after influenza, chronic enteritis, and chronic nephritis. In 15 instances, or in the highly satisfactory proportion of 93·7 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries, referring to the use of restraint by locked gloves in the case of a patient in order to prevent removal of surgical dressing. The only serious casualty is a fracture of the left femur accidentally sustained by slipping when seated on the edge of a bed. A full record is kept of all minor casualties, such as bruises, cuts, &c., and the circumstances attending them. Three escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent one, two, or three nights before being brought back.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at an adequate numerical strength, being for day duty in the proportion of 1 to 9 on the male side, and 1 to 10 in the female divisions. The night staff comprises 5 attendants and 7 nurses. The duration of service as respects the attendants is good, 42 per cent. having been more than five years in the Asylum service. Owing to frequent changes among the senior nurses on account of marriage and other reasons, only 12 per cent. have more than five years' service. Twenty-four per cent. of each sex have a record of service under one year. The changes in the staff since last visit have been as follows:—6 attendants and 4 nurses have resigned, 4 attendants and 3 nurses have been dismissed, and 10 attendants and 5 nurses have been engaged. In no case were the dismissals for misconduct affecting the treatment of the patients. Twenty-four of the present staff have obtained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. As a result of the teaching and training of the junior staff during the winter months 2 attendants and 6 nurses have gone forward to the examination held this month.

Every patient who desired to make any statement was given an opportunity of doing so. There were no complaints calling for mention here, and the appeals on the score of undue detention were comparatively few. A private interview was given to those who wished one. With a few exceptions, among the more troublesome patients, the behaviour of the inmates was quiet and orderly. All were suitably and neatly clothed, the dresses of the women being pleasantly varied. The personal condition and general appearance of the patients reflected credit on those in charge of them. The dinners seen during the visit were substantial and well-cooked meals which were evidently much appreciated by the patients.

Seventeen men and 26 women, 43 in all, were confined to bed, 15 on account of mental symptoms, 22 from bodily illness, and 6 on account of senile infirmities. There are at present 8 patients who are general paralytics, and 46 who are the subjects of epilepsy. The excellence of the nursing arrangements in the hospital wards and of the classification of the patients throughout the Asylum attracted favourable attention. Open air treatment in a tent or under verandahs has been adopted for those whom it would benefit. Small parlours in the admission blocks and in the west wing have been instituted for those patients who require little supervision, or who can be trusted by themselves. It is understood that the privilege of being an inmate of these rooms is highly appreciated.

The record of employment shows that 62 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women are daily engaged in useful work. Of the men, 75 are employed at outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds. The number who attended Divine Service last Sunday was 244, and those who are present at associated entertainments vary from 165 to 328.

The Asylum was found everywhere scrupulously clean and in excellent order,

the day-rooms being bright, cheerful, and comfortably furnished, the dormitories well ventilated, and the bedding well attended to. The male hospital wards have been repainted in light and pleasing colours, and other sections of the Asylum are in process of being similarly renovated. The electric installation has been strengthened by the introduction of balancers, and a new and more economical form of lamp is now in use. These improvements have effected some saving in the amount of steam required to drive the dynamos. As, however, the margin of boiler power is small, it is feared that sooner or later an additional boiler will become necessary. An automatic finger-guard has been fitted on the calendar in the laundry, and the other recommendations of the Factory Inspector for the guarding of the dynamos and balancers are in process of being carried out.

Dr. Turnbull continues to discharge his duties in an efficient and kindly manner. He is assisted by two medical colleagues, Dr. J. H. Ferguson and Dr. Flora Butcher.

The case books are well written up, the notes being detailed and informing. The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
20th and 21st October 1909.

There were 638 patients on the register of the Asylum on the 20th instant, all of whom were resident at the time of the visit, except 2 men and 1 woman who were absent on pass.

Since the 5th May of the present year, the date of the previous visit, 81 patients have been admitted. Nineteen have been discharged recovered, 23 have been discharged unrecovered, and 20 have died. Notwithstanding this active movement of the population the removals and deaths have fallen short of the admissions by 19. The consequent increase in the numbers resident has resulted in an excess of 7 patients over the accommodation of the male side of the Asylum, and in reducing the limit of spare beds on the female side to 17. The net result is that the present number of patients leave only a balance of 10 vacant beds in the Institution. This position is one which ought to engage the attention of the District Board.

The deaths are registered as due to senile and other degenerative changes in the brain in 6 cases, to cancer in 4 cases, to general paralysis, phthisis, and heart disease each in 2 cases, and to exhaustion from acute melancholia, enteritis, epilepsy, and cellulitis, each in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance with one exception, which fact may be regarded as an indication of the conscientiousness and thoroughness with which the medical work of the Asylum is performed.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 31 entries referring to the restraint of 2 female patients. One of these was restrained, for surgical reasons, on 26 occasions for a total period of 603 hours; the other was restrained in order to prevent violent attempts at self-mutilation on 5 occasions for a total period of 79 hours.

Only one accident, a bruising of the hip joint due to an accidental fall, is recorded.

The changes among the nurses and attendants are as follows: Three men and 7 women resigned voluntarily, 2 men were dismissed for reasons not directly affecting the patients, and 6 men and 9 women were engaged. The staff of nurses and attendants consists of 66 individuals for day duty, and of 12 individuals for night duty. The proportion of attendants to patients is, therefore, for day duty 1 to 9·6, and for night duty 1 to about 53. The numerical strength of the staff is, according to present day standards, sufficient, and its efficiency as judged by length of service and training satisfactory.

Of the 635 resident patients, 388 are able bodied and in good physical health, and 247 are mentally or physically weak and require special attention and nursing. Of the 388 able-bodied inmates all, except 21, who refuse to work, are usefully employed from day to day in the various departments of the Asylum. The number of men working on the farm or in the garden is about 70, or 22 per cent. of the male population. This is a much smaller average than in the majority of Scottish District Asylums, in several of which as many as 50 per cent. of the men are so employed. The large number of infirm male patients



(112) in this Asylum must, however, be taken into account in making a comparison.

The patients were, on the whole, orderly and well-behaved during the two days' visit. Several of them demanded release, but with that exception there were no complaints of a rational kind made. It was apparent that the patients are kindly and considerately treated by Dr. Turnbull and his staff.

The dinners on the two days of the visit were satisfactory meals which call for no comment.

It is recorded with regret that Dr. Turnbull's health is far from satisfactory, and that he appears to stand much in need of a prolonged rest from the burden of his onerous and trying duties.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
14th and 15th June 1909.

The number of certified patients on the Register, 411, is the same as at the previous visit on the 9th November last. The number of voluntary inmates, 28, is also the same. In the interval between the visits the following changes have occurred: Seventy-four patients have been admitted, 59 under certificates, and 15 voluntarily; 49 have been discharged, of whom 13 were voluntary inmates, and 25 have died, of whom 2 were voluntary inmates. Two ladies were absent on pass, but all the other patients were seen in the course of the visit.

The 437 patients resident at the time of the visit consisted of 190 males, of whom 9 were voluntary inmates, and 247 females of whom 19 were voluntary inmates. Of the 36 certified patients who were discharged in the interval covered by this report 15 had recovered.

The following are the registered causes of the 25 deaths: gross disease of the brain or senile degeneration of the brain, 12 cases; general paralysis of the insane, 5 cases; inflammatory affections of the lung (non-tubercular) 3 cases; diseases of internal organs, 3 cases; gangrene of the foot, 1 case; and exhaustion from acute melancholia, 1 case. The ages of nine of the patients in the above list varied from over 65 to over 90 years, and when to these are added the 5 deaths from general paralysis and one of the deaths from cancer (at the age of 46) an explanation is afforded of the reason why the mortality on this occasion, comparatively low as it is, is above the average for this Asylum. It is a remarkable fact that for the past two years there has been no death from phthisis, and it is understood that there is at present no active symptom of that disease among the inmates of the Asylum. This is no doubt partly accounted for by the fact that the inmates are drawn from a class in which phthisis is comparatively infrequent, but when allowance is made for that, a certain degree of the credit must be given to the excellent hygienic and dietetic conditions provided within the Asylum.

The Register of Accidents contains 5 entries. Four of these refer to fractures of the following bones, namely, the rib, the ulna, and in two instances the humerus. The causes of these fractures were various and chiefly accidental, but it is satisfactory to be able to say that in no instance has blame been attributed to the attendants in charge. The fifth accident was a wound of the scalp caused by one patient striking another with a water bottle. The Register of minor accidents contains a carefully recorded list of more trifling injuries, such as bruises, with an account of how they occurred.

The record of the employment of the patients shows that 230 of them were doing work at the time of the visit, and that 21, though able bodied, were not working. The remaining 136 patients were, on account of various physical and mental diseases or infirmities, unfit for any work, and of the latter number 36 were confined to bed, several of them in the open air. It is one of Dr. Oswald's medical principles to subject all his patients to as much open air treatment as possible. Forty-seven patients, 41 gentlemen and 6 ladies, regularly work in the gardens, and those who are otherwise employed, as well as those who are not employed, are encouraged to spend a great part of their time out of doors.

The dinner at the East House on one of the days of the visit was seen. The food was in all respects satisfactory in quality and in the manner of its preparation and service, and the quantity was generous. The meal consisted of soup, with a choice of roast or haricot mutton, and for some of the patients a cold milk pudding with preserved fruit was added.

The patients as a whole were quiet, orderly, and contented during the visit. One or two of them who were suffering from acute attacks of insanity were noisy, and a few inmates of both sexes made complaints chiefly referring to their detention. The quietness prevailing in the ladies' wards in the East House—the only part of the establishment where there is apt to be excitement owing to the large numbers admitted—was particularly gratifying.

A commencement has been made with the redecoration and heating of the gentlemen's side of the West House. The West House kitchen has been entirely refitted with the most modern cooking appliances, the walls have been tiled, and the whole department has been so altered as to fulfil the necessary requirements of cleanliness and efficiency.

A limited epidemic of scarlet fever broke out in the Asylum about six weeks ago, affecting a number of the patients and some of the staff, including the matron, Miss Darney, who is still off duty. Fortunately the epidemic, which was of a mild nature, has now been suppressed.

It was observed with much satisfaction that the records of the medical work of the Institution are carefully preserved in the case books, from which it was possible to obtain full information regarding the history and present condition of each patient.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
15th and 16th December 1909.

There are 453 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Eight gentlemen and 19 ladies are voluntary inmates, 184 gentlemen and 241 ladies are certificated private patients, and 1 male is a pauper. One lady was absent on probation. With this exception, all were in residence, and were individually seen in the course of the visit.

The changes among the patients since the 13th of June 1909, when the Asylum was last visited, have been as follows: Seventy-one have been admitted, 60 under certificates and 11 voluntary, 44 have been discharged (33 certificated, and 11 voluntary patients), and 13 have died, of whom 1 was a voluntary boarder.

As a result of these changes there is an increase of 4 in the number of gentlemen, of 11 in that of ladies, and a decrease of 1 in that of the voluntary inmates.

The rate of mortality has been low. The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia in 3 cases, to cancer in 3 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, and to epilepsy and general paralysis each in 1 case. Fifty per cent. of the patients who died were over 68 years of age. In 7 instances, or in 58 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 6. They refer to the seclusion of 1 patient for periods varying from 1 to 6 hours on account of maniacal excitement. The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries; one refers to a cut on the temple and bruising, the result of a pony trap accident in the grounds, and the other to burns on face, shoulders, and arms. This patient, escaping the vigilance of the nurse, entered a dormitory, took off the guard, and thrust her head into the fire. Full particulars of these casualties were sent to the Board at the time. Minor accidents and their causes are carefully recorded in a special register. There have been no escapes during the period under review.

The day staff consists of 27 attendants and 35 nurses, and for night duty there are 5 attendants and 8 nurses. Their record of service is, on the whole, satisfactory. The changes since last visit have been as follows: Four attendants and 18 nurses have resigned, 1 nurse was dismissed as unsuitable, and 2 attendants and 15 nurses have been engaged. It was noted that the large number of changes among the nurses was due to several nurses leaving to take up private work, and to the fact that six, who left, did so by request. These came for a probationary period of training, were not considered satisfactory, and, at the end of three months, were asked to leave. Sixteen members of the staff hold the certificate granted for proficiency in mental nursing. The teaching and training of the nurses and attendants is evidently

very complete. It is taken part in by all the medical staff as well as by the Matron, her assistants, and the head attendants.

Except for a tendency to overcrowding in two of the ladies' galleries in the East House, the patients were found suitably and comfortably provided for. The commendation which it has become usual to bestow both on the administration of the Asylum and on the individual treatment of the patients continues to be fully deserved. There were no complaints calling for comment, and except the few who were noisy and turbulent the patients were quiet, orderly, and contented.

There were 49 patients confined to bed, 24 on account of mental symptoms, 16 owing to bodily illness, and 9 on account of the feebleness of old age. It was abundantly evident that the medical care of these patients was conducted with great care and skill.

The dinners seen during the visit were well cooked and liberal meals. They were served in a most orderly manner, and it was obvious that they gave general satisfaction.

The occupation of the patients in work and recreation continues to receive great attention, and it is reasonable to attribute to this a great measure of the contentment which prevailed. One hundred and three gentlemen and 152 ladies are registered as daily employed in useful work. Forty-eight of the gentlemen are daily engaged in healthy outdoor work in the garden and grounds. Seven gentlemen enjoy the privilege of parole beyond the grounds, and 100 patients have parole within the grounds. One hundred and eighty-nine patients attend Divine Service, and 190 are usually present at associated entertainments.

The Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order. The entrance hall in the gentlemen's division of the West House has been panelled with oak, and has had a parquet floor laid. It has also been refurnished suitably with antique furniture. In 5 and 6 galleries of the same division a new bathroom has been provided for the gentlemen with modern fittings and tiled walls. The lavatories of the same division have also been refitted. These galleries have been repapered and repainted in pleasing colours, and the furniture in these wards has been renewed.

It is understood that the Directors have resolved to proceed with the reconstruction and refitting of the laundry at an early date. The plans are to be submitted to the Board when they are further advanced.

The Asylum continues to render an important service to the community in the provision it makes for patients at low rates of board. There are, at present, in the Asylum, 16 patients who pay under £30 per annum, 46 who pay £30 or under £40, and 154 at the rate of £40 per annum. The cost to many families of small means of keeping a patient in an asylum is a heavy burden, and the aid which the Directors give by these low rates of board must be of the most beneficent kind.

A house in the grounds, with a separate entrance from Claythorn Road, is in process of being fitted up to serve as a laboratory for the Western Scottish Asylums. This is a scheme which has recently been promoted by most of the asylums in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, having for its object the prosecution of research into the causation of insanity, this Asylum being one of the principal contributors to the scheme. A director has been appointed, and it is expected that the laboratory will be in working order at an early date. This scheme is to be cordially commended, because the improved treatment of the insane has been greatly influenced by the scientific study of diseases of the brain, and the attention which has been and is being bestowed on such studies at the Edinburgh laboratory has already yielded most useful results.

The medical staff has been increased since last visit by the appointment of another Assistant Medical Officer, a lady, who has special duties in connection with the female patients, and who has medical charge of the female staff, which is large. This appointment will give the whole medical staff more time for research work.

It is noted with pleasure that Dr. Oswald has recovered from his recent serious illness, and that he hopes soon to be able to return to duty. Dr. Oswald was present at the visit.

The medical case books are kept in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the Medical Officers. The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.



GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,  
24th and 25th May 1909.

There were 767 patients, 403 men and 364 women, on the Register of the Asylum on the 23rd instant. Five patients were absent, 3 on probation, 1 on pass, and 1 by escape; all the others were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Since the previous visit on the 22nd September 1908, 177 patients have been admitted, 101 have been discharged, and 68 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis of the insane in 20 cases, to gross disease of the brain in 15 cases, to senile decay in 8 cases, to tuberculosis in 6 cases, to disease of the heart and intestines in 4 cases each, to pneumonia in 3 cases, to kidney disease, cancer, and exhaustion from acute mental affections in 2 cases each, and to epilepsy and fracture of the spine in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 56 instances, or in 82 per cent of the deaths. Judging from the *post mortem* records these examinations seem to be thoroughly performed and the results are carefully and graphically recorded.

The number of deaths from general paralysis continues to be very high, and as there are at present 45 cases suffering from the disease in the Asylum, there seems no prospect of its decrease. The deaths from diseases of the brain and senile degeneration are also numerous, but when it is considered that 260 of the present inmates, or over 30 per cent. of the population are feeble or infirm, the preponderance of deaths from these causes need not be wondered at.

Five hundred patients are, comparatively speaking, able-bodied, and all of them, with the exception of 14 men and 10 women, who refuse to work, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Forty-five per cent. of the male patients were working outside in the farm or gardens. It is satisfactory to record the gradual increase of the number of men engaged in this form of occupation, for it is the most beneficial of all employments for men who are mentally afflicted, and who are of necessity compelled to pass their lives amidst surroundings so different from those of ordinary people.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent order, and every part of the institution occupied by patients was clean and properly ventilated. The appearance of the wards was further brightened by large quantities of flowers and plants.

The patients generally were found in a highly satisfactory condition. The quietness and good order prevailing in the wards were remarkable, and in the female wards in the main Asylum the tranquillity was in striking contrast to the excitability of some of the same patients some years ago. So much is this the case that there is now an abundance of flowers and plants in wards in which formerly it was impossible to prevent the patients from destroying them. The methodical manner of the care of the sick and the infirm patients in the hospital wards created a favourable impression. The facilities for the open-air treatment of these patients has been greatly increased by means of the new verandahs, the construction of which is nearly completed.

An important innovation has been introduced by Dr. Parker with the object of endeavouring to re-educate the faculties of a large class of the patients who have lapsed into dementia, and who, in consequence, are unfit for any of the ordinary forms of employment. The experiment, limited at present to female patients of the class described, and which has only been a few weeks in force, consists in training them to perform simple drill exercises, including musical drill and singing exercises, such as might be employed in schools for young children or for young persons of congenitally weak mind. For this purpose a qualified lady has been engaged who also conducts singing classes in the various female wards, which are popular, and appreciated by the patients. It is too soon to form an opinion regarding the effect of these exercises upon the debilitated mental faculties of many of the female patients, but the result will be watched with expectation, for there is no reason why it should not be attended with such a measure of success as will lead to a more extended trial. No systematic attempt on a large scale to attain this object has ever been made in this country before, and it is hoped that it may prove the commencement of a new movement.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The Register of Accidents contains 10 entries. Five of these are fractures of the femur, due to causes for which no person in charge of the patients can be blamed; 2 are fractures of the forearm due to accidental falls, and 1 a fracture

of the tibia caused by falling in an epileptic fit. The remaining two were injuries caused in male patients by jumping through dormitory windows. It is probable that they were both actuated by suicidal intentions; at any rate one of them died from fracture of the spine. The other, though severely bruised and injured, is slowly recovering. The patient who died had been for several years in the Asylum, was not suspected of suicidal tendencies, and was engaged in his ordinary household duties. Such an action in his case could not have been foreseen. The other patient was a comparatively short time in the Asylum and was under observation on account of his suicidal propensities at the time of committing the act. Dr. Parker, who investigated the circumstances on the spot, exonerates the attendants from carelessness, and his opinion in the matter must be accepted.

Six patients escaped since the previous visit and were each absent for one night before being brought back.

The changes among the nurses and attendants have been somewhat numerous. In a staff of ninety individuals 6 men and 19 women resigned, 1 man was dismissed for roughly handling a patient, and 7 men and 21 women were engaged.

The case books contain in addition to the necessary information regarding the patients, full and useful accounts of the progress of each case. The official registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,  
28th and 29th October 1909.

There were, on the 27th instant, 402 males and 354 females, 756 patients in all, on the register of the Asylum. All the patients were in residence and individually seen, except 2 females who were absent on pass.

Since 24th May of this year, when the last visit was paid, 46 men and 37 women have been admitted, 18 men and 22 women have been discharged recovered, 9 men and 10 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 20 men and 15 women have died. These changes result in a decrease of 1 in the number of males, and of 10 in that of the females.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions during the period under review is highly satisfactory, being 39·1 amongst the males, and 59·4 among the females, which gives an average of 48·2 on the total.

Of the 19 discharged unrecovered, 6 were transferred to other asylums, 6 were sent to the care of relatives, and 7 were boarded out. The boarding out of those patients, for whom a fully equipped asylum has ceased to be necessary for their care, is right and proper on economical and other grounds. Many of the insane are quite capable of appreciating the amenities of domestic life, and of enjoying the individuality which they acquire in private homes and which they cannot have while part of the population of a large asylum. Their removal may become a source of increased comfort, happiness, and general well being.

In the Register of Deaths tubercular disease is given as a cause in 8 cases, general paralysis in 6 cases, brain lesions in 6 cases, cardiac disease in 3 cases, senile decay in 3 cases, nephritis in 3 cases, cancer in 2 cases, exhaustion from acute mental affections in 2 cases, and bronchitis and exophthalmic goitre, each in 1 case. Twenty per cent. of the patients who died were over 60 years of age. In 25 instances, or in the creditable proportion of 74 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are ably and fully recorded by Dr. McDonald, the resident pathologist.

No use of mechanical restraint or of seclusion in the treatment of the patients has been recorded since last visit. No serious casualty has occurred. All minor accidents are fully recorded by the assistant medical officers, and it was evident from the entries that the causes are carefully inquired into. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent for a night before being brought back.

The day staff consists of 27 attendants and 11 nurses on the male side, and of 31 nurses on the female side, the proportions to patients being 1 to about 10, and 1 to about 11, respectively. For night care and supervision there are 7 attendants and 16 nurses—5 of the latter are on duty on the male side. The percentage of those who have served over 5 years is small, being 18·7 among the attendants, and 8·5 among the nurses. Ten attendants and 19 nurses have served one year and under. It is anticipated that, when pensions become a certainty, the duration of service will be more satisfactory and leave nothing to be desired. During the period under review 6 attendants and 12 nurses



have resigned, 1 attendant and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 6 attendants and 8 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were due to misconduct affecting the patients. Twenty-three members of the staff hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The general care of the patients continues very efficient, and the administration of the Asylum is evidently of an able and painstaking character. The patients were, with few exceptions, free from excitement, and there were no complaints worthy of mention. Their clothing and personal condition was highly satisfactory, the dress of the women attracting favourable notice on account of its variety and tasteful appearance. The dinners seen during the visit were plentiful in quantity, and the meals were evidently appreciated by the patients. Musical grace precedes each meal, and the behaviour of the patients in the dining hall was, with one exception, quiet and orderly. The diet table shows that the dinners are, in order to avoid monotony, varied from week to week.

There were 85 patients, or 11 per cent. of the population, confined to bed, 28 on account of mental symptoms, 39 owing to bodily illness, and 18 on account of the infirmities of old age. A large proportion of these patients were in the open air under the verandahs—a form of treatment which is found to be attended with highly favourable results. The verandahs have been increased in extent and width so as to increase the facilities for open air treatment. The hospital function of the Asylum is kept well in view, the standard of medical treatment is a high one, and the nursing of the sick is careful and efficient.

The Register of Employment shows that 267 men and 210 women are regularly engaged in useful work. The land possessed by the Asylum affords healthy outdoor labour to 179 men, or 44·5 per cent. of the male population. This increased percentage is noted with satisfaction. Such work is beneficial in every way, it improves the physical health and condition, promotes tranquillity, and conduces to contentment. In addition to these outworkers there are 28 men employed in the workshops as stokers, messengers, or artisans.

A most favourable report can be given of the condition in which all parts of the Asylum were found. The day-rooms were in excellent order, and are enlivened by an abundant supply of plants, flowers, pictures, and other objects of decoration. The beds and bedding were clean and well kept. The sanatorium has been repainted and made bright and pleasing in appearance. It is recommended that the windows of the dormitories of the main building be guarded in a simple and unostentatious manner. Their panes are large, and they, as experience has shown, admit, when broken, of a patient getting egress. A small pavilion is in course of construction on the slope above the recently completed cricket ground.

The official books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
27th, 28th, and 29th May 1909.

There were 1,055 patients on the Register of the Asylum on the 27th inst.—of these, 545 were men and 510 women. Three patients were absent on pass, and 2 by escape; all the others were seen in the course of the visit. Since the previous visit on the 13th of November 1908, 144 patients have been admitted, 81 have been discharged, and 76 have died.

The deaths are registered as follows:—Gross brain disease, including senile degeneration, 26 cases; heart disease, 16 cases; general paralysis, 12 cases; epilepsy, 7 cases; phthisis and diseases of the lungs other than phthisis, 5 cases each; intestinal diseases, 3 cases; and cancer and exhaustion from acute mental disease, 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 56 instances, or in about 74 per cent. of the deaths.

Of the 81 patients discharged 51 were recovered, 20 were transferred to other institutions, 7 were boarded out, and 3 were discharged for various statutory reasons.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 11 entries referring to the seclusion of 2 individuals. There have been 6 escapes since last visit, in which the patients were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The Register of Accidents contains 16 entries, but only 5 on account of their importance require mention here. These 5 accidents all involved



fractures of the following bones, namely:—(1) the femur, (2) eighth right rib, (3) the eighth left rib, (4) the humerus, and (5) the collar bone. These fractured bones were in each instance the result of accidental falls.

Out of a staff of 124 ordinary nurses and attendants, 12 resigned voluntarily, 3 were dismissed, and 18 were engaged in the period covered by this Report.

The state of the general physical health of the inmates of the Asylum may be indicated by the fact, that 739 or 70 per cent of the population were engaged in useful work at the time of the visit. Of that large number 269 men, or nearly 50 per cent. of the male patients, were working on the land attached to the Asylum. The accommodation for patients in the farm houses of East and West Muckeroft and in the Home Farm, facilitate the employment of the male patients in this kind of work. It was again abundantly evident that the conditions under which the patients who reside at the farm buildings live, is conducive to their happiness and general health.

Three hundred and eleven patients are unfit for work owing to physical or mental disease or infirmity. Of the latter number, 115 were confined to bed; 29 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 30 on account of bodily illness, and 56 owing to bodily infirmity. It appears from the above figures that about a third of the inmates of the Asylum are more or less infirm. The sick and infirm patients are provided for in the hospitals and infirmaries under conditions which, as regards accommodation and nursing arrangements, are in every respect satisfactory.

A new method of milking the cows by machinery has been introduced, whereby the cost of labour is considerably reduced, and the time of the operation of milking shortened. It is also claimed that this process of milking is more complete and more cleanly. That it is more cleanly was apparent from a short inspection of the method.

The patients were seen at dinner in the large hall of the main asylum on the two days of the visit. The food was of simple quality, but excellently cooked and temptingly served. The first day's dinner was cured fish with sauce and potatoes, followed by stewed rhubarb; on the second day, broth with bread, followed by beef pie and potatoes. Complete order prevailed during the time the patients were dining.

Both from the medical and administrative points of view, this Asylum continues to be well and strenuously managed, and the result is clearly reflected in the comfort, well-being, and contentment of the inmates.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
25th, 26th, and 27th October 1909.

There were 566 men and 523 women, or 1089 patients in all, on the register of the Asylum on the 25th instant. Two patients were absent on pass and 1 by escape. With these exceptions all were individually seen and given full opportunity of making any statement desired.

Since the Asylum was visited in May of this year 71 men and 70 women have been admitted, 11 men and 26 women have been discharged recovered, 14 men and 10 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 25 men and 21 women have died. The numbers at present on the registers, compared with those at previous visit, show an increase of 21 men and 13 women, 34 in all. This increase is, it is understood, due to this Asylum having recently had a larger share of admissions than Gartloch Asylum.

Of the 24 discharged unrecovered, 10 were transferred to other asylums, 3 were sent to Ireland, 8 on expiry of prison warrants, 2 on expiry of emergency certificate, and 1 was boarded out. That only one patient has, during the period under review, been boarded out is disappointing. But it is only fair to note that since April 1908, 31 patients from this Asylum have been provided for in private dwellings, and it is hoped that these efforts will be continued.

The following statement shows the assigned causes of death: diseases of brain and nervous system, 15 cases; general paralysis, 10 cases; senile decay, 7 cases; heart disease, 4 cases; phthisis pulmonalis, 4 cases; exhaustion from acute mental affections, 2 cases; and nephritis, intestinal obstruction, erysipelas, and abdominal abscess, each in one case. Thirty-two per cent. of the patients who died were over 60 years of age. In 29 instances, or in 63 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains one entry referring to the use of seclusion for a short period in the treatment of a patient. Five accidents are recorded, 3 of which involved a fracture of a bone, 2 were due to slipping on a polished floor, and 1 was caused by a fall from a window while the patient was attempting to escape. One patient sustained a dislocation at the wrist from a fall, and another patient got her hand cut by the starching mangle. The number of escapes resulting in absence for at least one night before being brought back is 10.

The staff is maintained at adequate numerical strength, the proportion for day duty being about 1 to 10 patients on the male, and 1 to 11 on the female, side. For night duty there are 9 attendants and 4 nurses in the male, and 15 nurses in the female, dormitories. Thirty-five per cent of the male staff can count upwards of five years' service, and thirty per cent. of the attendants are married and provided with suitable house accommodation on the Asylum estate. Since last visit 11 nurses and only 1 attendant have resigned, and 2 attendants and 11 nurses have been engaged. There have been no dismissals. There are 31 members of the staff who hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. Regular courses of instruction are given, and it is understood that 7 members of the junior staff are to go forward at the next examination.

The patients had every appearance of being liberally provided for and well cared for. Their behaviour was, generally speaking, quiet and orderly, the appeals for discharge were not numerous, and no complaints calling for mention were made. The dress of the women was neat, varied, and well fitting, and the clothing of the men was suitable and comfortable. The dinners seen on the three days over which the visit extended were well cooked, palatable, and substantial meals, of which appreciation was expressed by all of whom inquiry was made. Each meal was preceded by a musical grace, the service was orderly, and the behaviour of the patients was excellent. The dinners are varied every month in order to avoid the monotony of the same meal recurring regularly for each day of the week.

There were 134 patients, or 12·3 per cent of the resident population, confined to bed, 19 on account of mental symptoms, 33 for bodily illness, and 82 on account of the helplessness of old age. The case of each patient is made a matter of special study, and both the medical treatment and the nursing of the sick and infirm are of a high standard of efficiency. The number of epileptics is 121, or 11 per cent. of the population, and that of general paralytics is 22, or 1·1 per cent.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight patients, 411 men and 327 women, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of the men, 274 were engaged at outdoor labour on the farm, grounds, and garden. The proportion so employed is 47 per cent. of the male population, a proportion which is highly creditable to the administration. Fifteen patients have the privilege of parole beyond the grounds, and 66 within the grounds. The number who attended Divine Service last Sunday was 462, and the number who are present at associated amusements is 474.

The day-rooms and dormitories were everywhere in excellent order, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient. There was a good supply of books, newspapers, and games, and of toys in the children's home. The female half of the main corridor has been repainted in pleasing colours, and the male half is in process of a similar renovation. The sunk flat of the Children's Home is at present unoccupied, and it is proposed to utilise it as dormitory accommodation for 12 children. It will comfortably serve this purpose. It was noted with approval that the stair leading down to this flat is provided with hand-rails. The estimate of the accommodation of the whole Asylum shows vacancies for 74 patients.

The whole impression produced by the visit as to the way in which the Asylum is managed was of an exceedingly pleasing character.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
16th and 17th March 1909.

There were 593 patients on the Register of the Asylum on the 16th instant, 325 men and 268 women. Four men and 8 women were private patients, and 321 men and 260 women were paupers.



These numbers indicate an increase of 5 men and 11 women as compared with the numbers on the Register on the 7th September 1908, the date of the previous visit.

One man was absent by escape, 1 woman was absent on statutory probation, and 2 women were absent on pass. With the exception of these 4 patients, all the others were resident and were seen during the visit.

The mental and physical condition of the resident inmates is roughly indicated by the fact that 372, or 63 per cent, of them, were industrially employed, and that 217, or 37 per cent., were for various reasons unfit for work. No less a number than 139 men, or about 43 per cent, of the resident male population, were working on the farm or grounds. This is a satisfactory record, for nothing is more conducive to the contentment and health of the male inmates of asylums than regular work in the open air. It is hoped that gradually the proportion of men so employed may be increased to 50 per cent. Of the 217 patients who were unfit for work, 150 were senile or infirm or physically ill, and 67 were demented, or acutely insane or the subjects of nervous disease.

The opening of the new infirmary blocks in connection with the Main Asylum building has had the effect of providing ample hospital accommodation. Each block contains 60 beds, which, together with the 200 beds in the Hospital, raises the number of hospital beds to 320. Thus of a total of about 690 beds in the Asylum, 46 per cent. are for the accommodation of the sick, the infirm, and the acutely insane.

At the time of the visit 70 patients, 44 men and 26 women, were confined to bed, which numbers are included in the 217 sick or feeble patients already referred to.

Since the previous visit 109 patients have been admitted, 37 have been discharged recovered, 23 have been discharged unrecovered, and 33 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 8 cases, to organic brain disease in 6 cases, to pneumonia, bronchitis, and other lung affection in 6 cases, to heart disease in 5 cases, to phthisis in 4 cases, to epilepsy in 3 cases, and to kidney disease in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 24 instances or in over 70 per cent. of the deaths.

General paralysis, which only a few years ago was a comparatively infrequent disease in this Asylum, is now the most prominent among the causes of death, and it was ascertained that there are at present 32 patients, 30 men and 2 women, in the Asylum who are the subjects of this fatal disease. Although the deaths from phthisis are not so numerous on this as on some previous visits there are, it is believed, 22 persons affected with phthisis in the Asylum, but the majority of these are not in the acute or infective stages of the malady. In connection with the deaths from epilepsy it is interesting to note that the number of epileptic patients at present in the Asylum is 55, of whom 34 are men and 21 are women.

The care of the patients as exhibited in their dietary, clothing, and treatment, was in all respects satisfactory. The food which was served for the dinners on the two days of the visit was of good quality, carefully cooked and nicely served. It is not possible to refer to the excellence of these meals in terms of too high praise. Sixty-seven cows are kept on the Asylum farm, and these produce a daily average of 147 gallons of milk. About 65 gallons are supplied to the Poorhouse at Merryflatts, and about 80 gallons are reserved for the use of the Asylum—a quantity equivalent to a little over one pint per patient. The personal clothing of the patients of both sexes, more especially of the women, was also satisfactory, and the same can be said of the bed coverings. The wards and dormitories in every section of the Asylum were scrupulously clean and maintained in excellent order.

There are 33 male day attendants, a proportion of 1 to 9·8 patients, and 29 female day attendants, a proportion of 1 to 9·1 patients. During the night there are 9 male and 6 female attendants, a proportion of 1 to 36 male, and 1 to 44 female patients, respectively. In all there are 77 ordinary nurses and attendants, and of that number 4 men and 4 women resigned, 1 man was dismissed (for a fault not directly affecting the patients), and 3 men and 5 women were engaged during the six months covered by this report.

Three casualties involving fracture of bones in each case are recorded. A male patient during a struggle with another patient sustained a fracture of one of the bones of the forearm; a female patient, during an epileptic fit, sustained a fracture of the leg, and a female patient, through slipping on a floor, fractured one of the bones of the forearm.



There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of 1 female patient on three occasions for surgical reasons ; to the restraint of 1 female patient on five occasions for violence towards others, and to the seclusion of 1 female patient on one occasion on account of excitement and violence.

In accordance with a recommendation in a previous entry regarding the more efficient ventilation of the workshop dormitories, two additional roof windows have been introduced, and the number of patients occupying them has been reduced from 32 to 24 making 4 fewer occupants in each dormitory.

With regard to the observation in the previous entry as to the undesirable presence of advanced cases of phthisis in the hospital wards, it was observed with approval that the verandahs in front of the Hospital are being widened so as to permit of beds being placed there in a transverse position. By this means 16 patients (8 on each side) can be treated in the open air.

The case books are so well kept by the medical officers that all the necessary information regarding individual patients was readily and fully obtained from them.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
30th and 31st August, 1909.

There were on the 30th instant 608 patients on the register of the Asylum in the proportion of 343 men to 265 women. Of these 13 are private patients. The number in residence was 603, 4 being absent on pass, and 1 absent on statutory probation.

Since the 16th March 1909, when the last visit was paid, 59 men and 42 women have been admitted, 11 men and 19 women have been discharged recovered, 13 men and 11 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 17 men and 15 women have died.

The results of the foregoing changes is an increase of 18 in the number of males and a decrease of 3 in that of the females. The male pauper admissions during that period under review have been 19 in excess of those of the women, and the number of men in residence exceeds that of the women by 81. The rapid manner in which the male accommodation is being occupied is a cause for anxiety as it will be evident that should this growth in the male population continue at this rate the necessity for a further extension of the Asylum will have sooner or later to be considered.

Of the 23 pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 10 were transferred to other asylums, 6 were sent to the care of relatives, 4 were boarded out, 2 were removed to Ireland, and 1 was discharged by escape. It is understood that 4 men and 3 women are about to be transferred to the lunatic wards of Govan poorhouse.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 7 cases, to gross cerebral lesions in 6 cases, to cardiac diseases in 5 cases, to consumption in 5 cases, to chronic bronchitis in 5 cases, to exhaustion from acute mental affections in 2 cases, and to erysipelas and cancer each in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 20 instances or in 62·5 per cent. of the deaths.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 20 entries. They refer to the restraint of 6 patients, in one case on 9 occasions to prevent interference with surgical dressings, and in 5 cases on account of being violent and dangerous to others. One casualty has occurred—a helpless female patient was being carried to bed by a nurse, who accidentally fell, and the patient was found to have sustained a fracture of the neck of the right femur. All minor casualties are recorded by the medical staff in a book kept for the purpose. This ensures that these and their causes are not overlooked. A male patient escaped on 23rd February, and as he was not brought back within 28 days his name fell by statute to be removed from the register. His body was found in the river Cart on 2nd April. The probability is that the death was accidental, as he was living at the farm and on parole, being at the time free from suicidal tendencies.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, the ratio being about 1 to 9 patients on the male, and about 1 to 8 on the female, side. The night staff consists of 8 attendants and 6 nurses, the proportion in both divisions of the Asylum being about 1 to 42 patients. Out of a total staff of 47 attendants and 40 nurses the changes during the last five and a half months have been as

follows : 5 attendants and 7 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant absconded, and 12 attendants and 7 nurses have been engaged. Two nurses passed the recent examination and gained the certificate given for proficiency in mental nursing. Four day and three night attendants are provided with house accommodation on the Asylum estate.

Four hundred patients, 225 men and 175 women, were engaged in useful work at the time of the visit. There were 158 men or 46 per cent. of the male population, divided into six squads and under the charge of 9 attendants, employed at outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds. The north terrace is in process of being improved by the formation of ornamental plots. It was observed that practically nothing has as yet been done in laying out the land to the south of the hospital as pleasure grounds in which the patients can sit out or take exercise. This would be a most desirable improvement in many ways, and it is strongly recommended that the work be taken in hand without further delay.

The two new infirmary pavilions are in occupation, and it was seen that their arrangements are admirably suited for the infirm class of patients for which they have been provided. The inspection of these pavilions left a most pleasing impression.

The verandahs to the south of the hospital have been widened and are now capable of accommodating 10 or 12 beds. If the front of these verandahs could be closed by rolling shutters it would then be possible to keep patients there during the night and thus add to the accommodation of the hospital wards. It was noted with approval that full advantage is taken of these verandahs for the open-air bed treatment of certain patients, especially those who are the subjects of tubercular disease.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing and personal tidiness was highly satisfactory. There were no complaints calling for mention, and as a rule the patients were contented with their treatment, though many claimed their liberty. There were 67 patients or 11 per cent. of the resident population confined to bed, 19 on account of mental symptoms, 30 from bodily illness, and 18 from the infirmities of old age. The number of general paralytics and of epileptics is large, being 57 and 59 respectively.

The dinners seen during the visit were plentiful in quantity, well cooked, and pleasant to the taste, and all of whom inquiry was made spoke well of them. The manner in which these meals are served cannot be too highly commended.

The day-rooms and dormitories are well kept and were in excellent order, the ventilation good, and the beds clean and sufficient. The day-rooms are well supplied with newspapers, books, games, and objects of interest. The dining and recreation halls have been tastefully repainted in light and pleasing colours. A useful and ornamental pavilion has been erected in connection with the bowling green.

It was observed that an electrical power company was laying a cable past the entrance gate. The introduction of the electric light has been frequently recommended, and its many advantages pointed out, and it is hoped that the District Board will soon resolve to take the supply which is so near at hand.

Dr. Watson, who continues to show energy and efficiency in the administration of the Asylum, is assisted by two medical colleagues, Dr. MacDonald and Dr. Reid, by whom the case books and other medical records are ably and carefully kept.

The official registers were examined and found correct, and written up to date.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
26th March, 1909.

There are 156 patients on the Registers of the Asylum at this date, all of whom, with the exception of 1 male on pass, were in residence and individually seen in the course of the visit. Five males and 9 females are private patients and 62 males and 80 females are paupers. Effect has been given in these figures to the transference of 2 males from the pauper to the private list.

The changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit paid in September last comprise 14 admissions, 8 discharges recovered, 4 discharges unrecovered and 7 deaths. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions since last visit has been 57, viz : 100 per cent among the males and 40 per cent among the females. The recovery rate is a high and satisfactory one. During the

period embraced in the foregoing figures the number of private patients has remained stationary, while that of the paupers has decreased by 5.

The causes of death are registered as pneumonia in 3 cases, as pulmonary tuberculosis in 3 cases, and as senile decay in 1 case. In 4 instances or in 57 per cent of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made, the results of which are fully recorded in the pathological register by Dr. Ronaldson and his partner, Dr. Robarts, who also make notes in regard to the mental and bodily condition of every patient in the medical case books. It is satisfactory to record that there has been no recourse either to mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. The register of accidents contains 2 entries referring to a fracture of left femur due to a fall, and to a contused wound on forehead caused by a fall during an epileptic seizure.

One escape has occurred and as the patient was not recaptured within 28 days his name fell to be removed from the Register. No anxiety is felt in regard to his welfare.

The changes in the staff are as follows:—2 attendants and 6 nurses have resigned and 2 attendants and 7 nurses have been engaged. There have been no dismissals.

The proportion of patients who are usefully employed continues large. Forty-eight per cent of the men are daily engaged at outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds. The farm continues to yield a substantial profit, the result of successful management and the free labour of the patients. Farm labour is of great value to those capable of engaging in it, it interests them, and is productive of contentment and good bodily health.

The overcrowding of the main building has, by the occupation of the two villas, been completely relieved, and consequently the condition and behaviour of the patients have been greatly improved. There was an entire absence of irritability and excitement, and any complaints which were made were confined to the question of detention. The patients were suitably and neatly clothed. The dresses of the women were varied in colour and material, and attracted favourable notice on account of their pleasing appearance. The dinner seen during the visit consisted of broth, bread, and pudding; it was an abundant meal and of excellent quality. The dietary was enquired into and found suitably varied and liberal in quantity. The general health of the patients is satisfactory, only 2 men and 6 women being confined to bed. The large number of senile cases among the females is sometimes a severe tax on the capacity of the sick-room.

The accommodation of the two villas produced a most favourable impression. Their plan of construction has been well devised, the characteristics of a private dwelling having been successfully attained. The furniture and furnishings are admirable in every way, and the profusion of flowers and plants and other objects of decoration gave the living rooms a pleasing aspect. The District Board are to be congratulated on having extended the Asylum in so excellent a manner.

The day-rooms in the main building have been repapered and repainted and greatly improved in appearance. The beds and bedding were clean and in the best of order.

The ground to the west of the male villa has been cleared of some of the trees, which is a decided improvement, and a terrace is in course of being formed to the south of the villas. The wall at the south boundary of the grounds has been rebuilt and heightened, and a road is being made to the east of the Asylum in order to save the road at the main entrance from being cut up by carts.

The equipment of the laundry is not now sufficient for the large amount of work devolving on that department. It is recommended that a washing machine be provided. Steam power is urgently needed to drive the hydro-extractor. It is difficult to get any patient to work it.

The death of Mrs. Macrae, Matron, is recorded with deep regret. Her marked efficiency and her devotion to duty were well known and fully recognised by all interested in the welfare of the asylum and its inmates.

The books and official registers were examined and found written up to date and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
20th August 1909.

There are 151 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date, being 5 less than at the previous visit on the 26th of March last.



One man and 1 woman were absent on pass ; all the others were seen in the course of the visit.

Of the 149 patients resident, 5 men and 7 women were private patients, and 59 men and 78 women were paupers.

Since the Asylum was last visited, 13 patients have been admitted ; 7 have been discharged (of whom 5 had recovered), and 11 have died.

The deaths occurred, with one exception, in persons whose ages varied from over sixty to over eighty years ; the remaining case was fifty-eight years old.

The causes of death are registered as senile debility in 4 cases, heart disease in 2 cases, and appendicitis, cystitis, septicæmia, cancer, and pneumonia, in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 9 instances—a creditable proportion. The particulars of these examinations are fully and carefully recorded by the medical officers.

One hundred and twenty-eight patients, or 85 per cent. of the whole, were industrially employed at the time of the visit, and only 21 were unemployed. Those who were unemployed were sick or infirm, or acutely insane. Six patients were confined to bed, 1 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 1 on account of bodily illness, and 4 owing to senile infirmity. Of the working patients, 32 men, or 50 per cent. of the male population, were working on the land. This, as has been frequently pointed out, is a most creditable proportion.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, or of Escape, or of Accident.

The able-bodied patients were found in a satisfactory condition as regarded their dress, their food, and their surroundings. They were quiet and orderly, and generally speaking, contented. One man, a private patient, recently admitted, appealed for release on the ground that he was not insane. His case presents certain aspects of difficulty, and is receiving attention.

The dinner provided for the patients to-day, was a substantial, well-cooked meal, consisting of soup, fresh herrings, potatoes, and bread. It was evidently appreciated by the patients.

The care of the sick and infirm was in every respect satisfactory, as was also the medical treatment of the patients as a whole, which is evident by the careful records preserved in the case books.

The Asylum was in excellent order, and a perfect model of cleanliness. The male day-rooms in the main buildings stand in need of some redecoration to bring them up to the standard of brightness which prevails in other parts of the establishment.

A new washing-machine and hydro-extractor is being introduced into the laundry, and a small engine to propel them is about to be procured. For the accommodation of the engine, a small additional wing is being added to the laundry buildings.

The books and registers were examined, and found correct.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
28th and 29th January 1909.

There are at this date 719 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these 8 men and 8 women are private patients, and 346 men and 357 women are paupers. Since last visit, 1 woman has been transferred from the private to the pauper list. Eight men and 9 women are absent on statutory probation in order to test their fitness for permanent discharge. The number in residence is 702, all of whom were individually seen in the course of the visit.

In the seven months which have elapsed, since the asylum was last visited, 110 patients have been admitted, 32 have been discharged recovered, 12 have been discharged relieved or unrecovered, and 29 have died. Of those admitted 4 were private patients, and 106 were paupers.

The result of these changes is an increase of 37 in the number on the register. On account of the large addition to those on probation the number resident has only increased by 27.

Of the 12 discharged unrecovered, 5 were transferred to other asylums, 5 to the wards of Lochmaddy Poorhouse, and 2 were boarded out. Dr. Mackenzie is, in view of the large increase in the population during the last seven months, especially on the female side, fully alive to the necessity of discharging to private dwellings the chronic and easily managed inmates who no longer require a fully equipped asylum for their proper care. Many Inspectors of Poor fail to co-

operate in this movement, and it is suggested that a list of such patients be sent to Dr. Sutherland, the Deputy Commissioner who visits the Inverness Lunacy District. He would when on circuit discuss with Inspectors of Poor the provision which should be made for these patients. Too much credit cannot be given to the officials of the Parish of Inverness who have not only boarded out 58 of their own pauper insane, numbering 139 in all, but have also found homes and guardians for 30 patients belonging to other parishes.

The deaths are registered as due to acute pulmonary affections in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis and other tubercular diseases in 5 cases, to cardiac affections in 5 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to general paralysis in 1 case. In 25 instances, or in the creditable proportion of 86 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made, full records of which are entered in the pathological journal.

The new mortuary is now in use. It has been well planned, its several rooms being well adapted for their purpose. The laboratory has been well equipped, and it was evident that advantage is being taken of the appliances for scientific research.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of a patient who was acutely excited and dangerous to others. One casualty is recorded in the Register of Accidents; a general paralytic in a moment of impulse jumped through a window and fell about 18 feet. He sustained a severe transverse cut on tongue, and a fracture of a rib. He was progressing favourably at the time of the visit. Four patients have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants have been few, and those among the nurses have, comparatively speaking, not been many—two attendants and 5 nurses have resigned, 1 nurse has died, 2 attendants have been dismissed but not for misconduct directly affecting the patients, and 2 attendants and 7 nurses have been engaged. The staff is of good strength, being in the proportion for day duty of 1 to every 10 patients on the male and 1 to 11 on the female side. The record of service of the male staff is highly satisfactory; 54 per cent. can count upwards of 5 years' service, and only 24 per cent. have served less than a year. Among the attendants and artisans there are 23 married men, only 8 of whom are provided with cottage accommodation on the asylum estate.

The patients were found well cared for. With few exceptions they were quiet and orderly in behaviour, and apart from appeals for discharge there were no complaints which had any foundation in fact. The pleasing variety and good taste of the women's clothing cannot fail to attract favourable attention, and the great care bestowed on the personal neatness of the women reflects creditably on the Matron and her staff. The clothing of the men was warm and suitable. The general health of the asylum is satisfactory, being free from zymotic diseases. Eighteen men and 22 women were confined to bed, many of whom were suffering from the infirmities of old age. Attention is drawn to the fact that there is no provision for the isolation of consumptive patients in the acute or infective stage. It is not satisfactory to see such cases among other inmates in the hospital wards. It is recommended that the provision of a small sanatorium for this purpose be considered by the District Board. The number of patients annually admitted who are the subjects of this malady is considerable.

The dinners seen during the visit were liberal and well-cooked meals which, were well spoken of by all the patients who were questioned in regard to them.

The industrial employment of the inmates continues to be systematically attended to. The amount of work done by those engaged in outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds is a large and profitable one. The balance in favour of the asylum farm for the year ending on 15th May 1908 amounted to £1140.

The grounds around the annexe and cottage at Kinmylies have been laid out in a highly satisfactory manner. The open sewage tanks at Kinmylies are at present unfenced, but it is understood that an unclimbable fence is to be erected at an early date. The new road is approaching completion, and by raising it a suitable outlet to the public road will be obtained. It was noted with approval that a cricket pitch was being formed in the recreation field. Outdoor games, such as cricket and hockey, are necessary for the good health both of the patients and of the staff.

The asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order, the wards being comfortable and warm, the day-rooms bright and cheerful in aspect, and the



dormitories and bedding clean and in a satisfactory state. The floors of the three observation dormitories have been relaid with pitch-pine, and electric fans are to be placed in two dormitories on the ground floor where the ventilation is defective. The laundry has been repainted in an effective manner. A new lavatory, which was required, has been provided in the administrative section.

The general management of the asylum is evidently conducted by Dr. Mackenzie with earnestness and ability.

The registers were examined, and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
12th and 13th July 1909.

At the 28th January last, the date of the previous visit, there were 719 patients on the Register of the Asylum. At this date, there are 711—349 men and 362 women. Of these, 4 men and 3 women are private patients.

Since last visit, 27 men and 34 women have been admitted; 20 men and 26 women have been discharged; and 12 men and 11 women have died. Of the patients discharged, 11 men and 19 women had recovered.

Nine men and 17 women were absent on probation, and 1 man was absent on pass, leaving a resident population of 339 men and 345 women, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths are registered as follows:—11 patients died of some form of tuberculosis, chiefly phthisis; 3 of diseases of the heart and arteries; 3 of pneumonia; 2 of general paralysis; 2 of epilepsy; 1 of cerebral hæmorrhage; and 1 of cancer. *Post mortem* examinations were held in 17 instances.

It is important to direct attention to the fact that 11 of the 23 deaths were due to tubercular affections. In the previous entry, it was recommended that some provision should be made for the isolation and open-air treatment of phthisis. After discussing various schemes to accomplish that end with Dr. Mackenzie during the visit, it appears to the reporter that the erection of sufficiently large verandahs—one on each side—in connection with two of the smaller wards facing the south in the main building, would probably meet all the requirements of the situation. It is for the District Board, with the advice of their Medical Superintendent, to decide whether this accommodation could be conveniently set aside for the purpose. The somewhat similar methods to the above suggested method at the Ayr and Stirling Asylums might be inquired into or inspected with advantage.

There are 33 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of 3 persons, and the seclusion of 1 person. One man was restrained on 4 occasions, for surgical reasons, for a total period of 84 hours; 1 man was restrained, also for surgical reasons, on 10 occasions for a total period for 240 hours; and 1 woman was subjected to both restraint and seclusion on 18 occasions for a total period of 268 hours. In the case of the two men who were restrained to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, no comment is required, but in the case of the woman who is dangerous, violent, and destructive it is regrettable that the record of restraint and seclusion, not only for this asylum but for the Scottish asylums generally, should be augmented. This patient, a young, strong woman, is exceptionally difficult to manage; and, moreover, she has developed an unfortunate antipathy towards certain members of the staff, which makes it dangerous for them to approach her. It is strongly recommended that an endeavour should be made to transfer her temporarily to some other asylum, for experience shows that such cases often benefit by a change to new surroundings.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 300—150 men and 150 women. Five hundred and sixty-four patients were working at the time of the visit—290 men and 274 women. Two hundred and nineteen men were working on the land. This is the largest proportion—64 per cent. of the resident male population—that has yet been reached, and the highest percentage in Scottish asylums. It is very gratifying to be able to record the fact.

One hundred and twenty-one patients were unemployed, chiefly owing to mental and physical weakness. Of the latter number 35—14 men and 21 women—were confined to bed; 14 of them for the treatment of mental symptoms, 6 on account of bodily illness, and 15 owing to senile infirmity. The preceding figures indicate that the general health of the inmates is very satisfactory, for over 80 per cent. are in ordinary physical health, and less than 20 per cent. are feeble and infirm.



The dinners provided for the patients on the two days of the visit, both in the main asylum and at Kinmylies, were good substantial meals. The patients at Kinmylies receive a fuller dietary, which is rendered necessary owing to the harder manual work which they perform. The dinner seen there consisted of broth, boiled beef, and a milk pudding, all of which were served to each patient in liberal quantities.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents.

Out of a total staff of 76 nurses and attendants, 4 persons resigned voluntarily in the interval covered by this Report, 1 man was dismissed for sleeping while on duty, and 5 persons were engaged to fill the vacancies thus caused. On the small number of these changes, the administration of the Asylum may be congratulated.

The condition of the patients, both in regard to dress and personal cleanliness, continues to deserve the commendation expressed in the previous entry, and the state of the wards and dormitories was entirely satisfactory.

The case books are carefully written up, and the general registers were found on examination to be regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
16th February 1909.

There are 222 patients, 115 men and 107 women, in the Asylum at this date, and they were all seen during the visit.

Since the 8th July 1908, the date of the previous visit, 37 patients, 27 men and 10 women, have been admitted; 21 patients, 15 men and 6 women, have been discharged recovered; 7 patients, 3 men and 4 women, have been discharged unrecovered; and 13 patients, 12 men and 1 woman, have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Accidents or in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and only 1 patient has escaped and been absent for one night since the previous visit.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in seven instances, to senile atrophy and gross disease of the brain in three instances, and to heart disease, epilepsy, and tuberculosis in 1 case each. The noticeable feature in this list of deaths is the large proportion (over 50 per cent.) of deaths from general paralysis. During the preceding five years the percentage of deaths from this disease has been under 20, reckoned on the total number of deaths. The large number at this time might be regarded as a coincidence were it not for the fact that there is an increase in the number of patients admitted to the Asylum suffering from the disease.

Among the regular staff of nurses and attendants the following changes have taken place. Two men and 4 women resigned, 2 men were dismissed—1 for overstaying leave and 1 for roughness to a patient—and 5 men and 5 women were engaged.

The whole Asylum was found in the best of order and commendably clean. The new heating system was in operation, and the temperature of the wards and dormitories was pleasant and uniform. The heat was well distributed, and there was an apparent absence of that disagreeable defect in many similar systems which permits of an excessively high temperature in one section of the buildings with deficient heating in others.

The interior of the Asylum is being gradually papered and painted with pleasing effect, and with a decided influence upon the homeliness and brightness of the rooms occupied by the patients.

The care and treatment of the patients continues to receive unremitting and conscientious attention. It was evident that the relations existing between Dr. Skeen and his patients are cordial and agreeable, and some of the more sensible inmates expressed their appreciation of their treatment.

A good dinner, consisting of tinned meat with two vegetables, and a suet and fruit pudding with syrup sauce, was served during the visit. The food was well cooked and of good quality, and the neat, cleanly, and methodical manner of serving it tends to enhance the enjoyment of those who partake of it.

The patients, as a whole, were in excellent health, exclusive of about 25 per cent. of each sex who are in the hospital divisions. Both the men and the women were clean in their persons and were neatly and suitably dressed. Every inmate, who is mentally or physically able to do so, was engaged

in work, and it was observed that nearly 50 per cent. of the male inmates were employed out of doors.

It is learned with satisfaction that the Joint Board are keeping prominently before them the advantages of securing agricultural land for the better employment of the male patients.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

KIRKLAND'S ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
9th August 1909.

The number of patients whose names are on the register of the Asylum at this date is 221, in the proportion of 113 males to 108 females. One female is absent on statutory probation, and 2 females are absent on pass. With these exceptions all were individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 16th February 1909, the date of previous report, 23 patients, 10 males and 13 females, have been admitted; 10 patients, 7 males and 2 females, have been discharged recovered, 5 patients—2 males and 3 females have been discharged unrecovered; and 9 patients, 3 males and 6 females, have died.

The percentage of the recovered on the admissions during the period under review has been 43·4, viz., 70 among the males and 23 among the females.

The assigned causes of death are as follows: 4 patients died of general paralysis, 3 of acute pulmonary affections, 2 of influenza—in one case complicated with heart disease and in the other with gastritis. In only 2 instances or in the low proportion of 22·2 per cent. of the deaths was the cause certified by a *post mortem* examination. The consent of the relatives was refused in 7 instances. Having regard to the usefulness of these examinations it is hoped that efforts will be made to increase this percentage.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been found necessary since last visit. There has been no injury sustained by any patient, and no escape has taken place. These negative facts are creditable to the administration of the Asylum.

The changes in the staff have not been numerous; 1 attendant and 2 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed for roughness to a patient, and 2 attendants and 2 nurses have been engaged. In addition to the 11 attendants and 9 nurses for day duty there are 7 employees and 2 housemaids who do duty in the wards as occasion requires.

Dr. Skeen continues as zealous as ever in the discharge of his duties, and a very favourable report can be given on the condition in which the asylum is maintained. Everything was in admirable order, the day-rooms being bright and cheerful, and plentifully supplied with books, plants, and other objects of interest and decoration, and the dormitories, beds, and bedding were very clean and well kept.

The patients were everywhere quiet and free from excitement, and generally contented, except for the natural desire of many to obtain their release. The day being fine the great majority of the inmates were out of doors. The clothing was of good material and in proper repair, that of the women attracted favourable attention on account of its neat and tasteful appearance. The dinner served during the visit was an ample, well cooked, and popular meal, which was served as usual in a well ordered manner.

There were 31 patients or 14 per cent. of the resident population confined to bed—4 on account of mental symptoms, 21 from bodily illness, and 6 owing to the infirmities of old age. The question of open air treatment in beds under verandahs, a method largely adopted with marked benefit in other asylums, was discussed with Dr. Skeen; but owing to the sickrooms being on the first and not in the ground floor, there are at present difficulties in introducing this most desirable improvement in the treatment of the sick, especially those who are the subjects of consumption.

The industrial employment of the women is well attended to, and the outdoor occupation of the men continues to be carried on as successfully as the limited amount of land in the possession of the Asylum will allow. It is understood that the Joint Committee are prepared to acquire more land whenever it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

The many advantages of electric lighting have been stated in previous reports, and its almost universal use in asylums has also been pointed out. It is,

therefore, hoped that the Joint Committee will resolve at an early date to increase the efficiency of this Asylum by providing it with this means of lighting.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,  
8th and 9th March 1909.

There were 949 patients, 511 men and 438 women, on the Registers of the Asylum on the 8th instant, an increase of 23 since the 11th August 1908 when the Asylum was last visited. The estimated accommodation of the Asylum is for 502 men and 486 women.

Of those on the Registers 79 are private patients, 3 are voluntary inmates, and 867 are pauper patients. Seven hundred and seventy-four pauper patients belong to the district, and 93 are chargeable to parishes beyond the district. The great majority of the latter, 76 in number, will, it is expected, be removed in a few weeks to the new Renfrew District Asylum which is about to be opened for the reception of patients. The removal of these patients will afford relief to the accommodation, especially on the male side, which is somewhat strained. On the female side there is at present a sufficient margin of spare room.

With the exception of two women who were absent on pass, and one woman who was absent on statutory probation, all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

As regards their general health, care, and treatment, a most favourable impression was formed. Three hundred and seventeen individuals require special care either for physical disease or infirmity, or on account of mental affections or nervous debility. Of this number 74 were confined to bed. The Sanatorium for the treatment of phthisis is more than capable of accommodating all the patients who are affected with tuberculosis, of whom, it is estimated, there are about 37 in the institution, only 8 of whom, however, are acute and actively infectious; but it is found useful for the treatment of other classes who are capable of deriving benefit from open air treatment. Among the forms of chronic mental and nervous diseases it is ascertained that there are at present 84 epileptics and 18 general paralytics in the Asylum, a proportion of about 9 and 2 per cent. respectively estimated on the resident population.

The majority of the resident inmates, 627 in number, were found in excellent health, and were all engaged in useful work. This large proportion of workers includes 262 men who are, daily, when the weather permits, engaged in outdoor work on the farm and grounds. This fact has often been referred to in these entries not only because it is commendable in itself, but because it forms an illustration of what can be attained by the exercise of sufficient attention and care towards the necessary employment of the male inmates of Asylums.

In the interval since the last visit 154 patients have been admitted, 85 have been discharged, 64 of them recovered and 21 unrecovered, and 43 (including one voluntary inmate) have died.

The deaths are registered as follows. Bronchitis, pneumonia, or congestion of the lungs, 12 cases; tubercular affections (chiefly phthisis) 6 cases; heart disease, 6 cases; inflammatory affections of the bowels, 4 cases; kidney diseases, 4 cases; general paralysis, 3 cases; gross disease of the brain, 3 cases; epilepsy, 2 cases; and cancer, exhaustion from mania, and strangulated hernia, 1 case each. The above causes of death are all natural and call for no comment. The results of the *post-mortem* examinations, which were made in 29 instances or 67 per cent of the deaths, are intelligently recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

There are four entries in the Register of Accidents referring to the fracture of a rib, of the collar bone, and of the neck of the femur in three male patients respectively, and to a fracture of both bones of the left forearm in the case of a female patient. With the exception of the fracture of the rib in the case of a very restless patient, the cause of which could not be discovered, the other three casualties were known to have occurred as the result of fortuitous falls which it was probably impossible to guard against.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains four entries, namely, the restraint of 1 man on one occasion for surgical reasons, and the restraint of 1 woman on three occasions on account of excitement and violence.

Two patients escaped and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Out of a total staff of 116 attendants and nurses only 4 men and 1 woman



resigned in the interval covered by this report. One woman was dismissed for a breach of rules. Those changes are remarkably few in number when compared with the average of Scottish Asylums. In this connection it is noticed with approval that a new block of four houses for married attendants is being erected in Liquo village and will shortly be ready for occupation.

The work of levelling the grounds around the new Sanatorium is being carried on by the patients. By reducing the slope of the bank to the north of the workshop block and carrying the terrace further back, a great improvement has been effected, and a large amount of earth has been provided for levelling purposes in other parts of the grounds.

The system of sewage disposal has been overhauled and improved, with the result, it is stated, that it works better and more efficiently. The settling tank has been reconstructed so as to secure a clearer effluent, and the irrigation troughs have been altered so as to permit of a better control over the disposal of the fluid to the different sections of land to be irrigated.

The Asylum was in its usual good order, every section of it which was visited being clean, bright, and comfortably heated.

The food of the patients, as represented by the dinners on the two days of the visit, was wholly satisfactory in every respect. The methodical manner of serving the food and the orderly demeanour of the staff and the patients left nothing to be desired.

An abundance of good milk is produced at the farm where 58 cows are kept, and from which, on an average, 145 gallons—representing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons per cow—are, at present, daily supplied to the Asylum.

The patients were contented as a whole and the only complaints made were on the grounds of detention. That their individual requirements are known and attended to was apparent from the careful manner in which the symptoms and progress of each of them are regularly recorded in the case books by the medical officers.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,  
6th and 7th October 1909.

There were on 7th instant 895 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Two males and 3 females are voluntary inmates, 34 males and 50 females are private patients, and 430 males and 376 females are paupers. All were in residence, and individually seen in the course of the visit, except 2, who were absent on pass.

Since 9th March 1909, when the last visit was paid, the changes among the certificated patients have been as follows: 135 have been admitted, 65 have been discharged recovered, 83 have been discharged unrecovered, and 43 have died. Among the voluntary inmates, 4 have been admitted and 2 have left.

The results of these changes are an increase of 5 in the number of private patients, a decrease of 61 in that of the paupers, and an increase of 2 in that of the voluntary inmates. The present number of paupers is 806 as against 867 in residence at last visit. This large diminution is due to the transfer to the Renfrew District Asylum of 71 patients chargeable to parishes of that county. Of the 806 paupers 785 are from parishes of the Lanark Lunacy District and 31 are from parishes beyond the district. There is at this date vacant accommodation on the male side for 36 patients and for 57 on the female side. From May 1905 to May 1909 there was an increase of 123 in the number of paupers belonging to Lanarkshire parishes. Should this growth of the population continue it will be evident that the present margin of spare accommodation will in a few years be occupied.

All the deaths were from natural causes. They are registered as due to pneumonia in 14 cases, to heart disease in 6 cases, to tubercular affections in 5 cases, to brain disease in 4 cases, to general paralysis in 4 cases, to kidney disease in 3 cases, to enteritis in 3 cases, to bronchitis in 2 cases, and to empyema and senile decay, each in 1 case. In 31 instances, or in 72 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made, the records of which are carefully and intelligently kept.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 52 entries. They refer to the use of restraint on 51 occasions in the cases of 2 patients in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and to the use of seclusion on 1 occasion for a

short period on account of restlessness and excitement. Three casualties have occurred, each involving a fracture of a bone; 2 were due to accidental falls, and 1 to being pushed over by a fellow patient. There has been no escape.

A numerically strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9 patients. The records of service show that 60·7 per cent. of the attendants and 25 per cent. of the nurses have served 5 years and upwards, and 14 per cent. of the attendants and 17 per cent. of the nurses have less than a year's service. The large percentage of the attendants who have upwards of 5 years' service is noteworthy as it is higher than that which obtains in any other Scottish asylum. The principal factor in contributing to this length of service is the liberal provision of houses for married attendants, 32 of whom, or 57 per cent. of the male staff, have suitable house accommodation on the Asylum estate. Not only does this provision conduce to the stability of the staff, but also to a better and more interested service. Regular courses of instruction are given to the attendants and nurses, 35 of whom have obtained the certificate given for proficiency in mental nursing. The changes in the staff since last visit consist of 21 resignations, 3 dismissals, and 20 engagements. The dismissals were for misconduct which did not in any instance directly affect the patients.

A most favourable impression was created by the condition in which the patients were found. Their clothing and personal tidiness were highly satisfactory, the clothing of the men attracted attention on account of its neat appearance and good quality. The conduct of the patients was, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly, and they were for the most part contented. Some claimed their liberty, but save on the score of detention there were no complaints calling for mention.

Good and substantial dinners were served in the hall during the two days of the visit. They were preceded by a musical grace. The service of the meals could not have been more orderly, and it was observed that plenty of time was given to each course. Appreciation of the dietary was expressed by all of whom inquiry was made.

Sixty patients were confined to bed, 15 on account of mental symptoms, 22 from bodily illness, and 23 on account of the feebleness of old age. Systematic records are kept of the progress of each case and the careful study which this involves cannot fail to tell favourably on the results of treatment. Of the present number of patients 25 are general paralytics and 78 are epileptics.

Five hundred and twelve patients attended the Protestant service last Sunday. There are 66 patients of the Roman Catholic faith who receive the ministrations of a priest, who is paid for his services.

The industrial employment of both sexes continues worthy of the commendation expressed in previous reports. Seventy-one per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are registered as daily engaged in useful work. Of the men, 244, or 52 per cent., are employed at outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds. It is noted with satisfaction that the farm and garden yielded a handsome profit for the year ending last May. Curling rinks are in process of being made in the small wood to the north of the sanatorium, all the labour in connection with which is being done by the patients and artisan staff.

The upper and middle wards on the male side have been repapered and repainted and have been made bright and attractive in appearance. The lower male ward is at present being similarly renovated. Except this section, the Asylum was found in excellent order and plentifully supplied with various objects to interest and amuse the inmates. The dormitories were fresh and clean, and the state of the beds and bedding left nothing to desire.

Plans have been prepared, and it is understood, approved of, by the District Board, of a scheme for the filtration of the Asylum sewage. The building of the tank and filters is not to be begun until next spring.

Dr. Kerr, who continues as solicitous as ever for the welfare of the patients and of the Asylum, is assisted by three medical colleagues.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
7th April 1909.

There are on the register of the Asylum at this date 328 patients, in the proportion of 167 males to 161 females. Eleven males and 35 females are private patients, and 156 males and 126 females are paupers. In the fore-

going figures effect has been given to the transference of 1 female from the private to the pauper list and of 2 females from the pauper to the private list. Two males and 3 females were absent on statutory probation. All those in residence, 323 in number, were individually seen and given opportunities of making any statement desired.

Since the Asylum was visited on 23rd October 1908, the changes in the population have been as follows; 34 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged recovered, 13 have been discharged unrecovered, and 11 have died. The numbers at present on the register compared with those of previous visit show an increase of 4 males and 1 female. Of the 13 pauper patients discharged unrecovered 6 were transferred to the asylums of their parishes of settlement, 2 to Lunatic Wards, 1 was sent to Russia, 1 was removed from the register after 28 days' absence by escape, and 3 were sent to the care of relatives.

The mortality in the Asylum continues low. The deaths resulted in 4 cases from general paralysis, in 3 cases from phthisis pulmonalis, and in 1 case each from cardiac failure, epilepsy, pneumonia, and cancer. In 9 instances, or in the creditable proportion of 81·8 per cent. of the deaths the causes were verified by *post mortem* examination. The results of these autopsies are fully recorded in the pathological journal. The medical case-books continue to be neatly and efficiently kept.

During the period under review there has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. Four casualties are recorded, but only one is of a serious character—a severe scald on arm and hand due to the patient's drawing hot water from the tap of a sink. A record is kept in a separate book of all minor injuries such as bruises, etc. Two escapes have occurred, 1 of which was permanent.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, being in the proportion for day duty of 1 to every 10 patients in each division. There are 3 of each sex for night duty or about 1 to 53·8 patients. As to duration of service, 1 attendant has served over 10 years, and 1 nurse over 5 years, while 8 attendants and 3 nurses have 1 years' service or under. It is noted with satisfaction that the changes in the staff since last visit have been few—no nurse has resigned or been dismissed, and 3 attendants have resigned and 3 have been engaged. Six members of the staff hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and 3 nurses are being prepared for the next examination.

During the visit the patients were with few exceptions quiet and well behaved, and apart from some appeals for discharge no complaints were received which had any foundation in fact. The clothing of both sexes was excellent in quality, well fitting, and neat in appearance, and the personal tidiness of the patients was most creditable to those in charge. The dinner consisted of Irish stew and bread; it was an abundant meal, and there was no evidence that it was not appreciated by the patients. It is observed that for the year ending 15th May 1908 the expenditure for butcher meat per patient in this Asylum is 18s. 7d. less than the average expenditure per patient for all district Asylums, and it has been under the average for many years. The health of the Asylum is on the whole satisfactory; there were 28 inmates, or 8·6 per cent. of the resident population confined to bed, 14 on account of bodily disease, 6 from mental illness, 4 on account of senile debility, and 4 from temporary ailments.

It was apparent that their treatment and nursing were of a skilful and efficient character. The verandahs at the end of the hospital wards are valuable additions to the resources of the Asylum, as they provide for the open-air treatment and isolation of consumptive patients. Plans for closing by windows the open ends of these verandahs have been approved of by the Board. By this means the accommodation of the hospital wards will be increased by 8 beds on each side.

There are 105 men and 86 women registered as daily engaged in useful work. Of the men, 70 or 42 per cent. are employed at healthy outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds. The increase in the number so occupied merits commendation. One hundred and twenty-seven patients attended Divine Service last Sunday, and 113 are present at associated entertainments.

The Asylum was found in excellent order and it was evident that it was being managed in a painstaking and conscientious manner. The wards in every section presented an aspect of brightness and comfort of a pleasant kind. Both hospitals and the dining-hall have been repainted in effective colours,



the work having been done by the Asylum staff. Attention is drawn to the small supply of newspapers, illustrated periodicals, and books in the day-rooms, especially on the male side, and it is recommended that open bookcases be provided which should be well filled with bound illustrated papers and magazines. Reading desks for newspapers are found useful in other Asylums. The visiting-room has for some time been used as an office for the House Steward. Consequently when relatives come to see a patient they are put into a small narrow space outside the door of the recreation-hall. The impression created by this arrangement cannot be a satisfactory one. A comfortable waiting-room is a requirement necessary to every properly equipped asylum.

A small dormitory on the ground floor is in future to be used for the accommodation and observation of recently admitted male patients. It will be a quieter and more suitable provision than having beds in the midst of the stir and bustle of a day-room.

Since last visit Dr. Sturrock, assistant medical officer, has resigned on his appointment as medical officer to H.M. Prison at Perth. He discharged his duties at this asylum for over 7 years zealously and efficiently. Dr. J. H. C. Orr has been appointed assistant medical officer in the place of Dr. Sturrock.

The books and official registers were examined and found neatly and carefully kept and written up to date.

MIDLOTHIAN & PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
24th August 1909.

There are 331 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date, being an increase of 3 over the corresponding number at the previous visit on the 7th April last. Since the latter date 32 persons—4 private and 28 pauper patients—have been admitted; 18 persons were discharged, of whom 9 had recovered, and 11 persons have died. Seven patients were absent on statutory probation and 1 on pass, leaving a resident population of 323, all of whom were seen during the visit.

The causes of death are registered as follows: pneumonia in 2 cases, shock and loss of blood, due to injuries received prior to admission, 2 cases, and to each of the following diseases in 1 case, namely, cancer, kidney disease, general paralysis, abscess of lung, epilepsy, erysipelas and heart disease. *Post mortem* examinations were only made in 5 instances, which is a smaller proportion than is usually considered desirable.

There were 21 patients confined to bed, which is by no means a large proportion considering that there are in the Asylum 127 patients—39 per cent. of the resident population who are so infirm that they cannot be employed at any kind of work. Of that number 47 are physically infirm and 80 are mentally infirm. Six patients refuse to work. The remaining 190 resident patients were all usefully employed, and among them it was gratifying to find 69 men, or 41 per cent of the male inmates, working on the land.

The able-bodied working patients presented a robust, healthy appearance. They were well and neatly dressed and remarkably free from complaints of all kinds. The dinner provided in the main dining hall to-day consisted of pea soup with bread, and suet dumpling made with fruit. The food was palatable and appeared to give satisfaction. In accordance with the recommendation in the preceding entry an additional meat dinner in the week has been added. The change will tend to raise the necessary proteid constituents of the dietary nearer to the average standard of other asylums.

The sick, infirm, and newly admitted patients receive adequate and individual attention, and their surroundings were as comfortable as could be desired. Owing to the larger proportion of male admissions, additional accommodation for the bed treatment of newly admitted patients was found to be necessary, and last year a portion of No. 1 male day-room was set aside for this purpose. The small dormitory on the opposite side of the corridor has since been utilised for this purpose, and is undoubtedly more suitable than the day-room, the only drawback to its use being the absence of sanitary arrangements. If this dormitory is to continue to be used for the nursing of acute cases, it would be a decided advantage to introduce into it sanitary conveniences for which there are adequate space in the single rooms attached to the dormitory.

Two accidents are recorded. The more serious was a fracture of the arm and various bruises inflicted by a male night-attendant upon a male patient.

This grave assault was reported to the Procurator Fiscal, but the attendant absconded and has since succeeded in eluding capture by the police.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Seven attendants, 3 men and 4 women, resigned voluntarily, and 3 men and 5 women have been engaged. Three of the female attendants successfully passed the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association in May last and obtained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. Eight members of the staff now hold the certificate.

The alterations in the verandahs in connection with the hospital wards, to which reference has been made in the two preceding entries, is being proceeded with.

The recommendations in the preceding entry with regard to the supply of literature to the patients and the provision of a new waiting-room for visitors to patients, are, it is understood, receiving attention. While the recommendation with regard to the provision of a suitable waiting-room is cordially concurred in, the opportunity may be taken of expressing the opinion that when it is for any reason not inadvisable to do so, visitors should, as often as possible, be admitted to the wards to see their relatives. A great deal of ignorant prejudice and suspicion on the part of the public may by this means be counteracted.

The Asylum was found throughout in good order, clean, bright, and properly ventilated. The patients were freer from noise and excitement and more happy and contented than the reporter has ever previously found them.

The balance at the credit of the maintenance account at the close of the financial year in May last, amounted to the large sum of £2817, notwithstanding that the rate of board was reduced in November of last year from £26 to £25, at which sum it now stands.

The *post mortem* register and the case books are written up in a creditable manner, and the official registers were found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
10th and 11th March, 1909.

On the 10th instant there were 687 patients on the registers of the Asylum, of whom 316 are of the male, and 371 of the female, sex. Four males and 1 female are voluntary boarders, 51 males and 72 females are private patients, and 261 males and 298 females are paupers. In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 2 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 2 males from the pauper to the private list. All were in residence and individually seen except 2 private patients who were absent on statutory probation.

Since the date of previous visit, 92 patients have been admitted, 26 have been discharged recovered, 10 have been discharged improved or unrecovered, and 41 have died. One voluntary inmate has left. These changes result in a total increase of 15, the private patients having increased by 4, and the paupers by 11.

The causes of death are registered as follows: 10 patients died of organic diseases of the brain and nervous system, 10 of senile decay, 6 of heart disease, 4 of general tuberculosis, 2 of phthisis pulmonalis, 3 of general paralysis, 2 of pneumonia, 2 of cancer, and one of each of the following diseases, septicaemia and intestinal obstruction. In twenty-six instances or in 63·4 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

Plans for the extension of the verandahs to the south of the Hospital have been prepared. When this improvement is effected the open-air treatment, which is found so beneficial in consumptive cases, can be carried out. Rest in bed in the open air is also found of great benefit in certain cases of acute insanity.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries. In 1 instance the use of restraint was for surgical reasons, and in the other 4 instances the patient, who was a restless general paralytic, and suffering from pneumonia, was restrained by means of a loosely-tied sheet in order to prevent him falling out of bed. Two casualties have occurred—a fracture of the lower end of the right radius, the result of a fall on ice while walking in the grounds, and a fracture of the upper end of the right humerus, caused by the patient giving a sudden jump while being taken to the lavatory. There have been 4 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants since last visit have not been numerous,

2 have resigned, 2 have been dismissed, and 3 have been engaged. The dismissals were for neglect of duty and intemperance. Nine nurses have resigned, and 7 have been engaged. It is regarded with approval that a night Superintendent has been appointed to supervise the night staff, consisting of 8 attendants and 8 nurses, in the performance of their duties. It is understood that the success of this appointment is assured.

Twenty members of the staff have obtained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and as a result of the instruction and training given by the medical staff during the winter months, 3 attendants and 6 nurses are to go forward at the next examination.

The general condition of the patients at the time of the visit was highly satisfactory. They were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in demeanour, and there were no complaints worthy of mention. The clothing of both sexes was comfortable and neat, and that of the women was pleasingly varied in colour and material. The dinners seen in the main hall were liberal and nutritious meals, which were generally approved of by the patients.

There were 20 men and 22 women confined to bed, a large proportion of whom were there for debility consequent on old age. There has been no outbreak of zymotic disease, and general good health has prevailed throughout the Asylum.

The industrial employment of the patients continues to receive praiseworthy attention, 194 men and 233 women being daily engaged in useful work. Over 45 per cent. of the men are actively employed in healthy outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds, and 76 are on parole within the grounds. Associated entertainments such as dances, concerts, and lectures are liberally provided and enjoyed, and during summer outdoor games and amusements are well organised. Nearly 50 per cent. of the patients attended Divine Service last Sunday.

The wards in the various sections of the Asylum were scrupulously clean and in the best of order. The day-rooms are well furnished, cheerful in aspect, and liberally supplied with flowers, plants, and other objects of decoration.

The beds and bedding are evidently properly attended to, and the coverings sufficient for the season. The dormitory in the basement of the main building has been greatly improved by being refloored and repainted. The floor of the general bathroom stands in need of renewal. The bootroom has been considerably enlarged, and increased storage for boots is about to be supplied. The rooms on the ground floor of North Esk Villa have been repainted and redecorated, and an improvement in the heating arrangements of both sides of the main building has been effected by laying a new pipe from the boiler house to the radiators. A wooden fence has been erected alongside the Collegehall road, which better secures the privacy of the Asylum grounds.

The visit to Carnegie House always leaves a most favourable impression. Its accommodation is of an excellent character, and the surroundings of the patients are replete with every comfort. Dr. Havelock is aided in his efficient administration of the Asylum by two assistant medical officers, Dr. Legget and Dr. Strachan.

The Official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
22nd and 23rd July 1909.

There are 674 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date. Of these, 119 are private patients, 52 males and 67 females; 3 are voluntary inmates, 2 males and 1 female; and 552 are pauper patients, 263 males and 289 females.

Since 10th March last, when the Asylum was last visited, 54 patients have been admitted; 48 have been discharged, of whom 31 had recovered and 17 have died. One man and 1 woman were absent on statutory probation, and 1 man was absent on pass, leaving a resident population of 671, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to gross disease of the brain or senile decay in 8 cases, to phthisis in 5 cases, to general paralysis in 2 cases, and to heart disease and alcoholism in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made only in 8 instances.

There have been no accidents, and there has been no resort to either restraint



or seclusion in the period covered by this Report. One patient escaped, and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Four hundred and thirty-three patients were working at the time of the visit. Of these, 130 men were working on the farm or grounds, and the women were employed in the kitchen and laundry.

Forty-one patients, or about 6 per cent. of the inmates, were confined to bed; 13 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 19 on account of bodily illness, and 9 owing to senile infirmity. All these, in addition to many other weak and infirm patients, are treated in the hospital, where the methods for their care, nursing, and medical treatment produced a very favourable impression. The new verandahs in front of the hospital are excellent additions, for they provide for the open-air treatment in bed of 8 patients of each sex. It is fully expected that their systematic use for the treatment of phthisis will check the threatened recrudescence of this affection within the Institution.

Among other minor changes and alterations observed are the new flooring of the basement dormitory on the male side, and the cementing of the floor of the bathroom on the same side which is nearly completed.

The Asylum was found in its usual good order, generally clean throughout and well ventilated, and the wards were brightly decorated with flowers and objects of interest.

The patients were quieter and more orderly than the reporter has ever seen them, and their personal appearance and dress were wholly satisfactory. Some of them complained of detention, and one or two of them in the course of private interviews made complaints which, so far as possible, were dealt with.

The dinners, in the large hall of the main Asylum, on the two days of the visit were seen. On the first day the meal consisted of broth, stewed meat, and bread; and on the second day of broth, fish, and bread, to which was added rice and milk for some of the female patients. The food generally was good and well cooked, but the stewed meat on the first day appeared less substantial and abundant than is usual.

Three hundred and forty-six patients attended Divine service last Sunday, and 397 attended the associated amusements during the week. These records show that care is taken to induce the patients to vary the monotony of their lives by attending the functions which are provided for their benefit.

Since last visit, 1 male and 6 female attendants have resigned, 1 female attendant was dismissed for absenting herself from duty without leave, and 2 male and 7 female attendants have been engaged.

Two male and 2 female attendants passed the Medico-Psychological Association examination last May, and obtained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The case books, whenever referred to for information regarding patients, were found to contain the necessary information up to date, and the official registers which were examined were found correctly kept.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH.  
14th April 1909.

There are 66 gentlemen and 66 ladies on the register of the Asylum as certificated patients. Of these, 3 ladies are absent on pass and 1 gentleman is absent for the day. There are 5 gentlemen and 5 ladies at present in the asylum as voluntary boarders. The total number on the register is 142.

The changes among the certificated patients since last visit are as follows:— 9 gentlemen and 13 ladies have been admitted, 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged as recovered, and 3 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been discharged as unrecovered. No death has taken place. Two gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted as voluntary boarders, and 1 lady, resident in that capacity, has left.

It has not been found necessary to resort to the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion in any case during the period under review. Two casualties are recorded, neither of which was of a serious character. There has been no escape.

It is noted with satisfaction that the changes among the nursing staff have since last visit been few, only one attendant and 2 nurses having resigned, and 1 attendant and 1 nurse having been engaged. There has been no dismissal. The staff is maintained at very good strength, the proportion for day duty being 1 to 4 in the gentlemen's division and 1 to 3·2 in that of the ladies. The

night staff consists of 3 attendants and 4 nurses. The record of service among the attendants is excellent, 4 having served over 10 years, 6 over 5 years, 4 over 2 years, and 8 less than 2 years. Owing principally to the tendency of the nurses to proceed to general hospital training their record of service is not so satisfactory—3 out of 25 have served over 5 years, 9 over 2 years, and 13 under 2 years. Six attendants and 3 nurses hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

A block of 4 houses has been built, on a suitable and convenient site, for married attendants. Each home contains 3 rooms, and in their arrangements every requirement as to comfort has been met. In providing these houses the Directors have adopted the surest means of inducing trustworthy and efficient attendants to remain permanently in the service of the institution.

The patients were found in a highly satisfactory condition. Great tranquility prevailed throughout the Asylum, a circumstance which the comforts, which are liberally provided for the patients, contribute largely to bring about. All that was seen during the visit bore evidence of great care and ability in the treatment of the patients. The observing and recording of the medical and other details which may elucidate the nature of every case is carried out in this Asylum in an extremely elaborate and efficient manner. Six patients of each sex were confined to bed; the rest appeared to be in good bodily health. There are 12 patients on parole beyond the grounds, and 29 have the privilege of parole within the grounds; these figures show the spirit in which the Asylum is managed. Fifty-eight patients attended Divine Service in the Asylum chapel last Sunday. The decoration of the chapel has been completed, and the beauty of its interior cannot fail to add effectively and beneficially to the influence of Divine Service. Fifty patients are usually present at associated entertainments, and much is done for the amusement of the patients by encouraging them to join in both outdoor and indoor games. Of the 47 gentlemen registered as employed, 16 are actively engaged daily in field and garden work. A large number of patients have drives; during 1908 there were 310 driving parties.

The hospital wards in the ladies' division have been most tastefully repapered and decorated, and a similar renovation of the hospital section in the gentlemen's division is now in progress. The other parts of the asylum were as usual found in admirable order. Pitcullen House, the accommodation of which resembles that of a well-appointed private mansion, is occupied by 5 ladies. By relinquishing Kincarrathie five beds for gentlemen at the higher rates of board were lost, and arrangements to replace them had to be made in one of the villas and in the main building. At present the accommodation for gentlemen at the higher rates is hardly adequate, and should the admission of this class increase, the most desirable method of providing further accommodation will fall to be considered. It is understood that the pavilion in the grounds of Pitcullen could by internal reconstruction be made into a suitable and comfortable house for two gentlemen at these rates.

It cannot be too often stated that the charitable action of the Asylum confers pecuniary benefits of a liberal character on the county of Perth by the reception of patients belonging to the middle classes at low and unremunerative rates of board. The minimum rate is £84, but there are 36 patients belonging to the city and county of Perth who pay only from £30 to £52 a year.

The highly satisfactory state in which the Asylum was found gives assurance that Dr. Urquhart continues to discharge the duties of his office with unabated energy and efficiency.

The books and official registers were examined, found written up to date and correctly kept.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
10th November 1909.

There are 132 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date. Of these 63 gentlemen and 63 ladies are certificated patients, and 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since the 14th April last, the date of the previous visit, 18 patients have been admitted, 12 have been discharged recovered (including 4 voluntary inmates who left), 8 have been discharged unrecovered, and 8 have died.

With the exception of 1 gentleman who was absent on statutory probation, and 3 gentleman who are at the seaside house at Elie, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The general condition of the patients was entirely satisfactory. Fourteen were confined to bed, 4 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 4 for the treatment of bodily illness, and 6 because of infirmity. In addition to these, all those inmates, who for any reason require special observation or nursing, were located in the admirable hospital wards, where every attention calculated to promote their comfort or recovery is freely given. Between 80 and 90 of the patients are induced to engage in more or less useful work.

The Institution was in very good order, and the various structural and mechanical details, which have, during recent years, been introduced and perfected with the object of increasing its efficiency and comfort, are manifesting their beneficial effect. The living rooms were bright and cheerful, well ventilated, well lighted, and well heated, while the structural rearrangements of various kinds are proving useful and adaptable to the special requirements of the Asylum.

Throughout the visit it was gratifying to observe a general air of contentment among the patients, none of whom were either excited, or, with one or two exceptions, unduly pressing for release.

The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia, following influenza, in 2 cases, and to each of the following causes, in 1 case, namely, general paralysis, chronic Bright's disease, exhaustion from acute mania, burns on the body sustained prior to admission, fatty degeneration of the heart, and chronic bronchitis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in five instances.

Three accidents are recorded, namely, a fracture of the femur in an old man caused by falling, a scald of the body due to the carelessness of a nurse in applying a remedy, and a cut of the right eye.

There has been no recourse to restraint or seclusion since last visit. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The case books are kept in a very creditable manner, and all necessary information regarding the condition of the patients was readily obtained by reference to them.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

PAISLEY DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
27th August 1909.

The parish of Paisley, has, by an Order of the General Board, approved of by the Secretary for Scotland, been erected into a separate Lunacy District, and this Asylum has in consequence been adopted as the District Asylum for the Paisley Lunacy District.

There are 75 men and 90 women, 165 patients in all, on the Asylum register at this date. Except 2 women, who were absent on pass, all were individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 18th February 1909, the date of previous report, 23 men and 20 women have been admitted, 6 men and 9 women have been discharged recovered, 30 men and 30 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 2 women have died.

The population of the Asylum has, since last visit, decreased by 45, due mainly to the transference to the Renfrewshire District Asylum at Dykebar of the patients chargeable to the parishes of the District.

There is vacant accommodation at the present time for 35 men and 27 women or for 62 patients in all. As this Asylum is now a district one permission to admit private patients can be obtained from the Board according to conditions laid down in the 80th Section of the 1857 Act.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, heart disease, phthisis, pulmonalis, and exhaustion from acute mania, each in two cases, and to senile decay, chronic bronchitis, and cerebral hæmorrhage, each in 1 case. In 6 instances or in the proportion of 54·5 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination. In 5 instances the consent of the relatives was withheld.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed in the treatment of the patients. Two casualties have occurred, a scalp wound which was the result of a fall due to an epileptic seizure, and a superficial wound on the neck. A male patient attempted to escape through a window but was secured by an attendant. While being held back he seized a piece of glass and made a cut on his throat. One patient escaped and was absent three days before being brought back.



There have been no changes among the nurses, but it is noted with regret that the changes among the attendants continue frequent, 2 having resigned and 1 having been dismissed for intemperance. The provision of cottages for married attendants would, as it has done in other asylums, result in the retention of a reliable and well behaved set of men, who would be interested in the welfare of the Asylum. It is hoped that this matter will be seriously considered by the District Board.

It is recommended that mess-rooms be provided for the staff. The serving of meals to the staff in the dining-hall and in the presence of the patients has been abandoned in other establishments as undesirable from many points of view. Separate mess-rooms offer privacy and comfort during meal times.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing and personal neatness can be reported on in terms of high commendation. Their conduct was quiet and orderly, and though full opportunity was given to each inmate of making any statement desired, there were no complaints but such as were the outcome of delusive ideas. The dinner was a good and substantial meal, consisting of pea soup, bread *ad libitum*, salt fish sauce and potatoes. It was neatly served and evidently popular. The sick and infirm patients are carefully nursed and skilfully treated, and it was noted that their special requirements as to food receive attention.

The number of patients usefully employed is 67 men and 73 women. Of the men, 40 are engaged in various forms of labour on the land, garden, and grounds. The high percentage of patients industrially employed deserves to be commended.

The Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order. The day-rooms were very bright and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding without exception clean and in good condition.

The new verandah in connection with the female sick ward was seen in use. It was filled with patients whose complexions bore evidence of the beneficial results of the open-air treatment. It is earnestly hoped that a similar provision will soon be made at the male hospital. The lighting of the dining-hall has been greatly improved by the lowering of its windows, and its appearance has been rendered brighter and more cheerful by its having been repainted in pleasing colours. A billiard table has been supplied to the new small day-room, of which full advantage is taken in the evenings. The general administration of the Asylum is carefully and efficiently conducted.

The medical case books were referred to and found to contain clinical records of value. The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
11th May 1909.

There are at this date 376 patients on the register of the Asylum, of whom 187 are males and 189 are females. One man and 3 women are private patients, and 186 men and 186 women are paupers. One female has, since last visit, been transferred from the pauper to the private list. All were in residence and individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 28th October 1908, the date of the previous report, 21 men and 21 women have been admitted, 6 men and 8 women have been discharged recovered, 6 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 13 men and 12 women have died. The number of private patients has increased by 1, while that of the paupers has decreased by 7, 4 men and 3 women.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 5 were transferred to other Asylums, 3 were sent to the care of relatives, and 1 was sent to the Lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse.

The causes of death were heart failure in 5 cases, senile exhaustion in 7 cases, general paralysis in 4 cases, phthisis pulmonalis in 3 cases, malignant disease in 2 cases, and 1 case each from the following diseases, namely, epilepsy, pneumonia, Addison's disease, and cirrhosis of the liver. Forty per cent. of the patients who died were over 60 years of age, and of these 3 were over 70 and 3 over 80. In 15 instances or in 60 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

There has been no use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. The circumstances attending a sudden death are entered in the Register of Accidents, but as it was found by *post mortem* examination that the

death was due to natural causes, it did not fall to be recorded in this Register. There has been no escape entailing a night's absence from the Asylum.

The staff of attendants and nurses continues to be maintained at good strength, for day duty there is 1 to 10 patients on the male, and 1 to 9 on the female side, and for night duty there is 1 to 47 on the male, and 1 to 31 on the female side. The number of patients who sleep under continuous night supervision is large, and a change has been made as regards the observation dormitories on the female side, which has facilitated the work of the night nurses and increased the number of patients under observation. The changes in the staff since last visit have been as follows: 1 attendant and 9 nurses have resigned, 1 nurse has been dismissed as unsuitable, and 1 attendant and 9 nurses have been engaged. The changes among the male staff have, for some years, been very few, and it is a noteworthy fact that over 55 per cent. of the attendants are able to reckon over 5 years' service, and only 11 per cent. have served for under a year. Twelve members of the staff hold a certificate for proficiency in their duties, and 4 of the junior members entered for the last examination.

Great attention continues to be given to the employment of the patients in useful and active work, 136 men and 103 women being registered as so employed. The outdoor labour afforded by the farm interests the male patients, improves their health, and renders them more contented and more easily managed. The farm has a further value in the plentiful supply of good milk and the abundance of potatoes to which it leads. Various improvements have been carried out in reference to the byres, and well directed efforts are being made to secure a stock of cows free from tubercle.

The supply of hot water to the main building has been improved by substituting calorifiers for open tanks, and by laying a new steam main from the boilers to the calorifiers. The hot water supply to the kitchen and bathrooms, which for a long time has been deficient, is now ample to meet all requirements.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing and personal tidiness was highly satisfactory. The matron and her staff deserve commendation for the tasteful appearance of the women's clothing. The patients were generally quiet and well-behaved, and apart from some appeals for discharge they seemed contented. No complaints were received which call for mention. Fifty-two patients, or 13·8 of the resident population, were confined to bed, 26 on account of mental symptoms, 21 from bodily illness, and 5 on account of senile infirmities. The number of general paralytics is 4, and of epileptics 23. No case of zymotic disease has occurred since last visit. The verandah on the female side was fully occupied by those for whom rest in bed in the open air will in all likelihood prove beneficial. It is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to provide a similar verandah on the male side. There are 2 patients on parole beyond the grounds, and 45 have the privilege of parole within the grounds. The average weekly attendance at the religious services and at associated entertainments is 167 at the former and 168 at the latter.

The wards were very bright and cheerful, plentifully supplied with flowers, plants, and other objects of decoration, and affording at a not extravagant rate, very comfortable accommodation for the patients. The dormitories were well ventilated, and the state of the bedding was all that could be desired. The Nurses' Home is now to be suitably heated by a low pressure hot water system.

The excellent and valuable work done in the laboratory by the assistants under the influence and guidance of Dr. Bruce is shown by the fact that during the last three years the assistants have been awarded one gold and two bronze medals for original research by the Medico-Psychological Association. This is a record which calls for the warmest congratulations.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
11th November 1909.

There are 384 patients—4 private and 380 pauper—on the register of the Asylum at this date, an increase of 3 men and 5 women since the previous visit on the 11th May of the present year. One man was absent on statutory probation; all the other patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

At the time of the visit 243 patients were working; 137 were for bodily or mental reasons unable to work. It may be inferred from these figures that

64 per cent. of the patients are in ordinary bodily health, and that 35 per cent. are physically weak or ill or mentally incapacitated.

Fifty-eight patients were confined to bed, 24 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 20 on account of bodily illness, and 14 on account of senility or infirmity.

The recognition of the need for active hospital treatment in the case of patients labouring under acute forms of insanity is an excellent feature in Dr. Bruce's administration, and is probably the logical result of his advanced researches into the nature and causes of these diseases.

Since the previous visit 34 patients have been admitted; 3 have been discharged recovered; 9 have been discharged unrecovered, and 14 have died.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered 4 were transferred to other institutions, 4 were handed over to the care of relatives, and 1 was boarded out with strangers.

The deaths are registered as follows: Five patients died of heart disease, 3 of tuberculosis, 3 of nervous diseases, 1 of pneumonia, 1 of kidney diseases, and 1 of general paralysis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 6 instances.

There is one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a fracture of the clavicle and of a rib sustained by a male patient through accidentally falling downstairs.

There has been no application of either restraint or seclusion in the period covered by this report. Four men escaped, and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The care and treatment of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. They were suitably clothed, and the accommodation provided for them was scrupulously clean and properly heated and ventilated.

The dinner, which was seen being partaken of, was well cooked, palatable, and nutritious. It consisted of pea soup, thickened with abundance of fresh vegetables, stewed beef, potatoes, and bread. The portions supplied to each patient were plentiful. The potatoes, which were grown on the Asylum Farm, were of excellent quality.

The byres at the farm-steadings are kept in good order, and the milch cows are healthy looking and evidently well fed and cared for. It is satisfactory to record that at the close of last financial year the farm showed a substantial credit balance, while its value to the Asylum in affording recuperative work to a large section of the male patients, and in supplying the Institution with produce of a quality which could not otherwise be obtained, cannot be over-estimated.

The changes among the attendants and nurses consisted in the voluntary resignation of 3 men and 6 women, the dismissal of 2 men—1 for roughly handling a patient, the other for absenting himself without leave—and the engagement of 6 men and 6 women.

The Nurses' Home has been heated with steam pipes.

The present rate of board charged against the parishes for the maintenance of patients is £27 per annum.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

#### RENFREW DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th October 1909.

On the 14th March of this year, the General Board, after inspection of the buildings at Dykebar, approved of and adopted them by a Minute of that date as the District Asylum for the Renfrew Lunacy District. It was opened for the reception of patients on 10th April, and since that date 114 males and 110 females have been admitted, 4 males and 3 females have been discharged recovered, 5 males and 1 female have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 male has died.

Of the 224 patients admitted 182 were transferred from other asylums, and 42 were direct admissions *i.e.* from their homes. Of the 6 discharged unrecovered, 4 were transferred to other asylums, and 2 were sent to the care of relatives.

The death is registered as due to general paralysis and tuberculosis, and the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of any patient. No serious accident has occurred, which, in view of the rough state of the grounds, is creditable to the vigilance of the staff. There has been no escape.



The general condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. Except in the case of one woman who was turbulent, there was an entire absence of noisy excitement; there were no complaints, and the appeals for discharge were few. The clothing of both men and women was comfortable, suitable, and admirably clean. The general health of the inmates was good, only 7 patients being confined to bed, 1 on account of mental symptoms, 3 from bodily illness, and 3 from helplessness of old age.

The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, bread, and dumpling; it was well cooked, ample in quantity, and pleasing to the palate. The diet table drawn up by Dr. Hotchkis is a very satisfactory one, and indicates that the patients are being adequately and suitably fed. Fresh meat is given three times a week, preserved meat once, and fish twice. The daily rotation of the dinners is changed weekly so as to obtain variety in these meals.

The industrial occupation of the patients, which is a therapeutic agent of the highest value, receives due attention.

There are 77 men and 85 women registered as daily engaged in useful work. The occupation of the men is outdoor labour, and it is noted with satisfaction that the creditable proportion of over 48 per cent of the men are so employed. The acreage of the Dykebar estate is 539, but the land not at present on lease only amounts to about 38 acres. It is, however, understood that in two years an adjoining farm will become available for the beneficial and remunerative employment of the patients. The amount of land considered sufficient for asylum purposes is an acre per male inmate. The present grounds are in a rough condition, and will afford ample work for some time to come. Good progress is being made in terracing around the buildings, and in making roads, paths, and garden ground.

The Asylum buildings consist of an administrative centre with a southern exposure and a hospital wing on each side, two villas for men, two villas for women, and a reception house. To the north of the main building are the kitchen and stores, and further north are the laundry and power house, adjoining which are the workshops and mortuary. To the north-east is the Medical Superintendent's house, and on the Paisley Road are the entrance lodge and ten cottages for married officials, attendants, and artisans.

The administrative centre contains the Board Room Offices for the Medical Staff, Matron and Clerk, and three mess-rooms, one for officials, one for nurses, and one for attendants. On the first floor there are, besides living-rooms for the official staff, a surgery, lecture room, and other rooms for scientific purposes; and on the second floor there is accommodation for nurses and attendants.

The hospital wards are of one storey, and are connected with the administrative centre by corridors of good width and construction, which are used as visiting rooms, and serve the purpose admirably. The wards have been well designed, are well lighted, and are excellently equipped for the care of the sick and recently admitted cases. All new cases are admitted to these wards, and the arrangements for their reception and examination are of an efficient character.

The villas are of three storeys, and, like all the other sections of the Asylum, are plain but pleasing externally and substantially built. It was abundantly evident that every detail as to internal construction had received careful and enlightened consideration on the part of the District Board and of their Architect, Mr. Abercromby.

The Asylum has at present accommodation for 139 men and 150 women, 289 in all, and it is in every way efficiently equipped for its purpose.

Great care has been taken in the furnishing of the wards. The day-rooms have been liberally provided with sofas and various kinds of easy chairs which afford comfortable seats for the aged and infirm, and which will conduce to good conduct and contentment of the other inmates. The walls are at present devoid of pictures, and are consequently bare in appearance, but it is understood they will soon be supplied. It is noted with approval that a piano has been provided in two of the female sections. Bagatelle tables in the male villas would do much to break the monotony of asylum life. The beds are of good design and all are furnished with a wire mattress. The bedding is of good quality, and the bed-clothing ample in quantity. The basins in the lavatories, the water closets, and the baths are of the latest design, and the bathing of the patients, which was inquired into, is of an efficient character. The laundry has been well supplied with machinery, but the washing-tubs are too few in number. This deficiency is to be remedied.

The staff has been well organised by Dr. Hotchkis, and under his guidance is working very smoothly and satisfactorily.

The Matron has charge of both the male and female sections of the asylum, and the head nurse who is the night Superintendent supervises the night staff of both sexes. For day duty there are 10 attendants and 9 nurses, and for night supervision there are three of each sex. These figures indicate a staff of adequate numerical strength. Since the opening of the Asylum 17 attendants and 13 nurses have been engaged, and 3 attendants and 2 nurses have resigned. There have been no dismissals. It is noted with approval that cottage accommodation has been given to 4 married attendants.

The heating of the various buildings is by the Reek circulator system. Every section was of a comfortable temperature at the time of the visit. In addition to the natural ventilation by open windows, there are fans driven by electromotors in the hospital wards, villas, laundry, and kitchen. The Asylum is lighted by electricity, and it is understood that the wards are well lighted of an evening. There are eighteen telephonic stations, the intercommunication between every section being very complete.

The water supply is obtained from the Paisley Corporation Waterworks. A stand-by cistern, capable of holding 90,000 gallons, has been constructed near the power-house, and the need and safety of this provision was lately demonstrated when the supply from the waterworks was for some hours shut off. The fire extinguishing arrangements were tested on the occasion of the Board's visit and found highly satisfactory. Every section of the Asylum is well supplied with fire-buckets and other appliances for extinguishing fire. Each villa has an alternative staircase and exit for use in case of an outbreak of fire.

The sewage filtration works have all the latest improvements of the bacterial system. The effluent appeared to be clear and satisfactory.

Dr. Hotchkis is evidently discharging his duties with zeal and efficiency. The state of the Asylum reflects much credit on his administration. He is assisted by Dr. H. F. Watson.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
27th April 1909.

There are at this date 322 patients on the register of the Asylum. Eleven males and 14 females are private patients, and 151 males and 146 females are paupers. Since last visit 1 male has been transferred from the private to the pauper list. Nine patients, 3 males and 6 females, were absent on statutory probation. All in residence, 313 in number, were individually seen, and every one who desired to make any statement was given an opportunity of doing so.

During the period under review 12 males and 10 females have been admitted, 7 males and 6 females have been discharged recovered, 4 males and 3 females have been discharged unrecovered, and 10 males and 10 females have died. As these figures show, the number of patients have decreased by 18, viz., 9 males and 9 females.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions since the date of last visit has been high, viz., 58 amongst the males and 60 amongst the females—giving an average of 59 on the total.

The causes of death are registered as follows: 4 patients died of organic diseases of the brain and nervous system, 4 of cardiac affections, 3 of Bright's disease, 2 of old age, 2 of pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 of general paralysis, and 1 of each of the following diseases: pneumonia, peritonitis, and congestion of the lungs. In 18 instances, or in the high proportion of 90 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made, a fact which reflects great credit on the medical staff. The results of these autopsies are carefully recorded in the pathological journal.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been used in the treatment of the patients. The Register of Accidents contains two entries. One refers to fractures of ribs found on *post mortem* examination—they were firmly united, and had all the appearance of having been caused years ago, probably before the patient was admitted in 1907. The other casualty was a dislocation at the shoulder joint, accidentally sustained from slipping on the floor. A faithful record is kept of all minor casualties, such as bruises, etc., and of the circumstances attending



them. Two patients effected their escape, and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate numerical strength, being in the proportion for day duty of 1 to 9 on the male, and 1 to 11 on the female side. There are 3 attendants and 5 nurses for night duty. Of the 3 assistant matrons, who are fully qualified nurses, 1 is in charge of the male hospital, 1 of the female hospital, and 1 has the supervision of the night staff. Since last visit 2 attendants and 7 nurses have resigned, and a corresponding number has been engaged. There have been no dismissals. The grounds for the 9 resignations are of a satisfactory character. As regards duration of service 25 per cent. of the attendants and 16·6 per cent. of the nurses can count upwards of 5 years' service, while about 30 per cent. of both sexes have served less than a year. When the power to grant pensions to the staff of Scottish Asylums is obtained the duration of service will, without doubt, be largely increased. Four attendants and 5 nurses possess the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and 1 attendant and 4 nurses are going forward at the next examination.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. With few exceptions they were quiet and orderly in demeanour, and there were no complaints save on the score of detention. The clothing of both sexes was comfortable and neat in appearance, the dress of the women being varied in material and colour, and free from features of a specially institutional character. The aspect of the patients indicated a suitable and adequate dietary. The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, bread, boiled beef, potatoes and mashed turnips; it was an excellent meal with which contentment was freely expressed. Twenty-nine patients were confined to bed, 13 on account of mental symptoms, 13 from bodily illness, and 3 from senile infirmities. The nursing arrangements in the hospital sections are of a most efficient character, and leave nothing to be desired. Among the inmates are 22 epileptics and 1 general paralytic.

The records of employment shows that 110 men and 79 women are daily engaged in useful work. In reclaiming land, in terracing the ground adjoining the male wards and hospital, and in making roads, healthy outdoor labour is found for about 54 men.

The work of reconstructing a section of the administrative block is now in progress. When completed, a board-room of adequate size, a mess-room for the male attendants, a surgery and a laboratory, all of which are much required, will be provided. This Asylum has become large by additions from time to time to an Asylum which was originally small, and consequently such departments as the kitchen, laundry, store, offices, and power house had become disproportionate, and necessarily required to be enlarged or rebuilt. All these improvements have been effected, and the Asylum has been properly equipped in all directions to meet for many years the requirements of the district.

The new store is now in use, and its equipment and central position render the work of this department easier and more efficient. There are now three waiting rooms, and they are furnished in a manner so as to give to visitors and patients a correct impression of the comforts of the Asylum. The removal of the prison-like railing which surrounded a small exercise court on the male side is noted with satisfaction, and a low, neat railing has been substituted for a similar prison-like structure on the female side. A new separate meat safe of good design externally and internally has been erected on a convenient site.

The day-rooms were in excellent order, and furnished brightly and comfortably without extravagant expense. A good supply of books, newspapers, and games are provided. The dormitories were well ventilated, the beds and bedding on the female side were in a highly-satisfactory state, but in some of the male dormitories greater neatness as to the beds should be enjoined.

The books and official registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
2nd November 1909.

When the Asylum was last visited on the 27th April last there were 322 patients on the register. At this date there are 327, 166 men and 161 women. Five men and 8 women were absent on statutory probation, leaving a resident population of 314, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit. Of the resident patients 24 are private and 290 are paupers.



In the interval since last visit 31 patients have been admitted, 8 have been discharged recovered, 5 have been discharged unrecovered, and 13 have died.

The assigned causes of death are as follows: Phthisis, 4 cases; cancer, general paralysis, senile degenerative changes of the brain, and heart disease, 2 cases each; and epilepsy 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 10 instances.

That four out of the 13 cases happened to die of tuberculosis during the past six months is a coincidence, and must not be taken to indicate that there is any prevalence of phthisis in the Institution; on the contrary, the number of patients suffering from the disease during the past year has been proportionately low.

No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since last visit, and no patient has escaped.

There are six entries in the Register of Accidents, five of which are not sufficiently important as regards the nature of the injuries sustained to require comment. The sixth was a fracture of ribs discovered during *post mortem* examination. There had been no evidence of the injury during life. This fact illustrates the possible usefulness of *post mortem* examinations in Asylums and the advisability of performing them whenever there is no reasonable objection to such a course.

The record of the employment of patients for the day preceding the visit shows that 199 were working; that 111 were not working because of bodily or mental incapacity, and that 4 men refused to work. From that statement it may be roughly inferred that 35 per cent. of the inmates of the Asylum are ill or feeble, and require more or less special care, and that 65 per cent. are able-bodied. At the time of the visit 38 patients were confined to bed, 6 on account of senile infirmity, 11 because of bodily illness, and 21 for the treatment of mental symptoms.

The completed hospitals in this Asylum now form admirable accommodation and afford the best kind of provision for the proper care and nursing of the mentally acute, bodily sick and infirm patients, who form so large a proportion of the inmates. Especially was it apparent that the essential principle of either treating new and acute cases of mental disease in bed or regarding them as sick persons is largely practised here. This is a method which is not only humane but rational and scientific, and which cannot fail, ultimately, to justify itself as it comes more and more into general use.

The condition of the more able-bodied patients was also satisfactory. The dinner provided to-day consisted of soup, with bread, boiled beef, potatoes, and cabbage. It was universally popular with the patients. There was practically no noise or undue excitement in the wards or in the dining halls, and no complaints as to treatment were made by any of the patients.

The wards and dormitories were in good order, properly heated, well ventilated, and, as usual, in a state of commendable cleanliness.

As is stated in the previous entry the work of structurally altering the Institution has practically come to an end. The new Board room, the surgery, and the clinical laboratory—the last of these alterations—are completed, with the exception of painting and papering.

An intercommunicating system of telephones between the various wards and the administrative departments is about to be introduced. This is a useful addition which will facilitate management and tend to lessen the chances of the occurrence of various accidents and risks, especially that of fire.

The changes in the nursing staff have been as follows. Three men and women were engaged; 3 men and 5 women resigned, and 1 man died.

The official registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
9th and 10th June 1909.

There were 714 patients on the Register on the 9th instant, 389 men and 325 women. Of these 21 men and 21 women were private patients. Since last visit 1 male and 1 female patient have been transferred from the pauper to the private list. One man and 3 women were absent on statutory probation, all the others were seen in the course of the visit.

At the 8th December last, the date of the previous visit, there were 705 patients on the Register. Since then 118 patients have been admitted, 70 have

been discharged, and 39 have died. Of the 70 patients discharged 45 had recovered.

The deaths are registered as follows: 10 patients died of gross disease or senile degeneration of the brain, 7 of pneumonia, 7 of general paralysis, 4 of heart or arterial disease, 4 of tuberculosis, 3 of the exhaustion attending acute mental affections, 2 of diseases of the intestines, and 2 of self inflicted injuries—in one case the injuries were inflicted prior to admission, in the other after admission. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 30 instances or in the creditable proportion of 77 per cent. of the deaths.

The inmates of the Asylum may be roughly divided into two classes—those who are able to work, and those who, for mental or bodily reasons, are incapable of doing any work. The former number 477, and they were all, with 4 exceptions, employed at useful labour during the visit; the latter number 233 or somewhat under a third of the population. It was observed that particular attention is given to the employment of the patients in useful work, and that no less than 152 men, or about 40 per cent. of the male inmates, were working on the farm or grounds. It is understood that the District Board have under consideration at present a proposal to increase the arable farm land attached to the Asylum. For many reasons this is desirable; it will afford the means of increasing the facilities for healthily and advantageously employing the male patients, and it will secure the permanent supply of pure milk at a moderate cost to the institution.

The acute sick and infirm patients are suitably provided for and satisfactorily nursed and tended. During the visit the weather was fine, and all the patients, with the exception of those whom it was considered inadvisable to move, were in the open air. Fifty-nine patients were confined to bed, 37 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 12 on account of bodily illness, and 10 because of the infirmity of old age.

The behaviour of the patients as a whole was quiet and sedate. There were no complaints of any kind except on the ground of detention. The dinner provided on the first day of the visit consisted of broth, bread, mutton pies, and potatoes. The food was well cooked and the patients appeared to enjoy it.

It was evident as the result of the inspection that Dr. Campbell and his staff devote much attention to promoting the welfare and comfort of the patients.

There has been no recourse to restraint or seclusion since the Asylum was last visited. Only one patient escaped who was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Accidents. Two of them refer to fractures, in each case caused by accidental falls, of the clavicle and ulna, 1 to a dislocation of the shoulder also due to an accidental fall, and the fourth to the unfortunate suicide of a male patient on the railway line near the Asylum. This patient, who was working on the grounds, along with 12 others, under the care of 3 attendants, succeeded in escaping unobserved by the attendants. Dr. Campbell exonerates the attendants from culpable carelessness.

The staff of attendants and nurses number 92. Of that number 4 men and 16 women resigned in the period covered by this report, 1 man was dismissed, and 6 men and 14 women were engaged.

The Asylum was throughout in good order and plentifully decorated with plants and flowers. It was observed, however, that the papering and painting in many parts, more especially in the dormitories of the main buildings, stand much in need of renewal. It is understood that the pressure of water is still so low as to be quite inefficient during the daytime at any rate, for fire extinguishing purposes.

It was observed with approval that the south-west boundary wall between the Asylum grounds and the public road is being raised to such a height as to screen the footpath used by the patients from the public view.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
1st and 2nd December 1909.

There were, on the 1st instant, 714 patients on the register of the Asylum, in the proportion of 397 males to 317 females. Twenty males and 20 females are private patients, and 377 males and 297 females are paupers. One female has, since last visit, been transferred from the private to the pauper list. Two

females were absent on statutory probation; all the others were individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 8th June 1909, one of the dates of the previous report, the following changes in the population have taken place; 93 patients have been admitted, 34 have been discharged recovered, 16 have been discharged unrecovered, and 43 have died.

Though the total number of patients (714) is the same as at last visit, the males have increased by 9, but the private patients have decreased by 2, and the female paupers by 7.

Of the 15 paupers discharged unrecovered, 10 were transferred to other establishments, 3 were sent to the care of relatives, and 2 were boarded out. The parish of Falkirk has 79 lunatics chargeable to it, only 4 of whom, or 5 per cent., are provided for in private dwellings. Kilsyth has 37 lunatics, 18 of whom, or 48·6 per cent., are in private dwellings. Grangemouth has 34·3 per cent. of its lunatics so disposed of. It will therefore be evident that if Falkirk were to make well directed efforts in this direction the percentage of its insane under domestic care could be, as it should be, largely increased. Many lunatics, for whom the appliances of a fully equipped asylum are unnecessary for their care, are quite capable of appreciating the amenities of domestic life and of enjoying the individuality which they acquire in private homes.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 11 cases, to general paralysis in 9 cases, to cerebral lesions in 5 cases, to consumption and other tubercular diseases in 5 cases, to pneumonia in 4 cases, to exhaustion from acute mental affections in 4 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, and to septicæmia and cancer each in 1 case. In 32 instances, or in 72 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. The pathological journal, in which the results of these examinations are recorded, is kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Neither restraint nor seclusion is recorded as a means of treatment. There is one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to two wounds on left forearm caused by the patient breaking a pane of glass. All minor casualties are recorded by the Sister in charge of the ward in which they occur. These entries are transferred by the Matron to a book kept for the purpose, and every entry is initialed by the Medical Superintendent. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. One of these patients returned to the Asylum of his own accord.

The day staff consists of 25 attendants and 11 nurses on the male, and of 30 nurses on the female, side, which gives a proportion of 1 to 11 male patients, and 1 to 9 female patients. For night duty there are 11 attendants and 14 nurses, the ratio being 1 to 34 in the male, and 1 to 24 in the female, divisions. Thirty-two per cent. of the attendants have a record of over 5 years' service, and 9 attendants are married and provided with house accommodation. Of the present staff, 11 attendants and 9 nurses hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. The changes since last visit have been as follows: 3 attendants and 16 nurses have resigned, and 2 attendants and 15 nurses have been engaged. There have been no dismissals among the nursing staff.

On testing the pressure of water it was found quite inadequate for the proper protection of the Asylum from fire. With one hydrant pipe working, the stream of water was only forced to a little above the first string course of the succursal block, to a height of about 15 or 16 feet, and when two jets of water were tried the second jet only rose a few feet from the nozzle. It is scarcely necessary to point out the extreme danger of allowing this unsatisfactory state of matters to continue. It is therefore recommended that a steam force pump in connection with a tank on the ground level be provided. Such an arrangement works most efficiently in several district asylums.

The patients were, with few exceptions, very quiet, contented, and well behaved. They were free from complaints, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous. Their clothing and personal tidiness were such as to show that every attention is bestowed on these features of their care. The dinners seen during the visit were abundant and well cooked meals, and it was abundantly evident that they gave satisfaction to those who partook of them.

There were 73 patients, or 10·2 per cent. of the resident population, confined to bed—38 on account of mental symptoms, 15 from bodily illness, and 20 on account of the helplessness of old age. The case of each patient is carefully studied both mentally and bodily, the medical treatment is of a high professional standard, and the nursing arrangements are of an efficient character.



The industrial employment of the inmates is attended to in a systematic manner. There were 280 men and 210 women engaged in useful work at the time of the visit. Of the men, 145, or about 40 per cent., are daily employed at outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds. It is understood that whenever a favourable opportunity occurs the District Board will secure more land, as they are fully aware of the many advantages of a farm in connection with the Asylum.

The wards were throughout found in excellent order, bright, and comfortable, and well supplied with plants, books, newspapers, and indoor games. The dormitories were clean and fresh, and the beds and bedding in a satisfactory condition. The whole of the administrative block has been tastefully repainted, and a set of single rooms for privileged patients has been similarly renovated. The shoe-room in connection with the male side of the succursal block is inadequate for its purpose, and its extension is recommended. The privacy of the grounds has been better secured by heightening the boundary wall to the south-west. The patients can now use the walk which runs alongside the wall, and not be gazed at by persons on the public road.

The official registers were examined and found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

### PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

#### BALGREEN PRIVATE ASYLUM, 30th June 1909.

There are 1 gentleman and 7 ladies under certificates in the Asylum at this date. No patient has been admitted since last visit, and no certified patient has been discharged or has died. Two ladies, who were voluntary boarders, have left.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains ten entries referring to the use of restraint in the case of a lady who was violent and acutely suicidal. One accident is recorded; an intra-capsular fracture of right femur, the result of slipping on to the floor from the edge of a bed.

There are 4 nurses for the 7 ladies, and of these nurses, 1 has been in the service for over 28 years and 1 for over 12 years. There are 2 attendants, one for day, and one for night, duty.

The house was found in admirable order and presented an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort. Everything that was seen indicated liberal, kindly, and efficient treatment of the patients. The arrangements for the care and treatment of the patient who sustained the fracture of the femur were all that could be desired.

The registers were examined and found to be correctly and regularly kept.

#### BALGREEN PRIVATE ASYLUM, 17th December 1909.

There are 8 patients, 1 gentleman and 7 ladies, in the Asylum at this date. Of these 1 lady is a voluntary inmate; the others are certified patients.

Since the 30th June last, the date of the previous visit, 1 lady has died. The cause of death is registered as due to cancer. One lady, a voluntary inmate, has been admitted. All the patients, except 1 lady who was out on pass for the day, were seen at the visit.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, of Escapes or Accidents.

The house was found in good order, and the care and condition of the patients was as satisfactory as could be desired. The arrangements and furnishing of the rooms presented an appearance of comfort and elegance. One lady expressed a desire to live at home, but a consideration of her case showed that she is unable to take care of herself. Except for one of the patients who is confined to bed as the result of a paralytic seizure, the health of the others was, comparatively speaking, satisfactory in every respect.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

NEW SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
18th and 19th June 1909.

There are 75 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Of these, 70 are under certificates, and 5 are voluntary patients. The certificated patients consist of 30 gentlemen and 40 ladies, and the voluntary boarders of 2 gentlemen, and 3 ladies. There was one gentleman absent on statutory probation and 1 lady absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit, 14th December 1908, 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 5 ladies have been discharged recovered, and 3 ladies have been discharged unrecovered. There has been no death. The changes among the voluntary inmates have been as follows: 2 gentlemen have been admitted, and 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have left.

A noteworthy and gratifying feature in the foregoing figures is that the number of recoveries amounts to a hundred per cent. calculated on the admissions during the period under review.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of a maniacal patient. The only casualty which has occurred consists of a bruise on the face inflicted by a fellow patient. There has been no escape.

There is a good and sufficient staff of attendants and nurses. On the gentlemen's side there are, a head attendant, a second head attendant, 8 attendants for day duty and 1 for night duty, and on the ladies' side there are, a head nurse, a second head nurse, 14 nurses for day duty, and 2 for night duty. The ratio for day duty is 1 to 3 in the gentlemen's and 1 to 2·6 in the ladies' division. A course of training in mental nursing is regularly given to the staff.

The Asylum is under capable management. The comforts and wants of the patients are liberally provided for, and it was apparent that everything was being done conducing to the cure of the curable, and to the contentment and happiness of the incurable. There were no complaints except on the score of undue detention by two or three who were manifestly unfit for discharge. There were 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies confined to bed, and it was evident that they were being treated with skill and care. There are 8 patients on parole beyond, and 7 within the grounds.

All parts of the Asylum were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. Every room in the original section of the building has now been repapered and repainted, and great taste has been displayed in the renovation and decoration of the various apartments. The Asylum as a whole provides excellent accommodation for persons belonging to the higher class of private patients.

The twelve ladies resident in Gullane House were visited on the 19th instant. They were all in good bodily health, contented, and well cared for. The house was throughout comfortably furnished. There is an alternative exit from the upper floors. The extensive grounds, which are admirably kept, are secluded, and admit of the patients leading an open-air life, which cannot fail to be beneficial in many ways.

The medical records afford every information as to the mental and bodily condition of the patients. The official registers were found neatly and correctly kept.

NEW SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
16th December 1909.

There are 77 patients on the books of the Asylum, of these 30 gentlemen and 42 ladies are certified patients, and 1 gentleman and 4 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since the 18th June last, the date of the previous visit, 7 patients have been admitted, 4 have been discharged, of whom 1 had recovered, and 1 had died. The cause of death is registered as due to general paralysis.

There are 13 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 3 persons for a total period of 82 hours. The reason given for the use of seclusion in these patients is the presence of excitement with violent conduct.

The only entry in the Register of Accidents refers to a bruise of the face sustained by a gentleman through falling on the ice while amusing himself on a pond in the grounds.

The patients were, at the time of the visit, free from excitement, contented

almost without exception, and apparently as happy as their circumstances permit. Three ladies were accorded private interviews. One of them is slowly recovering from a violent attack of mania, one is labouring under delusions of persecution, and one, who complained that her relations will not remove her back to her home, is a case of recurrent mania.

The Asylum in every part is kept in admirable order, and comfortably heated and properly ventilated. The endeavour to make the sitting-rooms and bedrooms homely is attended with more success than could be expected in an Institution of this size. The effect is largely due to the segregation of the patients as far as possible in private bedrooms and small sitting-rooms, and to the more comfortable furnishing of the rooms, which is indistinguishable from that of a superior private house.

The general health of the patients was very satisfactory, the few who were confined to bed were so on account of senile and other chronic infirmity, or general paralysis.

The case books, as usual, were found completely written up-to-date, and affording full information on the progress of the cases of all the inmates.

The grounds surrounding the Asylum are kept in good order, and, owing to their extent and privacy, afford excellent opportunities for walking exercise, and for all the usual forms of out-door recreation.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
28th May 1909.

There are 9 patients, 2 gentlemen and 7 ladies, in the Asylum at this date.

Since the 14th November 1908, the date of the previous visit, one lady—a voluntary inmate—has left, and 2 ladies have died. There have been no admissions. The deaths were due to cancer of the stomach and to apoplexy respectively.

The health of the patients resident was found to be as satisfactory as, considering their varying ages and peculiarities of constitution, could be expected; and it was evident from their appearance and surroundings that they continue to be treated with kindness and liberality.

The house was in excellent order, and the garden and grounds surrounding it presented a neat and pleasant appearance.

The official registers are regularly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
27th October 1909.

There are 2 gentlemen and 7 ladies under certificates in the establishment at this date, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady are resident as voluntary boarders.

Since 28th May 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been received as voluntary inmates, and they are suitable to be here on that footing.

The house continues to be maintained in excellent order, and everywhere presented a cheerful and comfortable appearance. There was ample evidence of kindness and liberality in the way in which the patients are treated.

The books and registers are well and carefully kept.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
27th April 1909.

There are 237 patients, 128 men and 109 women, on the register of the Asylum at this date. They were all resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 10th September of last year, the date of the previous visit, the numbers have decreased by 8 men and 8 women, chiefly owing to the removal of 19 patients to the recently opened district Asylum for Renfrewshire. There are still resident about 40 patients who are yet to be transferred to the new Asylum.

In the period covered by this report 49 patients, 22 men and 27 women,



have been admitted, 26 have been discharged recovered, 24 have been discharged unrecovered, and 15 have died.

The assigned causes of death are as follows—Cerebral hæmorrhage, 5 cases; pneumonia, 3 cases; heart failure, 3 cases; tubercular disease, 2 cases; exhaustion from acute mental disease, 1 case; and peritonitis, 1 case.

*Post mortem* examinations were only made in 6 instances, which is much too low a proportion considering the usefulness of these examinations in detecting injuries sustained prior to death. It was explained that there is often a difficulty in obtaining the sanction of the friends for such examinations, and that no doubt is the case, but it is recommended that an endeavour should be made to overcome this natural reluctance on the part of the relatives.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, or in the Register of Escapes. Besides several minor accidents, which are recorded in a separate book, there is one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a fracture of the collar bone in a male epileptic patient who sustained the injury in an attempt to assault another patient.

About 70 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women were working at the time of the visit. Forty-seven men were working outside in the garden and grounds. When it is considered that 38 men and 40 women are, on account of physical or mental infirmity, unfit for any employment, the record of the industrial employment of the patients must be regarded as satisfactory.

Since last visit 6 male and 4 female attendants have resigned voluntarily. Two men were dismissed, 1 for roughness towards a patient and for giving an untrue account of the accident, the other for absenting himself from duty without leave. Seven men and 4 women have been engaged. These changes in a total staff of 30 attendants in a period of seven months are more numerous than is desirable, and it is recommended that the Committee should keep in view projects which not long ago they had under their consideration for improving the accommodation and general comfort of the staff of attendants in the Asylum.

The Asylum was in excellent order at the time of the visit. A great improvement has been effected in the cheerfulness and brightness of many of the apartments by repainting and by decorating them with flowers and plants. The general state of cleanliness in which the wards were found deserves credit.

The patients, with the exception of 1 woman, who is always noisy and who disturbs the other patients in her ward, were free from excitement, and seemed generally contented except upon the usual question of the deprivation of their liberty. But appeals on this subject were for some reason chiefly made by the men occupying what is known as No. II. ward, a detached male block to which reference was made in the preceding entry as not affording suitable accommodation for patients. Whether or not there may be any connection between the numerous appeals for release made by the patients occupying this block and their surroundings, there can be no doubt that the accommodation compares unfavourably with other parts of the Asylum, and that when circumstances admit of removing the patients to another part of the building, it would be advisable to do so.

It is understood that estimates for the erection of the new male hospital are to be received immediately. The plan has been approved of by all the authorities concerned, and the new hospital ward promises to be well adapted to its purpose.

The care of the patients and their treatment produced a favourable impression. They were suitably and neatly dressed, especially the women, and the beds and bedding, where examined, were found in a highly satisfactory state. The dinner of broth and Irish stew, which was served during the visit, was a well cooked palatable meal with which no fault could be found. The medical care of the patients is considerate and fully abreast of modern teaching both as regards mental and physical treatment. The history and progress of each case continue to be regularly recorded.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
24th September 1909.

Since the 26th April 1909, when the last visit was paid, 16 men and 16 women have been admitted, 10 men and 8 women have been discharged recovered, 21 men and 13 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 6 men and 2 women have died.

There are at this date 209 patients (107 males and 102 females) on the register of the Asylum as against 237 resident at last visit. This diminution in number is mainly due to the transfer of 23 patients to the new Renfrew District Asylum at Dykebar. The percentage of recoveries during the period under review has been 56·2, viz., 62·5 per cent. among the males and 50 per cent. among the females. Such a high recovery rate is worthy of note.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral lesions in 2 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, and to enteritis, pulmonary tuberculosis, accidental scalding, and senile decay, each in 1 case. In only 3 instances, or in the very low proportion of 37·5 per cent. of the deaths was a *post mortem* examination made. It is pointed out that the Board regard such examinations as important, not only in the interests of science but on account of the protective influence over the living which results from the knowledge that in all cases of death such examinations will be made.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries; (1) a patient attempted to get out of a window and in the struggle to prevent him a rib on the right side was fractured, and (2) a patient went behind the attendant into a bath when the water, which was too hot, was being regulated as to temperature. He was severely scalded and died on the following morning. A new rule has been instituted, namely, that a patient must not be allowed to enter the bathroom until the bath is prepared.

There are 11 attendants and 11 nurses for day duty, averaging 1 to every 10 patients. This proportion indicates a day staff of adequate numerical strength. For night duty there are 3 attendants and 2 nurses. The changes since last visit have been as follows: 2 attendants and 4 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed for intemperance, and 3 attendants and 2 nurses have been engaged. Of the attendants, 3, or 20 per cent., have been in the service of the Asylum over 5 years, and 4, or 36 per cent., less than a year; and of the nurses, 4, or 36 per cent., have a record of over 5 years' service, and 2, or 18 per cent., of less than a year. It is understood that the percentage of those over 5 years' service would have been higher had not several of the staff left for service in another Asylum.

The occupation of the patients, especially in out-door work, which is so necessary to the securing of order and tranquillity and so beneficial to their mental and physical condition, is well attended to. Forty-five men, or 42 per cent. of the resident population, are daily employed at work in the garden and grounds.

The patients were found neatly and properly clothed, and their behaviour was, except that of 1 female who was exceptionally noisy, particularly quiet and orderly. There were no complaints, and not many appeals for discharge. The dinner at this date consisted of a well-cooked and palatable broth, boiled fish, potatoes, and bread. It is understood that a sauce which was formerly served with the fish but which did not form part of the meal at this date is to be given regularly in future. The general health and bodily condition of the patients were clearly indicative of an ample and nutritive dietary. Nineteen patients were confined to bed, 7 on account of mental symptoms, 10 from bodily ailments, and 2 from senile infirmities. The medical treatment of the sick and of those suffering from acute mental affections is of a high standard.

Good progress is being made with the building of the male hospital ward. Careful consideration was bestowed on the design and internal arrangements of this addition to the Asylum, and it is confidently expected that when completed it will fulfil the purpose for which it is being provided, in an admirable manner.

The wards and dormitories in the main building and in the industrial block were scrupulously clean, comfortable in aspect, and in excellent order. The impression produced by the inspection of No. 2 ward was not satisfactory. The outside woodwork of the establishment has been repainted. The Asylum continues to be carefully and intelligently managed.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,  
4th March 1909.

There are 96 patients, 42 men and 54 women, on the Register of the Asylum to-day. They were all resident and were seen during the visit.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory. They were, generally speaking, in excellent physical health, only one man being confined to bed on account of illness. About a third of them are, however, frail and infirm as a result of advancing age, or of premature physical or mental decay. It was observed that such patients receive kindly and considerate attention. The dress both of the men and women, was neat, clean, and well fitting. The inmates of the asylum were quiet and orderly during the visit, and it was noted with satisfaction that they were, without exception, contented with the treatment and care they receive. Those who were questioned on the subject expressed themselves as satisfied with the dietary and the accommodation provided for them.

Since the 7th July 1908, the date of the previous visit, 4 men and 5 women have been admitted; 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men have died. The deaths are registered as due to gall stones and to heart and arterial disease respectively. In both instances the causes of death were verified by *post mortem* examination.

There are no entries in the Registers of Restraint and Seclusion, of Escapes, or of Accidents. The administrators of the asylum may be congratulated on the complete absence of such events as require to be recorded in the Registers referred to.

Four female attendants have resigned, and 5 have been engaged. Among these are included laundresses and others who partially perform attendants' duties.

The institution was found in excellent order and spotlessly clean. The good quality and comfort of the bed coverings attracted attention. In the lower female day-room the linoleum stands in need of renewal. The replacement of the strips of carpet in the sick-rooms by waxcloth cannot be regarded as an improvement, for the latter is cold and comfortless for aged and sick patients. The heating of the day-rooms was not satisfactory, but it is understood that the Committee have the matter under their consideration. It is also understood with approval, that it is proposed to renew the lavatory accommodation in connection with the female sick-room.

The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTEAR,  
18th February 1909.

The Asylum was last visited on the 4th July 1908. Since then 66 patients, 29 men and 37 women, have been admitted; 40 patients, 27 men and 18 women have been discharged (32 of them recovered), and 17 patients, 8 men and 9 women, have died.

There are, at this date, 210 patients, 97 men and 113 women, on the Register, all of whom were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. There is an increase of 9 patients, all of them females, as compared with the numbers at last visit.

No patient has been subjected to mechanical restraint or seclusion. There is one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a wound on the face in an epileptic patient caused by falling in a fit. One patient, a female, escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The causes of death are given as follows:—Five patients died from exhaustion or syncope following chiefly acute mental affections, 3 died of heart disease, 3 of pneumonia, 2 of general paralysis, 2 of phthisis, 1 of bronchitis, and 1 of scarlet fever. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 14 instances or in every case in which permission was not withheld. The accounts of these examinations are carefully and methodically recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and together with the case books forms a valuable record of clinical work and observation.

It is unknown how the patient who died of scarlet fever contracted the disease, but it is conjectured that the infection must have been conveyed by visitors. Fortunately no other case of the disease has occurred within the institution.

The change among the attendants, especially among the men, have been more numerous than is desirable. Four men and 5 women resigned voluntarily; 6 men were dismissed and 1 man absconded. Ten men and 4 women were engaged. The reasons for dismissing 6 male attendants are given as follows:—



3 for intemperance, 1 for absenting himself without leave, 1 for striking a patient, and 1 for giving false information about himself at the time of his engagement.

Considering the responsible and delicate duties imposed upon attendants on the insane it will be evident to the Committee of management that, in the interests of the patients in their asylum, it is desirable to secure the permanent services of kindly and respectable men for this work. Among other means to this end is the provision of houses for married attendants, the regular training of the staff in their duties, and rendering the service as attractive as possible for suitable men. If a certain number of good married attendants could be induced to remain in the service their presence would tend to give stability and steadiness to the staff. In this connection it was learned with approval that it is proposed to place a billiard table in the new small day-room on the male side which can be used in the evenings by the male attendants.

The dining hall has been much brightened and improved by lowering the sills of its windows 4½ feet, by repainting its interior, and placing new stained glass in the windows. The new verandah off the female hospital has been completed and promises to be a valuable adjunct in the hospital treatment of the patients. There seems no reason why a verandah should not be erected at a comparatively small cost in connection with the male hospital, and although its position and exposure would not be equal to that on the female side the patients occupying it would still have the benefit of open air treatment.

A dinner of rice soup with bread followed by a suet pudding was provided for the patients to-day and seemed to be generally liked by those partaking of it.

The inmates were quiet and orderly; they were clean in their persons and neatly and suitably clothed. No less than 177 of them or over 80 per cent. of the population were working at the time of the visit, and of these it may be said generally that they were in robust health and suitably provided for. The remaining patients, 33 in number, were inmates of the hospitals where they receive proper attention.

The whole asylum was inspected and found in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories were spotlessly clean, well heated, and well ventilated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

### LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE, 5th March 1909.

There are 51 patients, 24 men and 27 women, resident in the wards at this date. There are 2 unoccupied beds for men.

Since last visit on 9th June 1908, 2 men and 4 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, 2 men and 1 woman have been sent back to the Asylum as unsuitable for management in the wards, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. Of the 6 admitted, 4 were transferred from the Asylum, 1 was from the ordinary wards, and 1 was from a private dwelling.

The deaths are registered in 1 case to pulmonary phthisis, and in the other case to cardiac disease. It is unsatisfactory to have to report that in neither of the deaths was a *post mortem* examination made.

No patient has sustained any casualty. It is recommended that W. B., who, before effecting his escape, stripped himself naked, be returned to the Asylum. He ran miles in a nude condition before being captured. He is not a fit case for an establishment in which the staff is a minimum one.

The male attendant, who had been in the service of the wards for many years, resigned, and one has been appointed in his stead.

The clothing and general condition of the patients were highly satisfactory. No one made any complaint. The dinner seen during the visit consisted of pea soup, salt fish, and potatoes. It was a well cooked and abundant meal. It was noted with approval that rice and milk was given for those who do not care for pea soup. The active employment of the inmates in useful work continues one of the features of the management. The land worked by the patients yielded last year a profit of over £70.

Scrupulous cleanliness prevails throughout the wards, and unstinted praise can be given to the extremely orderly manner in which the stores containing the spare body and bed clothing are kept. The day-rooms are suitably furnished,

and were of a comfortable temperature. The beds were thoroughly clean and well kept, and the bed coverings were ample for the season.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
15th July 1909.

There are 49 patients, 23 men and 26 women, in the wards at this date.

Since the 5th March last, the date of the previous visit, one man has been admitted, and 2 men and 1 woman have been sent back to the Asylum because they were unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a Poorhouse.

There are vacancies at present for 3 male patients.

There has been no death since last visit and there has been no accident in the case of any of the patients or of the staff.

Twenty-three men and 22 women are working to-day. Four men and 1 of the women are unable to work owing to physical infirmity caused chiefly by old age. All the patients are in good health, and none of them are confined to bed.

The dinner provided to-day consisted of rice soup with bread, followed by bread and cheese.

The patients continue to be cared for in the same methodical and conscientious way as formerly, and all that was seen in connection with their food, dress and bedding, merited approbation.

The wards were scrupulously clean and properly ventilated.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
20th April 1909.

The only changes in the population of the wards since the 15th December last, the date of the previous, have been the admission of 1 female patient and the removal of 1 female patient.

There were 44 men and 46 women resident to-day, all of whom were seen. They were all, speaking generally, in a comparatively satisfactory state of physical health, only 1 woman, suffering from senile decay being confined to bed. Seventy-three of the inmates, 36 men and 37 women were industrially employed, but 7 men and 9 women are, owing chiefly to physical infirmity, not capable of any work.

There have been no deaths, or accidents, or escapes, or changes in the staff in the interval covered by this report.

The work of renovating and reconstructing the wards has been begun, and certain preliminary alterations, such as the introduction of new steel beams to support the dormitory floors, and the removal of the old heating pipes, involved both the male and the female sides and both the living rooms and the sleeping rooms. Consequently the patients and the wards were inspected under conditions which make it impossible to report on them in the usual way.

The suggestion in the previous entry that the window-sills in the day-rooms should be lowered is an important one, and is heartily concurred in.

The Medical Officer's Journal contains regular entries on the condition of each patient.

The official registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
30th September 1909.

There are 89 inmates, 43 men and 46 women, on the registers of the wards at this date. Since the 20th April 1909, when the last visit was paid, 2 men have been admitted and 3 men have been discharged.

There has been no death, no casualty, and no change on the staff. One patient escaped and was absent for one night before being brought back.

The general health of the patients was good and indicative of an adequate and suitable dietary.

They were quiet and orderly in conduct and free from complaint. The dinner seen during the visit consisted of broth, bread, and pudding, and appeared to give satisfaction to those who partook of it. The proportion of inmates

employed continues very satisfactory, 83 per cent. of the men and 80 per cent. of the women being daily engaged in useful work. Only 1 patient was confined to bed, due to feebleness of old age.

Good progress is being made with the reconstruction and renovation of the wards. The floors of the day-rooms and dormitories of both male and female sections have been relaid with pitch pine. The iron windows of the dormitories have been removed and new ones with wooden frames substituted. The accommodation of the single rooms has been added to the dormitories and has greatly improved the lighting of these apartments. A new heating system has been completed, and gas pendants of good design have been provided in every room. The lavatories are in course of reconstruction and re-equipment. The basins, water-closets, and baths to hand are of modern design, but it is recommended that taps opened by a key be substituted for those at present attached to the baths.

The painting of the female wards has been completed in pleasing colours, and that of the male wards is in progress. Sufficient was seen to indicate that the establishment will be brought up to modern requirements when the work of renovation is complete.

The present bedsteads are of antiquated design, and many of them are in a dilapidated condition. The majority of the mattresses require reteazing and reticking. It is therefore strongly recommended that the dormitories be furnished with bedsteads of the latest pattern.

The new laundry is now in use. It is an abundantly lighted and well-ventilated department in which the patients employed there work under the healthiest of conditions. It has been amply equipped with drying chambers and machinery, which result in the work devolving on this department being done in an efficient and expeditious manner.

The old laundry is in process of being converted into a general bathroom with adjoining dressing-rooms. When completed it will render the bathing of the patients comfortable and effective.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
6th February 1909.

There are 60 patients, 31 men and 29 women, in the wards at this date. They were all resident and were seen during the visit.

Since the 2nd July 1908, the date of the previous visit, 4 men and 1 woman have been admitted; 2 women have been discharged recovered; and 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered.

There has been no death or accident, and no patient has been subjected to restraint or seclusion in the period covered by this report.

One patient escaped in October last, and was absent for one night before being brought back.

The general health of the inmates was very good with the exception of one woman, who was confined to bed, suffering from a serious organic affection.

Forty-seven patients, 27 men and 20 women, were engaged in useful work; most of the working men being employed at outdoor work.

The clothing of the inmates of both sexes was good, but attention was particularly attracted by the neatness and cleanliness of the clothing of the male patients.

An excellent dinner, consisting of broth, beef, and suet pudding, was seen in course of preparation. All the patients who were conversed with expressed themselves as satisfied with their treatment generally and with the food supplied to them.

The wards were in good order and the bed coverings, which were clean, were sufficiently warm for the season of the year.

A book for recording clinical facts regarding the patients has been procured in accordance with the recommendation in the preceding entry, and is being kept by the medical officer.

The official registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
4th August 1909.

The wards at this date contain the full number of patients for which they are licensed, 30 men and 30 women,



Since last visit on 6th February 1909, 4 women have been admitted and 1 man and 3 women have been discharged; no death has occurred. All the patients admitted were transferred from the Asylum, and of the 4 discharged, 2 were returned to the Asylum, 1 was boarded out, and 1 was sent to the care of relatives.

No patient has sustained any casualty, and there has been no escape. No change has taken place in the staff.

One female patient is confined to bed from serious bodily illness, and is under treatment in the hospital section of the Poorhouse. The health and condition of the rest of the inmates bore every evidence that their care is satisfactory in every respect, and that their dietetic and other requirements are liberally met. No reasonable complaint was made, and it was observed that the patients appeared happy, contented, and appreciative of the kindly consideration they receive. This was especially the case in the male ward. All the inmates were neatly and suitably dressed, and the state of personal cleanliness indicated due and proper attention in this matter from those in charge. The dinner at this date consisted of pea soup, tinned corned beef, and bread; it was an abundant and acceptable meal. All the men, except 3, are daily engaged in useful work; 25 labour on the land, with benefit to themselves and with considerable profit to the establishment. Twenty of the women are daily engaged in useful occupations, but there are 10—an unusually large proportion—who are unfit, either mentally or bodily, to engage in any work.

Scrupulous cleanliness prevailed throughout the wards. The day-rooms are suitably furnished, and bright and cheerful in appearance. The dormitories and bedding are evidently well looked after. The management of the wards continues to be characterised by energy and efficiency.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
10th May 1909.

There are 46 men and 47 women, 93 patients in all, on the register of the establishment at this date. Since last visit on 31st October 1908, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered. There has been no death.

No accident has occurred to any patient, and there has been no escape. An attendant and a nurse have resigned, and others have been engaged in their stead. The staff consists of a head attendant, 2 day attendants, and a night attendant on the male side, and of a head nurse, 3 day nurses, and a night nurse for the female division. A painter attendant is on the male staff.

The work of the patients receives praiseworthy attention. Eighteen men were seen at outdoor labour on the land, and 21 women are employed in the laundry. The total number daily engaged in useful work is 36 men and 25 women. Ten men and 12 women are incapable either mentally or physically of being employed.

Only 2 women were confined to bed. There were a few manifestations of excitement among the female patients, but it is understood that these only occur during the visit. The physical condition of the inmates indicates an adequate and nutritious dietary, and their clothing was suitable and in good repair. There were no complaints as to treatment which appears to be guided by considerate kindness.

A few of the patients who are trustworthy are allowed to pay occasional visits to their relatives.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in good order. The renovation of certain sections of the wards by repainting is to be carried out during the present summer. The bed clothing was ample for the season, but it is recommended that each bed be provided with a binder blanket.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
13th November 1909.

There are 50 men and 48 women in the wards at this date.

The patients were found in good health, and all their wants and requirements are satisfactorily supplied.

Seventy-two of them, 36 men and 36 women, are in good physical health, and are daily engaged in useful work either in the wards or in the grounds. Twenty-six patients, 14 men and 12 women, are too infirm to work. Three women were confined to bed owing to infirmities.

Since the 10th May last, the date of the previous visit, 4 men and 2 women have been admitted and 1 woman has died. The cause of death was chronic bronchitis.

There are 7 attendants, including the charge attendants, on day duty, 3 in the male, and 4 in the female, wards. During the night there is an attendant on duty in each division,—male and female. Since last visit 2 male attendants have resigned and 2 have been engaged.

Sixty-two of the inmates attended Divine Service last Sunday, and 68 attended the associated amusements during the week.

There are no entries in the Registers of Accidents or of Restraint and Seclusion.

One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

A dinner of excellent quality consisting of broth, fresh fish, and potatoes, was served during the visit.

The female division of the wards has been tastefully repainted with pleasing effect, and the brightness of the rooms has been markedly increased. The male wards will, it is understood, be similarly treated in the near future. The contentment of the patients and their freedom from excitement were features which it was gratifying to observe.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 30th April 1909.

There are 199 patients, 99 men, and 100 women, in the wards at this date.

Since the 17th November last, the date of the previous visit, 6 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 5 men have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men have died. The causes of death were cerebral hæmorrhage and pneumonia respectively.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Accidents. The two more serious of these refer to the fracture of one of the bones of the forearm, and to a fracture of the thigh bone, both of which resulted from accidental falls.

The general state of the health of the population of the wards may be indicated by the fact that 165 or 83 per cent. of the patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of these 49 men or nearly 50 per cent. of the male inmates were working in the open air in the garden or grounds. Twenty-six patients are either physically too infirm or mentally too weak to engage in work, and of these 4 men and 8 women were confined to bed.

The care of the patients was entirely satisfactory. Both the men and the women were neatly dressed, and their general appearance indicate that they are properly nourished. The chief constituents of the dinner prepared for them to-day were rice, broth, and boiled beef, and these were of good quality, well cooked, and palatable.

There was neither noise nor excitement among the patients in the wards, and very few of them appealed for release. Those of them who were ill or infirm and occupying the sick-room received kindly care and regular medical attention.

The day-rooms and dormitories were bright, clean, and well ventilated.

It was evident that in the management of these wards everything that affects the well being and comfort of the patients is actively and constantly attended to.

Since the previous visit one female attendant has resigned; one male attendant has been dismissed for absenting himself from duty without leave; and 1 male and 1 female attendant have been engaged.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 28th August 1909.

There are 97 men and 96 women resident in the wards at this date. The vacant beds, 7 in number, are about to be filled by patients transferred from the District Asylum.

Since 30th April 1909, the date of the previous visit, 1 man has been admitted, 3 men have been boarded out, and 4 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia in 3 cases, complicated in 1 case by a carbuncle of thigh, and in another case by kidney disease, and the cause of the fourth death was chronic interstitial nephritis. In 3 instances the causes of death were verified by a *post mortem* examination.

There has been no accident to any patient, and no case of escape. It is satisfactory to be able to report that no change has taken place in the staff.

The condition of the patients was in all respects highly satisfactory; they were clean in person, neatly clothed, and tidy in appearance, and apart from the subject of detention, free from complaint. The number confined to bed is at present larger than usual, the greater part of whom are suffering from the helplessness of old age. The general health and condition of the patients indicated a suitable and adequate dietary. The dinner at this date consisted of good and palatable broth, boiled beef, and bread, and the meal evidently gave satisfaction.

The occupation of the patients is well attended to. The advantage of the land attached to the Institution is shown by its giving healthy outdoor employment to 37 men. Of the women, 44 are daily engaged in needle work and knitting.

The wards were very bright and attractive, and the dormitories fresh and airy. The beds and bedding were clean and well looked after, and good order and neatness pervaded the whole establishment. The impression produced by the visit was that the wards are managed in a very careful and efficient manner.

The official registers were examined and found written up to date and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
14th January 1909.

There are 15 men and 14 women at present resident as patients in the wards. There are vacant beds for 1 man and 2 women. It is unsatisfactory to hear that the efforts of the Inspectors of Poor of the Combination to obtain suitable patients from the District Asylums to fill these vacancies have as yet been unsuccessful. It is recommended that the House Committee urge these Inspectors to continue their efforts.

Since last visit on 23rd September 1908 no patient has been admitted, discharged, or has died. There has been no casualty to any patient, and no escape. A female attendant has left, and one has been engaged in her stead.

The patients were as usual found in a very satisfactory condition. They were tidy and suitably clothed, and their physical aspect indicated an adequate and nutritious dietary. The dinner at this date was a liberal and evidently popular meal. It consisted of barley broth, boiled meat, mashed turnips, and bread. There were no complaints, and there was great contentment among the inmates. One man was confined to bed on account of influenza, but is making good progress towards recovery. Due attention continues to be paid to the important matter of occupation in useful work, only 4 out of the 29 inmates being unemployed. The management is from every point of view deserving of commendation.

The wards were found admirably clean and in good order. The beds are adequately furnished with coverings. It is understood with satisfaction that the supply of hot and cold water is at all times sufficient to meet the requirements of the establishment.

The case book and official registers were examined, and found written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
9th August 1909.

There are 32 patients, 16 men and 16 women in the wards at this date.

Since the 14th January last, the date of the previous visit, 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, and 1 woman was discharged, unrecovered, to the care of her relatives. There have been no other changes.

All the patients were seen in the course of the visit except 1 man who was out on a week's pass visiting his friends. The inmates were found in a satisfactory condition. They were all working except 2 men and 3 women. One man refuses to work; 1 man was temporarily confined to bed on account



of illness, and the 3 women are, owing to physical and mental infirmities, unable to work.

One of the female patients, who has only been a few days in the ward, complained that she was unjustly deprived of liberty, but as she is manifestly insane no interference in her case was possible. None of the other inmates made any complaint; on the contrary they appeared to be happy and contented with their treatment.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order. It was observed with approval that the patients, with the exception of the man confined to bed, were all in the open air at the time of the visit.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
5th March 1909.

There are at present in residence 42 patients, 22 men and 20 women.

Since the visit in June of last year 1 man and 4 women have been admitted, 3 women have been transferred to Asylums as they were unsuited for care in an establishment of this kind, and 1 woman has died. The death is registered as due to senile decay. The relatives refused sanction to a *post mortem* examination being made.

No casualty has occurred to any patient, and there has been no escape involving a night's absence from the wards. The attendant staff remains as at last visit.

Two women were confined to bed, one on account of a chronic ailment, and the other from a temporary illness. The general health of the inmates is good, and their physical condition indicates a sufficient and nutritious dietary. No complaints were made. The clothing was in good repair and neat in appearance. Twenty men and 13 women are daily employed in useful work. Eighteen of the men labour actively, profitably, and interestedly on the land belonging to the establishment, with the result that they enjoy good health, are contented, and are easily managed.

The wards were found in excellent order, the day-rooms and dormitories being clean and bright in aspect, well furnished and comfortable. The beds, which are amply supplied with coverings, were in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. Attention has been drawn to the unguarded state of the stove for heating irons in the laundry. An iron railing around such stoves, as described to the governor, has been found to afford efficient protection in other establishments for the insane. The management of the wards continues to deserve cordial commendation.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE.  
28th July 1909.

Three are 43 patients, 21 men and 22 women, in the wards at this date.

The only changes in the population since the 5th March last, the date of the previous visit, have been the death of two patients, a man and a woman. The man, who was 58 years of age, died, according to the entry in the register, of chronic disease of the kidneys, and the death of the woman, who was 70 years of age, is attributed to tubercular disease of the lungs. *Post mortem* examinations were not made in either case.

Twenty men and 17 women were industrially employed at the time of the visit, and 1 man and 5 women were not working because of infirmity of mind or of body. Of the latter number, 1 woman was confined to bed.

The general condition of the able bodied patients was satisfactory, and they did not appear to want for any of those attentions or comforts which are necessary in the case of persons of unsound mind, who are forcibly deprived of liberty.

The wards and dormitories were found as usual, clean and in good order. It is recommended that the replacement of the straw palliasses in the dormitories by spring mattresses, which was begun some time ago, should be gradually proceeded with as opportunity offers.

The books and official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
24th February 1909.

There are 35 patients, 17 men and 18 women, in the wards at this date.

Since the 10th June 1908, the date of the previous visit, 1 woman has been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man has died of typhoid fever. An epidemic of this fever broke out in the institution towards the end of last year, and no less than 15 inmates, including 2 members of the staff, were seized with it. Only one of the inmates of the Lunatic Wards—the man who died—contracted the fever, and he was employed in the laundry, where, it is supposed, he was infected through contact with the clothing of persons suffering from the disease.

The patients were found in good health; only 1 woman was confined to bed, suffering from a slight sore on the leg. They were all—men and women—happy and cheerful, a condition in which the patients here, are invariably found, and due undoubtedly to the great kindness and sympathy with which they are treated.

The dinner prepared to-day for the patients consisted of broth, cold beef, potatoes and bread. The quality of the food was good.

The stores, both of food and clothing, were inspected, and everything seen in them was satisfactory.

The wards were in excellent order, clean, bright, and properly heated and ventilated. The male day-room is being painted with good effect.

All the male inmates, and all the female inmates, with 1 exception, are industrially employed.

There is 1 entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a cut of the hand, sustained by a female patient while snatching a breakfast cup from another patient. The wound, which was not serious, healed satisfactorily.

The official registers were examined, and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
22nd September 1909.

There are 18 men and 18 women, or 36 patients in all, resident at this date, the full complement for which the wards are licensed.

Since the last visit was paid on 24th February 1909, 3 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

One death was due to enteric fever. It occurred on the 5th of May, and since that date there has been no recurrence of the fever. It is understood that there are no "typhoid carriers" among those who have recovered and are still resident. The second death is registered as due to cerebral hæmorrhage. No *post mortem* examination was made. Attention is drawn to Circular 116, in which the Board point out that "they regard such examinations as important not only in the interest of science, but on account of the protective influence over the living, which results from the knowledge that in all cases of death such examinations will be made."

One casualty is recorded; a male patient pushed his right hand through three panes of glass, and cut it somewhat severely; he has been transferred to the district asylum. There has been no escape, and no change in the staff.

They were as usual found in a very satisfactory condition. They were neat and tidy as to clothing, and clean in person. They were contented, and it was abundantly evident that they are treated with much kindness and consideration. The dinner seen in preparation consisted of broth, boiled beef, and potatoes. The articles of food seen in the stores appeared to be of excellent quality.

The wards were clean, bright, and comfortably furnished. The female dormitory has been supplied with a good-sized piece of new carpet, and the former piece has been divided into strips which have been placed between the beds. The mattresses are in process of being re-ticked, 12 having been done. The stores of clothing and bed linen are kept in a manner highly creditable to the Matron.

A medical case book has not yet been procured. It is recommended that one similar to that in use at Wigtown Poorhouse be obtained, as it is well suited for its purpose.

The official registers were examined, and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LONG ISLAND COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
5th April 1909.

On this date there were 27 patients in residence, or 1 less than the number for which the institution is licensed. The male side is full, and there is but 1 vacancy on the female side. The total is 2 in excess of the number seen at the previous inspection on 2nd September 1908. Two males were admitted since this date. There have been no deaths, no discharges, and no case of serious illness. The average age of each sex is 47, the ages of four exceeding 70 years, and five being between the age of 60 and 70. Except in the case of 4 males and 2 females the health of the patients is good. One female attendant resigned and 1 was discharged as careless and inefficient. One male attendant resigned to join the police force. Their places have been filled.

Fourteen of the male patients are regularly engaged in field work, and 6 of the 9 women are usefully employed in the wards, laundry, and kitchen. A feature of this institution is the industrial employment of the male patients in the croft. Fourteen of them were engaged delving, trenching, peat cutting and spreading wrack for manure, this being the only kind used in the rearing of oats, potatoes, and the garden produce. All the potatoes consumed are grown on the croft, and all the peat fuel used in the dormitories is got on the croft. There are deep layers of good peat to be removed before the boulder clay is reached.

Glazed earthenware pipes for the extension of the two sewers have been got, and will shortly be laid in position and joined before they reach high-water mark. It is proposed to have the outfall between high- and low-water mark. In order to prevent damming back of the sewage at certain states of the tide the mouth of the sewer will be better without a flap, but some ventilation of the united sewers will be necessary above high-water mark. The laying of the pipes and the cementing of the joints, will be done by the patients, supervised by the governor.

The sweet milk for the tea, and skimmed milk for breakfast is supplied from two neighbouring crofts. It would be a benefit if for breakfast the sweet equivalent of skimmed milk were supplied, but that would mean the croft being able to maintain 3 cows. From an economic point of view this is a matter for the careful consideration of the House Committee.

The time has now elapsed when an estimate can be made of the cost of patients in the wards. The weekly cost for food, clothing, fuel, sundry furnishings, management, and medical relief, is 5s. 8½d., 2s. 2¼d. of that being for management.

Seventeen of the patients in residence at this date came from the District Asylum, 5 from private dwellings, and 5 were certified for the first time. Religious services are conducted regularly by clergymen of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches.

The visits of the medical officer were more numerous than was stipulated, and the records in the case book of each patient, and subsequent notes as to the mental and physical condition and conduct were clear and succinct.

The success which has attended this institution since its opening, thanks to the painstaking efforts of the Governor and Matron, without and within the building, promises to continue.

In order to secure adequately the well being, safety, and comfort of the patients, the following recommendations are made for the consideration of the House Committee with a view to their being given effect to as soon as possible :—

- (a) The provision of two portable fire extinguishers such as the Minimax.
- (b) Four low-set armchairs for the feeble and infirm.
- (c) A bracket lamp for each dormitory.
- (d) The repairing of the electric bell installation as recommended in Report of 24th February 1908.
- (e) Glazed earthenware tubs to take the place of the two wooden ones which were leaking, sodden, and giving off offensive odours.

LUNATIC WARDS, LONG ISLAND COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
3rd and 5th July 1909.

There are 16 men and 9 women in the wards at this date, and there are vacancies for 2 men and 1 woman.

Since the 5th April last, the date of the previous visit, 2 men have died. The causes of death were paralysis and cardiac failure respectively.



There has been no other change in the population. There has been no accident to any of the inmates, and no change in the staff.

It is recommended that the vacant beds should be filled up with as little delay as possible. In the interval between the date of the visit and the writing of this Report, it has been ascertained that there are patients in the Inverness District Asylum, belonging to parishes in the Combination, who are suitable inmates for the lunatic wards of a poorhouse.

The question of applying for an extension of the license is one which might now be considered by the House Committee. At the date of the visit there were only 2 ordinary inmates in the Poorhouse, and 15 beds are reserved for the use of ordinary inmates. An inspection of the building and a discussion on the subject with the Governor, resulted in the opinion that perhaps, in the meantime, the best course would be to appropriate 6 additional beds for male lunatics. This is mentioned in order that the Committee may for themselves consider the practical difficulties of the situation, and should not be regarded as a definite recommendation.

The inspection of the wards produced a distinctly favourable impression. The house was clean and in excellent order. The patients are treated with kindness, and there exists, so far as that is possible, a home-like character in their surroundings.

All of them, with the exception of 1 old man who is physically unfit and 2 women who are mentally unfit, do useful work. In fact, the whole work of the Institution, as well as much profitable work outside it, is performed by the patients. In addition to cutting, drying, and stacking peats for the Institution, the value of which is reckoned at £15, the male patients earned £9 this year by cutting peats for other people. Besides profitable farm work done for neighbouring farmers, they have broken 21 yards of road metal for the county roads, and a contract for three years has been entered upon with the District Committee for maintaining one mile of the public road passing the Poorhouse.

The few acres of arable land in connection with the Poorhouse have been greatly improved, extended, and made more fertile in the two years since the reception of the insane began. So much is this the case that there appears now to be a necessity for more land. It is recommended that the Committee should endeavour to acquire, on lease or otherwise, the field extending to about four acres immediately to the south and adjoining the Poorhouse land.

It is satisfactory to learn that the wards have proved such a financial success during the past year. The cost of 6s. 1d. per inmate per week is 1s. 7d. per week lower than the Scottish average for such wards, and is a little over £9 per annum below the cost in the District Asylum.

There was nothing in the appearance of the inmates to indicate that they suffer in any way from undue economy in their maintenance. On the contrary, they were found well nourished and suitably clothed.

The work of carrying the sewage pipe farther down into the tidal water has been done by the male patients under the direction of the Governor—in all, 70 yards of piping have been laid down for this purpose. It is understood that all the recommendations at the end of the preceding entry are receiving the attention of the Committee.

When the financial position of the Institution permits, it is suggested that it would be an advantage to convey the hot water to the various baths and basins, and to cover the centre of the dining-room with linoleum.

The Medical Officer's Journal and Case book were examined and found to contain all the necessary information, and the Official Registers were examined and found correct.

For the general success of the Institution, which is greater than was at first anticipated, a large part of the credit must be attributed to the Governor and Matron, who have devoted themselves to the welfare of the inmates.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
26th February 1909.

There are 50 patients, 25 men and 25 women, in the wards at this date.

They were all found in good health with the exception of one man, who is confined to bed, suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

Six men and 5 women, owing to the infirmities associated with advanced

age, are, though in comparatively good health, yet unable to do work. All the other inmates are employed in useful occupations—the majority of the men in outdoor work on the land, and the majority of the women at needlework.

There was general contentment displayed by the patients, and those of them who were specially questioned expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with their care and treatment.

The dinner to-day was, as usual, a very satisfactory meal, liberal in quantity, well cooked, and neatly served. It consisted of broth, salt herrings, potatoes, and bread.

The living rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, bright and comfortable. The beds were amply supplied with coverings, which were of good quality and commendably clean.

Since the 16th June 1908, the date of the previous visit, 4 men and 4 women have been admitted, and 4 men and 4 women have been discharged. There has been no other change.

There are no entries in the Registers of Death, of Accidents, of Restraint and Seclusion, or Escapes. There has been no change in the staff of attendants.

The management of the wards continues to deserve the high opinions which have so often been expressed regarding it in these entries.

As recommended in the preceding entry, a journal is being kept by the medical officer, Dr. Hamilton, in which is entered, from time to time, notes on the progress and history of the patient.

The official registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
5th August 1909.

There are 50 patients, 25 men and 25 women, inmates of the wards at this date.

Since 26th February 1909, the date of previous visit, 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 1 man has died. The 2 patients admitted came from, and the 1 discharged was returned to the district asylum. The death is registered as due to chronic bronchitis and dilatation of the heart, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that the cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination.

There has been no casualty to any patient, and no escape has occurred. The staff is unchanged since last visit.

The removal of A. R. to the Asylum is recommended, as she is noisy every night and disturbs the other inmates of the dormitory.

Both as regards the condition of the patients and the management of the wards, the visit left a most favourable impression. The patients were suitably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated a liberal and nutritious dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. The dinner at this date consisted of rice soup, boiled beef, and bread; it was an abundant meal with which the patients were well satisfied. Twenty men and 19 women are registered as daily engaged in useful work. The land in connection with the establishment affords healthy outdoor labour to from 11 to 14 men, with benefit to themselves and profit to the Institution. A noteworthy feature in the industry of the wards is the weaving of cloth. It gives constant and interesting occupation to 3 men, and the output, which was seen to be large, must add considerably to the finances of the establishment.

The wards continue to be maintained in the best of order. The male dining-room has been tastefully repainted in light and pleasing colours, and it is understood that the other sections of the wards are to be gradually renovated in a similar manner. The dormitories and bedding were well aired and in good condition.

It is suggested that full notes of the mental and bodily condition of the patients admitted, be entered in the medical case book.

The official registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PAISLEY POORHOUSE,  
6th August 1909.

The Board on 1st July of this year restricted the license of this establishment to one for the reception of harmless and incurable patients who shall be received

only on the sanction of the Board. The present license is for numbers specified in former license.

There are 85 patients, 39 men and 46 women, resident in the wards at this date. There are unoccupied beds for 4 men and 9 women.

Since last visit on 4th March 1909, 4 men have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, 5 men and 6 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

Of the 11 discharged unrecovered 10 were transferred to the Renfrewshire District Asylum at Dykebar, and 1 to the Paisley District Asylum at Riccarton.

The deaths are registered as due to ruptured duodenal ulcer, peritonitis, and cardiac disease, each in one case. In 2 instances the cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination.

One accident has occurred, a fracture of the neck of the right femur due to slipping on a polished floor. There has been no escape.

The changes in the staff consist of the resignation of 1 attendant and 1 nurse and of the appointment of others in their stead. The staff consists of 3 attendants and 3 nurses for day duty. As there are two day-rooms on each side, every one of which is occupied by patients, this staff is as small as is compatible with safety when weekly and Sunday leaves and absence on holiday are taken into account. There are 1 attendant and 1 nurse on night duty.

The condition of the patients was such as to reflect credit on the administration. Their clothing was tidy and comfortable, and that of the women was tasteful and pleasing in appearance. There was no complaint and no excitement, and not a few of the inmates indicated gratitude for the care and kindness they receive. Three women were confined to bed; all the others were, generally speaking, in good physical health, and bore evidence of a satisfactory dietary and sufficient time spent in the open air. The dinner consisted of fresh herrings, potatoes, bread, and cheese. It was a meal which appeared to give general satisfaction. Industrial occupation is well attended to. Of the 32 employed, 27 work regularly in the garden to the advantage alike of themselves and the ratepayers.

The whole of the establishment has been repainted in light and pleasing colours, with the result that the day-rooms, dormitories, and passages have a clean, bright, and cheerful appearance. The beds and bedding were clean and in good order. It is understood that the heating arrangements have been made efficient in every section. The sinks in the lavatories are about to be replaced by washing basins of modern design, and an additional water closet is to be provided in both the male and female divisions. These prospective improvements are noted with satisfaction.

The official registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, .  
23rd February 1909.

There are 19 men and 20 women on the register of the wards at this date, all of whom are in residence.

Since 26th October 1908, the date of previous visit, 2 men have been admitted, and one man has been returned to the District Asylum, as he was not suitable for care and treatment in an establishment of this kind. There has been no death.

No accident is recorded, and there has been no case of escape. The former female attendant has been promoted to the charge of the kitchen and one has been engaged in her stead.

A female patient is confined to bed on account of an affection in one of her knee-joints. She is alone in a dormitory, and it is therefore suggested that she be transferred to the sick-room.

The management of the patients continues to be kindly and judicious, and their occupation in useful work, which is so essential to the securing of good order and contentment, is duly attended to. The physical condition of the inmates was indicative of an adequate and nutritious dietary. The dinner at this date consisted of potato-soup, mince, bread and potatoes, a meal which was evidently appreciated.

The accommodation of the wards is comfortable, the day-rooms bright and well ventilated, and the condition of the dormitories and bedding afforded satisfactory evidence of their being properly attended to. The new water



supply is of good quality, and its abundance is proving useful in sanitary and other directions. Energy and ability continue to be displayed in the management of the wards.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
26th October 1909.

There are 40 patients in the wards at this date. They were all resident and were seen during the visit.

Since the 23rd February last, the date of the previous visit, 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 woman aged 77 years died of cerebral hæmorrhage.

The general health of the inmates was satisfactory. Three of the female patients were confined to bed, one for the relief of mental excitement attended with violence towards her fellow-patients. This woman, B. C., had formerly to be removed from the wards to the Asylum for similar conduct, and it is recommended that if she again becomes troublesome she should be sent back to the Asylum. The second patient was in bed for the treatment of a passing physical disorder. The third patient is confined to bed for physical weakness, but her habits have become so faulty that she is no longer a suitable patient for the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. The transference of H. S. or M.L. to an Asylum is therefore recommended.

A very good dinner of pea-soup, mince-meat, and bread was served to the patients to-day, and was appreciated by them.

The wards were in good order, well ventilated, and clean throughout. In the dormitories it was observed with approval that new bedside rugs of a bright colour have been provided. These rugs add to the comfort of the patients and to the appearance of the rooms.

A new compressed air pump, driven from the gas engine in the workshop, has been procured for pumping water from the Artesian well to the cisterns at the top of the buildings. The work of pumping water is now speedily and effectively performed at a very small cost.

Since last visit a male attendant resigned voluntarily, and another was dismissed for a breach of discipline not directly affecting the patients. Two attendants were engaged to fill these vacancies.

The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept. The Medical Officer's Journal was also examined and found to contain very valuable clinical notes on the physical and mental conditions of the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
5th February 1909.

There are 35 patients, 20 men and 15 women, in the wards at this date. They were all resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since 11th August 1908, the date of the previous visit, 1 man has been admitted and 1 man has died. The cause of death was an accidental injury to the urethra, caused by slipping on the edge of a bath, but there happened to be an existing chronic disease of the urethra, which was aggravated by the injury.

One man escaped and was absent for one or two nights before coming back of his own accord. This man has a tendency to wander away, but he is fortunately harmless, and can take care of himself to a certain extent.

The patients were found quiet and contented, and their care by the Governor and Matron left little to be desired. They enjoy reasonable liberty, and are suitably clothed and liberally fed. A dinner, consisting of rice soup, salt fish, potatoes, and bread, was served during the visit, and was fully appreciated by the patients. It was noted with satisfaction that the food was of good quality and plentiful.

The careful and full manner in which the clinical records are kept by Dr. Anderson again attracted attention; they indicate the interest he takes in the medical work of the wards.

The male attendant has resigned and another has been engaged in his place. The books and registers were examined, and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE.  
7th August 1909.

There are 20 men and 15 women in the wards at this date, the number for which the establishment is licensed.

No change in the population has taken place since last visit.

No casualty of any kind has occurred among the inmates. A male patient escaped and was absent one night before being brought back. He was on his way to the wards when found. There has been no change in the staff.

The condition of the patients was in every respect satisfactory and they continue to be well provided for. The dinner seen during the visit was a substantial and well cooked meal, consisting of broth, stewed meat, and bread. It was evidently appreciated. The clothing was of suitable material and in good repair, and personal neatness is well attended to. General contentment prevailed, and the most intelligent inmates freely expressed their satisfaction with their kindly treatment and comfortable surroundings. Fourteen men are usefully employed, 11 of whom are daily engaged in garden work. Eleven women do household work according to their capabilities.

The wards were in good order and the beds and bedding quite satisfactory. It is recommended that the staircase leading to the male wards be improved in appearance by repainting; at present it is dark and shabby and creates an unfavourable impression. By providing incandescent burners the wards would be better lighted and more cheerful in the evening.

The medical records continue to be admirably kept, each case being carefully written up to date. The Governor manages the wards in a highly intelligent manner.

The official registers were found correctly kept.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
10th May 1909.

There are 162 pupils on the register of the Institution at this date. Of these, 6 boys and 3 girls are private pupils, 1 boy is maintained by the Institution, and 97 boys and 55 girls are paid for by the parishes to which they are chargeable.

Since 29th October 1908, the date of previous report, 11 boys and 7 girls have been admitted, 1 boy and 2 girls have been discharged, and 3 boys and 2 girls have died. These figures show a decrease of 1 in the number of private pupils, and an increase of 11 in that of pauper pupils.

The deaths are registered as due to sinusitis, marasmus, and meningitis in 1 case each, and to pneumonia in 2 cases. No casualty has occurred to any child during the period embraced in this report.

The changes in the staff since last visit comprise 8 resignations, 2 dismissals for incompetence, and 10 engagements. The staff consists of 19 nurses for day, and 3 for night duty. The proportion for day duty is 1 nurse to 8.5 children. Great care is taken in the training of the nurses by Miss Henry, the Matron, and Miss Chambers, the Assistant Matron. Lectures are systematically given, and practical demonstrations are also held, and after a two years' course the nurses are examined. If successful, a certificate is awarded by the Directors. These efforts to raise the efficiency of the staff which *pari passu* increase the efficiency of the institution, cannot be too highly commended. A room on the ground floor of the administrative block is now used by Miss Henry as her parlour, and her former room on the first floor has been furnished as a sitting and recreation room for the nurses. This provision for the staff has much to commend it.

The children were found in admirable order, and neat in person and clothing, and their smiling, happy faces gave assurance that they are kindly treated. The dinner seen consisted of soup, bread, and rice and milk. It was neatly served in the hall, preceded by a musical grace, in which the children heartily joined. Their behaviour in the hall and throughout the Institution was exceedingly good. The general health may be said to be satisfactory—only 3 boys and 2 girls were confined to bed, in the hospital wards, where they are well cared for and excellently nursed. An epidemic of mumps occurred recently; three-fourths of the children were attacked, but in no case was there a fatal issue.

Seventy-five children attend school; in addition to ordinary lessons many are taught to make cane-baskets, woollen mats, and artificial flowers. Some attain a gratifying degree of dexterity in the manufacture of these articles which will be useful to them in after life. A class of older boys were drilled in physical exercises during the visit, and the discipline and bodily exertion engendered by these exercises cannot fail to be beneficial in a variety of ways. Thirty-four boys and 27 girls are registered as daily engaged in useful work in either the wards, kitchen, laundry, garden, or in sewing and knitting. It was evident that the training of the children in useful work is carried on in a painstaking manner. Sixteen boys and 6 girls regularly attend a church in the district, and 71 children are present at Sunday School held in the Institution.

A few of the boys have reached an age when their removal from the Institution is highly desirable, and it is understood that Mr. Greig is about to give effect to this suggestion. If the funds of the Institution would allow, separate accommodation should be provided for the bigger boys. Their association with the smaller boys is apt to be detrimental.

There are now in the west wing two nurseries, one on the ground floor and one on the first floor, for the young and helpless children, of whom there is a large proportion. In this way the hospital wards are kept from overcrowding. It is recommended that a door be provided in the passage adjoining the west day-room on the ground floor of the main block, so as to give easy access to the grounds. The present method of taking these very helpless children outside is far from easy or satisfactory. There is a deficient supply of hot water to the nursery on the first floor, nor is the supply on the ground floor satisfactory. A small boiler in this section is evidently necessary.

The Institution was found clean and in good order, and the dormitories, beds, and bedding, clean and well looked after. The boys' day-room is deficient in sitting accommodation, and it is recommended that more chairs and benches be supplied. Four fireguards have been provided, but four more are required.

Much credit is due to Mr. Greig and Miss Henry for the very excellent manner in which the Institution is being conducted.

The official registers and books were examined and found correctly kept.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
17th November 1909.

There are 161 children in the Institution at this date. Five boys and 3 girls are private pupils, 1 boy is maintained by the Institution, and 95 boys and 57 girls are maintained by various parishes. As the result of an inspection of the children and of the various parts of the Institution, a most favourable impression was formed of the earnestness and success of the present management. The children were orderly in their demeanour, happy looking, and well nourished, and every part of the Institution was clean, bright, and, as far as possible, contained objects of interest and of ornament.

The health of the children was better than the reporter has previously found it. Four boys and 5 girls were confined to bed with slight or transient ailments. About 40 of the inmates—30 boys and 10 girls—are weak physically and mentally, and require constant nursing and attention. Most of the others—so far as physical health is compatible with a weak, nervous organisation—may be regarded as in good health, and regularly attend school or engage in useful household work.

There were over 100 children present in the dining-hall at dinner. They were remarkably well behaved and appeared to enjoy the meal, which consisted of soup with bread, followed by rice and milk. A new schoolroom has been fitted up in the old buildings. It is excellently adapted for its purpose, and has been nicely painted and fitted. The recreation hall is now used only for drill exercises and play.

Since last visit 5 boys and 7 girls have been admitted, 6 boys and 3 girls have been discharged, and 2 boys and 2 girls have died. The assigned causes of death are congenital syphilis, tuberculosis, epilepsy, and accidental scalding.

The last-mentioned accident occurred in the case of a helpless child of faulty habits who was being bathed by a nurse. A number of incidents which appear to have contributed to this distressing fatality might be mentioned, but the main defect, in the opinion of the reporter, is the safety tap or mixer attached to this bath. The indicator is unreliable, and the temperature of the "tepid"



water depends upon the quantity of hot water which may, or may not be, at the time drawn off for other purposes. Besides this casualty the Register of Accidents contains other two entries, namely, a compound fracture of the bones of the leg caused by a fall, and a cut of the hand caused by a child who impulsively broke a window.

The girls' hospital has been changed from the former small room adjoining the boys' hospital to a large, bright room on the other side of the entrance passage. This change is a marked improvement. The recommendation in the previous entry regarding the deficiency of hot water on the first floor has been given effect to, and a small additional boiler has been provided. A new bath has also been introduced into the lavatory on the first floor for the use of the nursery children. A new exit door on the girls' side has been formed for facilitating the egress of the nursery and hospital children to the grounds. A commencement has been made with the erection of a new linen store at the end of the recreation hall.

These and numerous other structural improvements show the earnest desire of the Directors to do all in their power to develop the efficiency of this excellent Institution. It is most regrettable that their efforts are handicapped for want of money, and that they are, for this reason, unable to extend the sphere of their public usefulness and to perform fully their humane intentions for the benefit of their helpless charges. Were their funds more abundant it would here be urged upon them to have their buildings lighted with gas or electricity, and to improve the heating arrangements which, in the inclement state of the weather prevailing at the time of visit, were not capable of sufficiently counteracting the very low temperature. It is understood, however, that they have both these objects under consideration.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
14th May 1909.

There are 313 pupils in residence at this date. Thirty-six boys and 23 girls are wholly supported by their friends; 46 boys and 33 girls are supported wholly or partially by the funds of the Institution, and 122 boys and 53 girls are supported by parishes. The boys number 204, and the girls 109, the former, as is usually the case with defective children, being nearly twice as numerous as the latter.

Since the 16th October last, the date of the previous visit, 27 children have been admitted, 4 of them, 3 boys and 1 girl, being paying pupils, and 23 of them, 14 boys and 9 girls, being sent by parishes. Fifteen children were discharged, and 9 died.

The causes of death are registered as due to tubercular affections in 5 cases, and to scarlet fever, pneumonia, gastric ulcer and cerebral hemorrhage in 1 case each. The causes of death were verified by *post mortem* examination in 7 instances.

There is only 1 entry in the Register of Accidents relating to the following injury. A girl subject to epilepsy fell during a fit upon a fire guard which a nurse, while attending to the fireplace, had incautiously laid upon the floor. The patient sustained a burn of the second degree on the thigh which healed favourably without any serious accompaniments.

The health of the children was, considering the constitutional delicacy of many of them, very satisfactory; only 2 boys and 1 girl being confined to bed. The epidemic of scarlet fever, to which reference was made in the previous entry, though of a remarkably mild type, has tended ever since to break out in isolated cases from time to time. At present there is 1 girl in hospital who is recovering satisfactorily from an attack. The epidemic caused only 1 death, in the case of a boy whose constitution had been weakened by previous illnesses.

The appearance of the children showed unmistakably that they were well nourished, and that unremitting attention is given to their personal cleanliness and dress. Every child, without exception, was neatly and carefully dressed.

The dinner to-day consisted of soup, potatoes and baked fresh, fish with, in the case of the private patients who dine in a separate room, pudding. The behaviour of the children at dinner was quiet and decorous. They have been so carefully trained that their manners at table are not only inoffensive but undistinguishable from that of ordinary well brought up children.

At the time of the visit the two classrooms in the school attached to the

Institution were practically filled with 287 pupils receiving instruction of a varied kind. The pupils are equally divided between those two classrooms, the more advanced occupying one, and the more backward the other. The more intelligent children, in addition to literary education, were being instructed in various crafts, including sewing, knitting, embroidery and mat making; those who are more deficient mentally were being taught the use of buttons, of shoe laces, and other necessary acquirements of a similar nature. One hundred and sixty-three inmates are daily employed in useful work of various kinds. Of that number 20 boys work in the garden and grounds.

The Institution, probably, appeared to better advantage than at any previous inspection. It was throughout in a state of good order and cleanliness, and although the older portions compare unfavourably with the new villa for boys, and the Sanatorium, there is no relaxation in the effort to keep the older parts of the buildings in the usual creditable condition.

It was learned with much satisfaction that the Directors have appointed an influential committee of their number to consider the question of altering and improving the accommodation, the heating and the lighting of the main portions of the Institution. It is understood that this Committee have in view the enlargement of the day-room space in the north block by removing internal partitions, the rearrangement of the dormitory space, and the sub-division of the block into self-contained, smaller blocks, each with the necessary adjuncts of bath-rooms, lavatories, &c. If this useful proposal is carried out in its entirety it will be necessary to extend the system of artificial heating to all these enlarged rooms, for the existing open fireplaces would then be insufficient to keep the apartments warm. The electric lighting, which has been so successful in the newer parts of the Institution, will probably then be extended, as a matter of course, to the whole Institution. Any additional accommodation which these alterations may provide—and it is anticipated that the floor space will be considerably enlarged—will be most welcome in view of the fact that the present number resident is only 7 short of the licensed number.

That the Institution is serving an important national function and prospering in the performance of it is shown by the steady growth of the population during the past twenty years:—

	Private.	Elected.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1889 . . .	30	95	74	199
1899 . . .	35	95	144	274
1909 . . .	59	79	175	313

It is probable, judging from these figures, that the number of inmates of each class, as well as the total number, is only limited by the accommodation which the Directors think it proper to provide.

The official registers were examined and found to be correct.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
30th November 1909.

There are at this date 328 pupils—210 boys and 118 girls—on the register of the Institution. They are all resident in the establishment except 1 boy and 1 girl who are absent on pass. Their respective positions on the register are as follows: 35 boys and 24 girls are private pupils, 50 boys and 36 girls are elected pupils, and 125 boys and 58 girls are pauper pupils. Since last visit 1 pupil has been transferred from the private to the elected list, 2 pupils from the elected to the pauper list, and 1 pupil from the private to the pauper list.

Since 14th May 1909, the date of the previous report, 5 private, 14 elected, and 24 pauper pupils have been admitted; 3 private, 3 elected, and 15 pauper pupils have been discharged; and 3 elected and 4 pauper pupils have died. There is an increase of 9 in the number of elected, and of 8 in that of the pauper pupils.

There are 8 pupils in residence in excess of the number for which the Institution is licensed.

The deaths are registered as due to brain or nervous affections in 4 cases, and to pyæmia, tubercular peritonitis, and broncho-pneumonia, each in 1 case. In 5 instances, or in 71 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

Three casualties have occurred; 2 involved a fracture of a bone and one

a dislocation of a thumb. Two were due to accidental falls, and one was caused by the chair slipping away from the pupil.

The changes in the nursing staff have been as follows: 7 nurses have resigned, 1 was dismissed, 1 absconded, and 10 have been engaged. The staff is duly maintained at an adequate numerical strength.

The health of the children was, generally speaking, good, only 3 boys and 2 girls being confined to bed. The medical care and nursing of the sick and feeble in the sanatorium is most satisfactory. There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease since last visit.

The aspect of the children indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary, and in addition to being very well and judiciously cared for, they were happy and contented, and on good terms with those in direct charge of them. The personal neatness of the children and the tastefulness of their clothing merit as usual the highest commendation, as they show that proper attention is being paid to those matters which form so important an item in the training of children of the class for whom the Institution provides. The dinners were served in the three dining halls in a most orderly manner; the behaviour of the children was excellent, and the table equipage, especially that in the private hall, attracted favourable notice.

Two hundred and ninety children attend school, where education of a simple kind and kindergarten instruction are given. There were many evidences of the success which attends these efforts to instruct them in matmaking, knitting, and sewing. A class was exercised in Swedish drill, during the visit, in the covered playground. It was well carried out, the children manifesting great keenness and a good idea of rhythm. Industrial employment, such as household and garden work, tailoring, kitchen and laundry work, receives due attention, about 109 children being so employed.

The Institution was throughout found in good order and bearing evidence of capable management. It continues to discharge its charitable functions with efficiency, and to deserve the confidence and support of the public.

Plans have been prepared by the architects of the Institution, and approved of by the Directors, for important and extensive alterations on existing buildings. These comprise an extension of the kitchen and scullery which will result in a much needed improvement on their present condition. The store is to be enlarged and provided with an outside entrance to the north. The screen partition in the North block which forms a corridor is to be removed, and the space thus obtained will be added to the accommodation of the day-rooms and dormitories on the ground floor. By this alteration the lighting and ventilation will be greatly improved. The North block is to be divided into four sections, each one of which will be provided with ample lavatory and bathroom accommodation, and will constitute an administrative unit.

It is proposed to erect a verandah along the south front of this building so as to afford means of communication with the school-rooms and dining-halls. When these alterations and improvements are completed the amount of increased accommodation available for pupils can then be ascertained.

New heating arrangements, which are required, are proposed for the main buildings, and an extension of the electric lighting to the main and centre blocks and to the covered playground has been approved of by the Directors.

It will be abundantly evident from these proposals that the Directors are most anxious to render the Institution as efficient as possible for the duties devolving on it.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

#### CRIMINAL LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. PRISON, PERTH.

PERTH,  
23rd February 1909.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that at this date I visited the Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison, Perth.

Since 26th October 1908, the date of previous visit, 9 men have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 1 man has been sent to a District Asylum as a pauper lunatic, and 4 men have been discharged on expiry of sentence. No death has occurred.



The number resident is 54, 47 men and 7 women, every one of whom was given an opportunity of making any statement desired, of which several availed themselves.

The inmates were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in conduct, and apart from appeals for liberation there were no complaints. Their personal condition and clothing were satisfactory, and their health was very good, and indicative of an adequate dietary. No one was confined to bed.

All inmates that can be trusted sufficiently are encouraged to work, and it is noted with approval that the system of rewards for work done continues in force. Thirty men out of the 47 are daily employed—15 in the garden, 6 as houseworkers, 1 as a joiner, 1 as a blacksmith, 1 as an upholsterer, 5 at teasing hair, and 1 as a labourer.

The entries in the Register of Seclusion are not so numerous. They refer to 5 or 6 inmates who are at times insubordinate and turbulent. No resort has been had to mechanical restraint.

Cleanliness and good order prevailed throughout the department. Progress is being made with the repapering and repainting of the single rooms, and the beds and bedding were in proper condition. The day-rooms are well supplied with books, papers, and games. Associated entertainments are provided at which a fair number of inmates are present.

Dr. McNaughtan has retired from the service of the department. It is impossible to speak too highly of the zeal and ability which characterised his administration, or of the tact and success with which he managed the inmates. His long and devoted services to the department merit the warmest recognition. His successor is Dr. J. P. Sturrock, who has for many years been favourably known to the Medical Commissioners as Assistant Medical Officer at the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

PERTH, 26th October 1909.

To The Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison, Perth, to-day, and found it in a satisfactory condition.

There are 52 resident inmates—45 men and 7 women.

Since the 23rd February last, the date of the previous visit by my colleague, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged unrecovered under warrant of the Secretary for Scotland, and 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged on the expiry of their sentence, and handed over to the authorities of the parishes from which they were taken prior to sentence.

The employment of the inmates in useful work is regularly attended to, and it was noted with satisfaction that 19 men were working in the garden at the time of the visit. Most of the remaining 26 men were employed at various trades or in household work. Of the women all except one were engaged in various household duties. The beneficial effects of outdoor and manual labour, combined with an ample dietary, were evident in the good health and orderly conduct of the majority of the inmates.

One woman was excited, and one or two of the men were discontented and inclined to complain of their treatment and of the enforced confinement, but these were exceptions.

Two men were found in seclusion, for their behaviour is said to be so violent that it is impossible to permit them to live in free association with others.

The Department was in good order, clean, and properly heated and ventilated.

Dr. Sturrock, whose appointment as Medical Superintendent is referred to in the report on the previous visit, is, as was to be expected, earnestly devoting himself to the study of the criminal insane, regarding whom much has yet to be learned and explained.

## APPENDIX C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS  
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS,

## REPORT BY DR. J. F. SUTHERLAND.

I beg to submit my fifteenth annual report relative to private and curatory, as well as insane poor patients resident in private dwellings, and especially licensed houses in the district embracing 13 counties allocated to, and visited by me in 1909.

TABLE I.

Counties.	Parishes visited.	A— Private and Curatory Patients.			B—Insane Poor.									Total of B.	Total of A and B.	No. of visits made.
					Single Patients.			In specially licensed Houses.								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.								
Aberdeen . .	52	11	7	18	42	51	93	13	16	29	122	140	140			
Banff . .	14	3	3	6	31	35	66	9	2	11	77	83	109			
Caithness . .	10	..	1	1	32	33	65	3	5	8	73	74	74			
Clackmannan . .	4	1	2	3	1	6	7	..	1	1	8	11	11			
Elgin . .	12	5	5	10	16	19	35	1	6	7	42	52	55			
Forfar . .	24	5	6	11	32	33	65	7	38	45	110	121	147			
Inverness . .	20	6	4	10	61	75	136	20	38	58	194	204	267			
Kincardine . .	6	4	4	8	1	5	6	..	14	14	20	28	28			
Kinross . .	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	17	36	53	58	60	110			
Nairn . .	4	2	..	2	4	4	8	2	..	2	10	12	12			
Perth . .	49	17	11	28	47	25	72	87	103	190	262	290	407			
Ross . .	26	3	3	6	60	56	116	1	1	2	118	124	126			
Sutherland . .	11	1	..	1	10	24	34	..	..	..	34	35	35			
*Western Isles . .	14	..	..	..	83	77	160	..	..	..	..	..	160			
Totals .	250	59	47	106	422	426	848	160	260	420	1268	1374	1681			

\* Skye, Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, and Barra.

There were during the year 1681 visits paid to 1374 patients, of whom 287, resident in the small colonies in Perthshire, Kinross, Inverness, and Banff, were visited twice. Of the insane poor, 420 were lodged in specially licensed houses in the sex proportion of 100 males to 162 females, and 848 were placed singly in the ratio of 100 to 100. The sex ratio for the whole was 100 to 140. The preponderance of females, especially in the licensed houses, is for the most part explained by the fact that in their case less difficulty is experienced in finding the right kind of homes than in the case of males, for whom homes supplying outdoor work have to be found, in order to keep them occupied, contented, and in good health.

In the spring of the year the licensed wards of the Lochmaddy Poorhouse were inspected, and towards the close of the year four special investigations were made into cases referred by contending Parish Councils to the Local Government Board for arbitration, and by it to the General Board for an opinion, on the ground that mental disorder or defect entered into the matters in dispute.

## PRIVATE AND CURATORY CASES.

One hundred and six patients, the great majority of whom were curatory cases, were visited, and the position of all was found to be satisfactory, both those living with relatives and those not. In the course of the year 9 patients admitted to the register were seen. One private patient recovered, curatory was recalled in five cases, and 17 curatory patients died. In regard to these the only remark called for, is the longevity of so many of them, 6 being over 80 years of age.

TABLE II.—CHANGES DURING 1909 AMONG THE LUNATIC POOR IN THE FIFTEEN COUNTIES ENUMERATED.

Counties.	(A).				Total.	(B) Admissions.		Total.	- or Balance +
	Died.	Recovered.	Removed to Asylums.	Removed from Roll.		Discharged from Asylums Unrecovered.	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		
Aberdeen . . . .	4	..	4	..	8	6	9	15	+7
Banff . . . . .	5	..	2	1	8	2	5	7	-1
Caithness . . . .	3	1	..	1	5	1	2	3	-2
Clackmannan . . .	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	-
Elgin . . . . .	1	..	2	2	5	1	3	4	-1
Forfar . . . . .	4	..	4	..	8	5	6	11	+3
Inverness . . . .	7	1	2	1	11	5	10	15	+4
Kincardine . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross . . . . .	2	..	2	1	5	12	3	15	+10
Linlithgow . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	+1
Perth . . . . .	12	5	10	5	32	16	5	21	-11
Ross . . . . .	3	1	2	1	7	3	7	10	+3
Sutherland . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	3	7	5	+4
*Western Isles . .	8	..	1	..	9	3	14	17	+8
Totals . . . . .	50	9	29	12	100	58	67	125	+25

\* Skye, Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, and Barra.

## DEATHS.

Of deaths there were 50 (20 being males, and 30 females), which gives a death-rate of about 35 per 1000, about half the asylum rate. The causes of death as assigned by the parish medical officers were as follows: (1) apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy, &c., 8; (2) heart disease, bronchitis, pneumonia, 19; (3) Bright's disease, tuberculosis, ulceration of stomach and duodenum, influenza, anæmia, carcinoma, enteritis, 14; (4) senile debility and debility, 6; (5) other causes, 3.

Seventeen, or 34 per cent., were 70 years of age and upwards, and 6 or 12 per cent. 80 and over. Under 20 there were 3. The average age at death was  $58\frac{1}{2}$ , and the average period in residence was  $12\frac{3}{4}$  years, 3 having been more than 30 years, and 12 between 20 and 30 years.

## RECOVERIES AND REMOVALS FROM ROLL.

Of the former there were 9, and of the latter 13.

## REMOVAL TO ASYLUMS.

Of these there were 29 (males 20, females 9), the reasons assigned being in eight instances for hospital treatment; in nine on account of aggravation of malady and noisy and unmanageable conduct; in 5 because of faulty habits;



in 6 owing to escapes and the wandering habit deliberate as well as aimless; and in 1 instance owing to death of guardian.

The average period in residence of those removed was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years, 7 having been under 12 months, 9 between 1 and 5 years, 4 between 5 and 10, 12 between 10 and 20, and 6 between 20 and 30 years.

#### ADMISSIONS.

Of these, as shown in foregoing table, there were 125, of whom 58 were discharged from asylums unrecovered, and 67 intimated by inspectors of poor. Balancing the losses by death, &c., against the gains, there is an increase of 25 in this area of Scotland, 10 (City of Glasgow Parish cases) being in Kinross, the Western Isles and Aberdeen, each 7, Inverness 4, and Sutherland and Ross-shire 3. Next year the last three named counties will contribute a very large addition to the numbers owing to the fact that 50 have this year been discharged on 12 months' probation from the District Asylum. The chief decline is to be found in Perthshire.

Of the 125 admitted to the roll (Table II.), 102 were seen in the course of visitation. Ten were imbeciles under 15 years, and only 3 exceeded 70 years. That there is the possibility of fewer senile claimants coming on the register than formerly may be accepted. Evidence in support of this view from different parts of the country came within my knowledge, and was attributed by inspectors of poor to the bestowal of old age pensions, which is restraining relatives from seeking relief for those approaching seventy who have been showing the premonitory and milder signs of senile dementia.

Twenty-seven of the females were of a child-bearing age. Fifty-two were put under the care of related guardians and 50 not, the distribution being almost equal. Fifty-six had, at some former time, been in Asylums, and 46 not. Thirty-three or 32 per cent. were provided for in specially licensed houses, and 69 were placed singly.

TABLE III.—MENTAL DEFECTS AND DISORDERS FROM WHICH 102 PATIENTS SUFFERED.

Counties.	Imbecility, congenital or acquired in early life.	Dementia.	Senile or organic Dementia.	Mania or Melancholia.	Delusional.	Other types ill defined.	Total.	Percentage of Imbecility.
Western Isles . . . .	9	4	1	1	...	...	15	60
Ross-shire . . . . .	9	...	...	2	...	...	11	81
Perth . . . . .	6	9	...	2	1	4	22	27
Inverness . . . . .	3	3	...	1	3	...	10	30
Sutherland . . . . .	4	2	...	1	1	...	8	50
Aberdeen . . . . .	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	12
Kinross . . . . .	4	2	...	...	1	...	7	57
Banff . . . . .	5	...	...	1	...	...	6	83
Caithness . . . . .	4	...	...	...	...	1	5	80
*Other 4 Counties . . .	5	3	...	...	...	2	10	50
Total . . . . .	50	25	2	10	7	8	102	49

\* Nairn, Elgin, Kincardine and Forfar.

The proportions do not differ much from last year, except as to dementia, especially the senile form, which is considerably less. Imbecility accounts for 49 per cent., dementia 26 per cent., and all other types 25 per cent. The imbecility percentage is high in Ross, Caithness, and Banff.

#### ACCIDENTS.

The following eight accidents occurred; two fractures of thigh, 1 extensive facial bruise, following a fall after a thrombotic seizure, 2 removals of

metacarpal phalanges as the results of blood poisoning following on abrasion met with in the course of employment, one scalp wound resulting from a fall, one burn befalling an epileptic, and two pregnancies.

One records with regret the occurrence of two pregnancies, one befalling an idiot in the Western Isles, the other a middle-grade imbecile in Caithness. Both resided with near relatives. In the first case the female, aged 30, was a repulsive woman with a markedly simian countenance. From the inquiries I made it was evident there was slackness in the supervision. The second accident befel a strong, healthy, bucolic, middle-grade imbecile, who was one of three illegitimate imbeciles to an imbecile mother, all three residing on a croft with a near relative. The sexual risks to these patients had been on the occasion of each visit clearly pointed out to the guardian. In both cases the Procurator-Fiscal made investigations, but found no evidence sufficient to support a charge. The female guardian in the case last referred to refused to allow her neice to be removed to another private dwelling, preferring to forego the aliment, and there was in the circumstances no power to enforce removal.

#### DEFECTS MET WITH.

From an analysis of in all 1268 case records of pauper patients, it would appear that the guardianship was what might be classed "bad," or "indifferent" in 18 cases, and that in 69 instances the following defects were ascertained in the course of visitation—(a) inadequate accommodation and over-crowding, 17; (b) inconsiderate treatment and uncalled for isolation at meal and other times, 9; (c) indifferent bedding, clothing, and food, 13; (d) lack of cleanliness of dwellings, the person, and bedding, 30. Of the 69 instances of defects cited, 54 occurred with related guardians and 15 not, and 41 of the 69 were met with in the Highlands and Islands, 21 being in the Western Isles. While there is this high proportion in the Highlands and Islands of defects under heading (d), it is fair to observe that in regard to nourishing food and warm clothing the position of patients are as satisfactory as elsewhere. Medical visitation was defective in 25 instances, and inspectorial in 33, in not a few instances due to the prolonged illness of these officers. In any case of defect, no matter what its nature, attention was drawn to it by your reporter, at the time, or officially a few days later, with a view to its remedy.

A frank statement of all the defects and accidents, sexual or otherwise, met with and recorded in this report, in no way tells against boarding-out. The marvel is that there are so few of either, and this paucity I attribute to the care exercised in the selection of patients and guardians, and the supervision annually made by the central and local authorities which, while it does not require augmentation, could not, for obvious reasons, safely be lessened. The vast majority of the cases are suitably provided for, and the vital and essential features of boarding-out given effect to in a satisfactory manner, and in a large number of cases specially so. One might easily, if that were necessary, cite individual instances of excellent guardianship in which full compliance with the Board's regulations is observed, but a general statement, it is felt, conveys a truer and better criterion of the system as a whole, and its working. Apart from questions of food, clothing, and kind treatment, all that is required is that the arrangements for a patient's care shall not fall below local standards.

#### \* BOARDING-OUT NEAR INVERNESS.

In February of this year Commissioner Fraser, after his official visit to the Inverness District Asylum, finding that the available accommodation was all but utilised, suggested that I should proceed to Inverness with a view to action being taken of a kind that would sensibly relieve the Asylum congestion. Following upon this instruction, I put myself in touch with the Medical Superintendent, Dr. T. C. Mackenzie, who has rendered great assistance, the Inspector of Poor for Inverness and his assistant, and subsequently Inspectors of Poor of certain parishes in the four counties within the asylum district, with a view to their concurrence and assistance in the steps to be taken to board out in the colonies near Inverness chronic, harmless, and incurable patients, either on probation, or by minute of Parish Council. It was pointed out to the parish officials, especially to inspectors of the insular parishes in Lewis, Skye, both Uists, and Harris, and of parishes on the western littorals of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland,

that to begin with at all events it was preferable to adopt the hitherto successful plan of providing for them near Inverness. If they were removed to a distant place, the cost of removal from and return to the asylum in the event of the patient from any cause proving unfit for family care would outweigh the saving resulting from the lower cost of maintenance, while if boarded out within a radius of 12 miles of the District Asylum, they could at little cost, be promptly returned to the District Asylum in the event of proving unfit.

The activity in evidence at the Inverness District Asylum in recent years in the matter of boarding-out unrecovered cases, finds expression in the following suggestive figures : for 1907, 24 ; for 1908, 34 ; and for 1909, 50. The steps taken by Dr. T. C. Mackenzie, the medical superintendent, have most effectively relieved the congestion of the Institution and thus averted the need for extension. It will not, it is presumed, be seriously doubted that a similar policy periodically pursued in all other institutions, would obviate, for many years to come, the need for costly asylum extensions to meet the overcrowding due to the undesirable accumulation of patients who have ceased to need asylum care. For the success of the policy here adopted, what is necessary is hearty co-operation and conference between the Medical Superintendent, the Inspector of Poor of the parish in which the colonies are situated (for it is he with his special knowledge who has most to do with the finding of suitable homes and guardians), Inspectors of Poor of near or remote parishes to which patients are chargeable, and the Visiting Commissioners as representing the General Board. Co-operation of the kind referred to can alone bring about what is best for every interest concerned.

Within a radius of 16 miles of the Inverness District Asylum, 132 patients (males 51, females 81) are to be found in private dwellings and specially licensed houses in the following parishes : Inverness 96, Kiltarlity 14, Glen Urquhart 10, Petty 5, and Ardersier 6. Of these 38, for the most part in the town of Inverness, were residing with related, and 84 with unrelated, guardians, and of the whole 87, or 66 per cent., had at one time or another been inmates of the Asylum. Fifty-eight were chargeable to Inverness parish, and 74 to other parishes in the Asylum area, comprising the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Sutherland, and Ross.

Within a radius of 3 miles of the Asylum there were 69 of the 132, males being to females in the proportion of 100 to 176. Of the 69, 39 were lodged in the town of Inverness, 27 with related, and only 12 with unrelated, guardians. The other 30 (males 12, females 18) were located in the small rural colonies at Leachkin, Dunain and Balnacraig, 29 in the homes of strangers, and only 1 with a relative. Twenty-seven of the 30 had passed through the Asylum at one time or another.

Within the radius of 16 miles, but beyond the 3 mile one, there were 63 patients under family care (males 26, females 37), 27 of them being in the small contiguous rural colonies of Caiplich and Abriachan, 10 in Glen Urquhart, and 14 in Kiltarlity. Ten of the 63 were residing with relations, and 53 with strangers. Within this radius there were twenty-five specially licensed houses capable of accommodating 53 patients.

In regard to all these patients it should be observed that, as has been already stated in this report, in the event either of serious illness, or of unsuitability for private care, patients in residence within the 16-mile zone can speedily, and at small expense be returned to the district asylum. The Inverness rural colonies, it will be acknowledged, fulfil a most useful purpose in connection with boarding-out. From what I have seen during the past two or three years these groups are destined to grow, for within the area, fifty more patients chargeable to remote parishes could be accommodated without a suspicion of patients bulking too largely among the sane population, and there is a growing desire on the part of the officials of these remote parishes, fully alive to the expense and risk of removing patients home, to take advantage of the excellent provision and supervision which can be obtained near Inverness. The average weekly allowance in the area is about 5s. 6d. exclusive of clothing and boots which would bring the cost up to something like 6s. 6d. per week, a sum less than that which prevails in the south and midlands by 1s. 6d. per week. But here rents and living are cheaper, and a smaller outlay is required. The great majority of the patients in the districts of Abriachan, Caiplich, and Glen-Urquhart are housed with crofters whose rents range from £1 to £42. The average rent of the houses and holdings being about £12. Many of these houses



may rightly be said to afford cosy and comfortable quarters. The acreage of land attached to these houses ranges from 1 to 60 acres, and the average may be put at 20 acres. The capacity of the 132 patients for usefulness either in the home or in the fields may be expressed as follows, "useful," 47; "moderately useful" 43; and "useless," 42.

Much of the success attending the establishment and extension of the Inverness colonies is due to Mr. Hugh Fraser, Inspector of Poor of Inverness, and to his assistant, Mr. John M'Bean; and similarly the extension of the Rathven, Deskford, and Fordyce colonies in Banffshire is due to the Inspectors of Poor for Rathven and Fordyce, who have carried out the system with great energy and success, and who have been encouraged in their efforts by Dr. Campbell, Chairman of the Parish Councils of these parishes and commissioner on the Seafield Estates.

#### ARDOCH RURAL COLONY, PERTHSHIRE.

Differing considerably from the rural colonies described above and other rural and village colonies referred to in former reports, is the rural colony of Ardoch and Blackford in Perthshire, 6 miles by 6 in extent. In the sixteen houses in this colony, ten licensed for 2, and one for 3, there are 26 patients, all males from the City Parish of Glasgow. The farms in connection with the dwellings range in extent from 46 to 150 acres, and the rents from £46 to £130. Except on one farm with two ploughmen and on four farms with one ploughman, the work is done by guardians and their families, assisted by the patients, and on occasions, such as seed-time and harvest, by hired labour. With two exceptions the work performed by patients is of more or less value. The position of all the patients was satisfactory except in one or two instances in which they did not take their food with the family, an undesirable arrangement since rectified.

## REPORT BY DR. CHARLES MACPHERSON.

I HAVE the honour of submitting the following report of work done by me during 1909 in the visitation of private and pauper patients boarded out singly and in specially licensed houses. The visitation was spread over 20 counties, including 282 parishes. The number of patients visited was 1940, but as many of these were visited on more than one occasion the number of visits paid during the year was 2621.

The number of private and Curatory cases visited during the year was 246. Many of these are not on the Board's register, but come under the Board's notice owing to the fact of their having been put under Curatory. A considerable number of these cases are not really insane, but, being enfeebled physically and mentally, are unable to transact business and require to have a Curator appointed to manage their affairs. In such cases I have never had any reason to believe that the patients were not most kindly cared for, or that their income was at any time inappropriately expended. At first visits to such cases it is often somewhat of a shock to the relations to find that the patient comes under the supervision of the General Board of Lunacy at all, but when the reason is explained to them why the Board's supervision is considered desirable I seldom find the objection to visitation repeated. All of those visited during the year were found as comfortable as their means would allow. I saw a good many of the curators in connection with the annual expenditure on their wards, and in a few cases recommended increased expenditure where it was thought such might conduce to the comfort or happiness of the ward. In all such cases where the means of the ward would allow of it my suggestions were willingly carried out.

Of the number visited during the year, 18 have died mostly at advanced ages, 3 being over 90, and 5 over 80, years of age.

The following table (Table I.) gives the numbers and distribution of the patients visited. It includes all the counties visited by me in 1908, and, in addition, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright and parts of Ayr, which were visited and reported on by Mr. Commissioner Macpherson in that year. Reports on each individual case were submitted to the Board immediately after each visit.

TABLE I.

Counties.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Patients.									Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.			F.	Total.			
Argyll . . . . .	28	2	13	15	60	35	95	26	14	40	150	150			
Ayr . . . . .	30	5	4	9	57	28	85	16	91	107	201	259			
Berwick . . . . .	13	1	2	3	10	10	20	2	2	4	27	27			
Bute . . . . .	4	2	1	3	26	14	40	1	2	3	46	46			
Dumbarton . . . . .	7	3	8	11	4	10	14	..	2	2	27	27			
Dumfries . . . . .	16	2	7	9	9	7	16	2	4	6	31	31			
Edinburgh . . . . .	18	17	49	66	31	39	70	2	10	12	148	148			
Fife. . . . .	36	5	16	21	32	40	72	145	306	451	544	896			
Haddington . . . . .	9	3	3	6	3	8	11	..	..	..	17	17			
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	8	2	5	7	4	6	10	6	..	6	23	23			
Lanark . . . . .	24	22	18	40	41	73	114	47	91	138	292	407			
Linlithgow . . . . .	5	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	10	10			
Orkney . . . . .	16	..	3	3	20	15	35	..	2	2	40	40			
Peebles . . . . .	3	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	5			
Renfrew . . . . .	12	5	8	13	6	4	10	..	..	..	23	23			
Roxburgh . . . . .	11	1	9	10	13	14	27	..	..	..	37	37			
Selkirk . . . . .	4	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	..	..	9	9			
Shetland . . . . .	12	1	..	1	16	22	38	..	..	..	39	39			
Stirling . . . . .	16	6	19	25	21	25	46	69	109	178	249	405			
Wigtown. . . . .	10	..	..	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	22	22			
	282	80	166	246	373	372	745	316	633	949	1940	2621			

The average standard of comfort among the patients has been fully maintained during the year. I had no complaint from any patient of insufficient dietary, and the robust appearance of all the patients, except such as were suffering from chronic diseases, was sufficient indication that they were well fed. The kind of food supplied differs in different parts of the country, in some parts more animal food being used than in others; but it may be taken as universal that the standard of food supplied to the patients is the same as that used by the guardians and others of a similar class in the districts in which they reside. There was only one suggestion of insufficient food brought to my notice during the year, which concerned a patient who was returned to the asylum in an emaciated condition. I knew the house from which she was returned very well and had a good opinion of the guardian, but I visited immediately on hearing of the case and saw the guardian and a fairly intelligent fellow patient. I got indisputable evidence that the guardian and the patients took all their meals at a common table, and the most conclusive evidence of all that an insufficient dietary was not the cause of the returned patient's emaciated condition was that her fellow patient, whom I had known for many years in another house, was plump and fat and had put on considerable additional weight during the six or seven months she was in her present home. The Inspector of Poor of the parish of chargeability also made careful independent inquiry, and came to the conclusion shared by myself, that whatever the cause of the returned patient's emaciation, it was not due to an insufficient supply of good food during the time she was boarded out. At the present time I believe that most of the inefficient guardians have been weeded out. I can only remember one case where it was considered advisable to cancel an old license during the year. The house had not been regarded favourably for some time, but during the course of the year sufficient evidence of inconsiderate treatment of a patient in the house was obtained to justify the Board in cancelling the license and ordering the removal of the patients. In some cases even where there is no evidence of unkind treatment by the guardian, or of unfitness for life in a private house on the part of the patient, it is found that the patient is not doing well. The patient becomes irritable and excited, and the guardian perhaps complains that he or she is disobedient and impudent. In such cases, some of which have come under notice this year, a change of guardianship often works wonders. In the case of A. M., male, 25 years of age, a congenital imbecile, boarded out for 2½ years in a farmhouse, complaint was made of dirty habits and general uselessness. He was removed to the care of another guardian where he has now been for over two years and the change for the better is very marked. He is stout and healthy, happy and willing to do anything he can to help his guardian; is tidy in his clothing, and guardian states that with the exception of the first week he was with her, there has never been a wet bed.

Another interesting case is M. T., female, 36 years of age. She had never been in an asylum, was 4½ years in one house, and during the last two years was often complained about by her guardian as being boisterous, excited, impulsive, and threatening towards a fellow patient, a very quiet inoffensive woman. These attacks were said to recur every four or five weeks. Her removal to another guardian was recommended, and she was placed in a house licensed for three patients, where I saw her about six months after her removal. She looked stouter and much brighter, was making herself very useful in the house, and had shown no signs of irritability all the time she has been with her present guardian. She was closely questioned as to her treatment in her former home, but had nothing to say against it. I could multiply cases, but it is unnecessary, and I only give these to show the advisability of not hastily concluding that, because patients fail to do well in a house where you have no reason to believe that they are unkindly treated, therefore the only possible course to pursue is to return them to the asylum. The failure is in many cases due to incompatibility of temper.

A rather interesting case showing the appreciation of the value of a patient's labour came under notice this year. A farmer, who had two male patients boarded with him, and was removing to a farm in England, was so anxious to retain one patient who had been with him for several years that he offered to relieve the parish of all the cost of the patient's maintenance. The patient was willing to go with him, but the Board refused to consent to the proposal unless the patient could be certified as recovered. As this could not be done, he still remains boarded out on the same farm with the new tenant, and seems as contented as he was with the former one.

There is a slight increase in the number of the boarded out pauper patients,



but in the case of many parishes the proportion of boarded out patients to asylum cases is still much lower than seems desirable. I had the pleasure of being present at a very well attended meeting of the Ayrshire Poor Law Association in September last and of opening a discussion on the care of the insane in private dwellings. After a large proportion of the members present had given their experiences and opinions a motion was made "that it is the opinion of the Association that the boarding out of suitable lunacy cases should be more generally adopted throughout the County," and it was unanimously agreed to recommend that Parish Councils should do so when practicable. It is hoped that some practical results may be seen in next year's statistics.

The changes that have taken place during the year are shown in the following Tables :—

TABLE II.

## Admitted during 1909—

By Intimation .. ..	63
By removal from District Asylum .. ..	94
After Liberation on Probation .. ..	11
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>168</b>

TABLE III.

## Removals during 1909—

Died .. ..	64
Recovered .. ..	17
Removed from Poor-roll .. ..	15
Sent to Asylum .. ..	79
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>175</b>

These figures show a decrease in the numbers chargeable to the district visited of 8 as compared with last year. The number, however, boarded out in Scotland is still increasing. At 31st December 1909 there were 2843 pauper patients boarded out, an increase over the figures of last year of 17.

## DEATHS.

The death-rate for 1909 amounts to 33 per 1000 of the number visited. There were no deaths due to accident or violence of any kind. The causes of death as certified by the medical attendants are :—

1. Cerebral Affections—	Abdominal Affections— <i>continued</i>
(a) Cerebral Hæmorrhage,	(c) Hæmatemesis .. .. 1
Paralysis, &c. .. 7	(d) Jaundice .. .. 1
(b) Epilepsy .. .. 2	(e) Chronic Nephritis .. 1
— 9	(f) Cystitis .. .. 1
2. Thoracic Affections—	— 7
(a) Cardiac Disease .. 16	4. Influenza .. .. 2
(b) Bronchitis, Pneumonia,	5. Cancer of Breast .. .. 2
&c. .. .. 10	6. Pyæmia .. .. 1
(c) Tubercular Disease .. 4	7. Erysipelas .. .. 1
— 30	8. Gangrene .. .. 1
3. Abdominal Affections—	9. Senile Decay .. .. 11
(a) Enteritis .. .. 2	—
(b) Ulceration of Stomach 1	64

The average age at death was 64 years. The oldest was 92, the youngest 20.

## RECOVERIES.

Sixteen patients have been reported as recovered, 2 male patients and 16 females. This is a complete reversal of the sex ratio as compared with last year, when 11 male and 4 female patients were thus discharged.

Of the male patients one was a strong, healthy, young man, of good education, mildly demented. He improved very much during the year he was boarded in a

highland farmhouse, was certified recovered, and it is understood went to join some relation in New Zealand.

Of the female patients discharged recovered the most interesting case is that of M. M'C., aged 53. She had been seven years in the asylum, and seven boarded out. The only time I visited her was early in 1907 when I noted, "She is fairly intelligent, neat in her dress, very polite, and apparently contented; she has ample liberty and takes long walks." I went to visit her in February last and found that she had absconded the day before my visit. She called a day or two afterwards at the Parish Council Chambers of Govan, was examined, and certified recovered. She is still peculiar in her manner and actions at times, but I learned on inquiry at the office of the Inspector of Poor that at the end of the year she was still supporting herself respectably by sewing, aided by 2s. 6d. per week from the parish council to pay her house rent.

Another, A. B., aged 19, had been boarded out for a year and a half. She was slightly imbecile and very deaf. She seemed to have had little or no training in her home before being boarded out, but, under careful supervision and teaching, she improved wonderfully, and as she developed in usefulness became more intelligent. On the advice of her guardian the Inspector of Poor got her a situation as domestic servant with an old lady, so as to give her a chance of being self-supporting. If considerably treated, and if her deafness does not seriously interfere with her duties, I have every reason to believe she may do well. Of the others, 3 at least went home, 1 is an ordinary pauper getting a small allowance and making her living otherwise by field work, while the remainder are ordinary inmates of various poorhouses.

#### REMOVALS FROM POOR ROLL.

Fifteen unrecovered patients, 7 male and 8 female, have been removed from the Roll during the year.

Among the men the most striking cases are the removal by escape of 3 men from the same house during the year. I knew the house, and held a favourable opinion of it, but the circumstances seemed so unprecedented that the Inspector of Glasgow, to which parish the cases were chargeable, was advised not to send more cases to this house without full inquiry as to the cause of the frequent escapes. His report completely relieves my mind of the suspicion I entertained that I had formed a too favourable opinion of the house and guardian. Two of the men, before they were certified, had led a wandering life, and been regular "Ins and Outs" of poorhouses. One had been 115 times in various poorhouses; the other had been 16 times in Barnhill Poorhouse, from which he absconded twice, and had also on one occasion escaped from the District Asylum. The third man had also escaped from the Asylum on one occasion. As far as I know they have not yet been heard of, but no anxiety is felt about them. Of the other male patients, 1 went home to his wife, 2 to their parents, and 1 was sent to the poorhouse.

Of the female patients whose names have been removed from the Roll, one escaped, and up to the end of the year she had not been traced. The case is that of A. R. M., aged 54, an active, fairly intelligent, and agreeable woman, but liable at times to outbursts of insane temper. She has been boarded out for ten years after being ten years in the asylum, and for the last six years was with the same guardian, where she was evidently treated as one of the family. She had frequently, during that time, been taken into Glasgow for a day, accompanied by a member of the guardian's family to see old acquaintances. On the 3rd of April last she went to Glasgow with her guardian's daughter and spent an hour or two with some old friends. On the pretence of going a message she left their house about 4 P.M., and every effort to trace her has failed up to the present time. She had never shown any suicidal tendencies, and was bright and cheerful all the day. On a recent visit to her guardian I was informed that on the day she went away she put on all her best clothes, and had two dresses on. This was only discovered on examining her clothing after she went amissing. It thus looks as if the escape had been premeditated. She was an active and capable houseworker, and I would not be surprised to learn that she has found employment and is supporting herself, keeping out of the way for fear she may be taken back to the asylum again. Of the others, one went to Canada to a son living there, another succeeded to a little property and is living with a brother in England. The others have been taken to reside with relations and are no longer chargeable to the rates.

## REMOVALS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

The removals from private care to Establishments were 80, a slightly larger number than last year. The causes which rendered these removals necessary were—

1. For Hospital treatment	..	..	..	22
2. Noisy and unmanageable	..	..	..	19
3. Wandering tendencies	..	..	..	10
4. Dirty habits	..	..	..	9
5. Defective cases	..	..	..	7
6. Removal of guardian	..	..	..	2
7. Unknown ..	..	..	..	10
				<hr/>
				79

In the cases of those returned as “unknown,” the patients were out of the Asylum for such a short period that they had not been visited.

I have again the satisfaction of reporting that there have been no sexual accidents, and no accidents of any kind among the boarded out throughout the district visited beyond slight bruises from falls, etc.











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